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Richard Shackleton Leadbeater

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## TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, &c.

**IRELAND** is situated between  $5^{\circ} 25''$  and  $10^{\circ} 37''$  W. long. from London, and between  $51^{\circ} 16''$  and  $55^{\circ} 15''$  North lat. being bounded on the East by St. George's Channel, which separates it from England, and a strait fifteen miles broad, dividing it from Scotland; on the South, by the mouth of St. George's Channel; on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean; and on the North, by the Scottish Sea. Its greatest extent from North to South, is 285 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth from East to West, 160 Irish miles. Its area is computed to contain 11,067,712 Irish plantation acres, comprising every species and variety of soil, fertile, barren, mountainous and boggy, whose different properties will be accurately described, in the subsequent detail of their local situations.

The most singular peculiarity respecting the Climate of Ireland is its general humidity, universally ascribed to the prevalence of the western winds wafting hither the accumulated vapours of the great Atlantic Ocean, which being condensed, and arrested in their progress by the numerous lofty mountains of this island, precipitate in that superabundance of rain, which occasionally overflowing the vallies, forms morasses, and converts the richest soil into a residence for Bitterns, when a counteracting industry is not exerted to diminish the gradual augmentation of such natural depositories. Thus Ireland, for its extent, becomes the best irrigated country in the world, because

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these accumulated masses of water, by their physical gravity, force a passage, where nature does not oppose insurmountable obstacles; and hence, almost every townland in the kingdom is not only abundantly supplied, but frequently supersaturated with this element. But the benign God of Nature, who foresees all possible contingencies, has adapted the soil and substratum to the nature of the climate; the latter being composed of rocks, destined to filtrate the rain, and to relieve the surface from redundant water. If the soil of Ireland were as dense and impenetrable, as the compact clays and poreless chalks of England, the most fertile portion of this fair island would become utterly uninhabitable; but the rocks are generally clothed with verdure, and covered with a mould of the softest and most delicate turf imaginable; when rocks and lime-stone do not predominate, harsh tenacious strong loams, difficult to be subdued, are very prevalent; but sandy, dry, friable, mellow, putrid loams are very general, and constitute the best soils both for tillage and for pasture.

The various lakes, and beautiful rivers, with which this island abounds, contribute to enrich and diversify its natural scenery. The respective situations of the lakes, the sources of the rivers, and the towns they water in their progress, shall be noticed in their proper places. The mountains of Ireland form a pleasing variety, which a flat country can never afford; they contain the finest quarries of beautiful marble, capable of receiving an elegant polish; there are also inexhaustible mines of coal, which only want enterprize and capital to render them productive. Mineralogists assert, and experience proves, that this island is not destitute of the precious metals. Iron, copper, and lead ores are found in many places, and profitably wrought by some spirited individuals. Mineral springs of various classes, also have been discovered in many places; such as the vitriolic alkaline, absorbent, saline, purgative, sulphureous, and are highly esteemed for their medicinal qualities.

The Antiquities of Ireland have engaged the attention of many authors of profound erudition; the result of their researches shall be diligently selected, wherever these perishable memorials of human industry have escaped the desolation of barbarity, or baffled the corrosive power of all consuming time. Its natural curiosities shall likewise be described wherever they occur. Respecting the Fisheries of Ireland, it is only necessary, briefly to observe, that its fresh waters abound with Pike, Trout, Eels, Salmon, &c. and the surrounding seas are as prolific and abundant in a great variety of the finest and most



nutritious species of the finny tribe, as the surface of the island is remarkable for the beauty of its verdure, and the richness of its pastures.

This island is divided into four great Provinces, and thirty two Counties; the Counties also are subdivided into Baronies and Parishes.

Leinster Eastward, contains twelve Counties, namely, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow, Kilkenny, Queen's County, Kildare, King's County, Westmeath, Longford, Louth, and Eastmeath.

Munster South, contains six Counties—Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare.

Connaught West, has five Counties—Galway, Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and Roscommon.

Ulster North, contains nine counties—Down, Antrim, Derry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanah, Cavan, Monaghan, and Armagh.

## DUBLIN.

*Dublin.*—The general outline of Ireland's situation being thus concisely sketched; the most interesting object next requiring particular attention is Dublin, the metropolis of this portion of the United Kingdom, and an archiepiscopal see; this city is situated at the bottom of a large Bay, into which the Liffy, which divides it into nearly two equal portions, disembogues itself.

The annals of history perhaps cannot produce an instance of increase so prodigious as that which this superb city has exhibited, within these last fifty years, in regard to the beauty, form, spaciousness, and regularity of its lately erected streets; the tasteful uniformity of the buildings; the grandeur and magnificence of its public edifices; the neatness and strength of its lately erected Quay Walls, embanking the river Liffy, from the Royal Barracks at the western extremity, down to Ringsend, where it terminates; and the elegant structure of its Bridges, uniting the northern and southern portions of the city at convenient intervals. There are two Bridges built of coarse rough work still remaining, and they form a very striking contrast, to Carlilse, Essex and Sarah Bridges; the abutments of another bridge are now built, nearly opposite to the Four Courts, which, it is presumed, will correspond in beauty and symmetry with the other modern bridges over the Liffy. Without referring to the legends of antiquity, or quoting the fictions of a fantastical etymology for the original name of

this city, it is only necessary to remark, that in the dialect of the natives, it was originally, and still continues in the Irish language, to be denominated Balla na Cleib, and that the vicissitudes of its subsequent appellations resulted from the various revolutions it experienced from the reverses and disasters of its different conquerors. The testimony of Ptolemy, who flourished in the hundred and fortieth year of the Christian Æra, confirms its existence as a city at that early period, although no corresponding map survives the ravages of time to delineate its then contracted limits. The mutilated fragments of monastic records testify that the inhabitants of Dublin, after their conversion to Christianity, were conspicuous in multiplying and instituting different orders and denominations of religious recluses, for whose perpetual establishment very ample and liberal donations were provided; but as no traces now exist of these venerable monuments of the pious superstition of our ancestors, it is superfluous to particularise the different scites they formerly occupied. Since it can afford neither amusement nor instruction to describe Dublin as it existed in the fifteenth century, we shall rather investigate the expansion, magnificence, and splendour of its present state. This city, exclusively of the advantages it possesses as a seaport for the importation of all foreign merchandise, derives a peculiar resource of internal supply from the extension of two Canals, which nearly environ it, both on the north and south sides; and when completed to their projected destinations, will establish a cheap water conveyance to every part of the kingdom, by communicating with all the navigable lakes and rivers, with which this island abounds. It is necessary to observe, that the Bay of Dublin, though spacious, is neither safe nor commodious for the entrance or departure of shipping, particularly in the winter season; this physical defect is in a great measure obviated by the erection of a very strong wall, extending 8564 yards into the Bay, at the extremity of which a Light-House is built for the direction of mariners approaching the harbour in dark hazy nights. The civil government of the city is vested in a Lord Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, and ninety-six Common Council Men, from which body, two Sheriffs are annually elected; the common council men are triennially elected from the different corporations, which consist of twenty-five guilds composed of merchants, tradesmen, artists craftsmen or mechanics, who take precedence either according to their relative respectability, or the priority of their charters.

The most correct idea of this city, as to its scale in the fifteenth century, when inclosed with walls and fortifications,



occupying no greater space than one Irish mile on the south side of the Liffy, must be formed by a comparison of its then contracted state with its present extent, population, and magnificence. It now comprises nineteen Parishes, and two Cathedrals, with their respective liberties attached to each particular Cathedral, which will be described according to their relative positions ;—1st.

### ST. WERBURGH'S PARISH.

**ST. WERBURGH'S PARISH**—Demands precedence from its central situation, and containing the royal seat of government, denominated the Castle, probably because originally constructed for the purpose of protection and defence, and which was secured with Fosses, Ramparts, Walls, Towers, Draw-bridges, and other antiquated bulwarks, deemed requisite for the preservation of so important a citadel, in the various tumults, rebellions and insurrections, which repeatedly convulsed the tranquillity of the capital: it is now totally dismantled of such useless incumbrances, inadequate to repel the systematic assaults of modern tactics; Bermingham Tower, which has been lately repaired, is the only existing remnant of the original clumsy defences which protected this fortress, and it is now converted into a repository for preserving the ancient records of the kingdom. The exterior appearance of the Castle, does not correspond with the beauty, extent, and elegance of its superb apartments; it is divided into two large courts called the upper and lower yards; the grand entrance to the upper or principal square, is from the lower end of Castle-street. This square is occupied by the Lord Lieutenant, his secretaries, and other officers attached to his household, and required for the dispatch of public business; the lower Castle-yard contains the Treasury, Board of Ordinance, Quarter-master General, War Secretary's, and other offices, requisite for the conducting of great national concerns; here also are an arsenal, an armory for eighty-thousand men, besides other military buildings. The Castle-chapel, a most perfect piece of Gothic architecture, lately erected in this yard, can not fail to strike every spectator with mingled sensations of reverence and veneration. The Castle, with its garden and dependencies, occupies nine acres and four perches.

*Royal Exchange.*—The Royal Exchange is situated in the centre of the city opposite to Parliament Street and Essex Bridge, of which it commands a pleasing view. The form of this superb edifice is nearly square, having three fronts of Portland stone in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of



the building. A range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablatures, sustaining a noble pediment highly decorated, adorn the north front of this delightful structure. Its interior decorations emulate its exterior magnificent appearance; its Coffee-Room extends almost the whole length of the north front; at the extremity of Castle Street, opposite the Exchange, are two Banking-houses, very neat stone fronted buildings.

*St. Werburgh's Church.*—The Parochial Church of St. Werburghs, before it was deprived of its beautiful lofty spire, constituted one of the principal ornaments of this city, displaying elegance, grandeur and magnificence.

*Gross Population of St. Werburgh's Parish.*—3,629 Inhabitants.

*Superfices.*—10 Acres, 3 Roods, 35 Perches.

## ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

**ST. ANDREW'S PARISH**—Comprises many public buildings, among which the Theatre Royal, Crow Street, may be included, though its external gloomy appearance exhibits no architectural decorations to attract particular attention. But this deficiency of elegance is fully compensated by a rich profusion of internal embellishments and allegorical devices, and it is deemed admirably well calculated for the mutual convenience of the actors and the audience.

*Commercial Buildings.*—This spacious edifice is situated on the north side of Dame Street, and constitutes a proud memorial of commercial taste, elegance, and liberality, affording comfortable accommodations to such travellers as may choose to prefer this delightful mansion to other hotels, during their temporary residence in the city. The Coffee-room is very extensive, and the several brokers' offices erected in an inclosed square are fitted up in the best manner for their different and respective purposes.

*Daly's Club-House.*—On the north side of College-Green, stands Daly's Club-House, a very neat building, constructed of hewn mountain stone.—It is appropriated for the accommodation and entertainment of noblemen and gentlemen, composing this fashionable and expensive Club.

*Round Church.*—On the south side, stands the Parochial Church, at the end of a very narrow lane; it is designated with the appellation of the Round Church from the singularity of its circular form; its walls are covered with a plaster, imitating hewn stone; over its great door is erected a figure represent-

ing the martyrdom of St. Andrew, remarkable for its being the only external decoration exhibited in front of any Protestant church since the reformation.—A very strong abutment of a steeple is built, which if finished, would contribute to remove the reproach, that our city churches are less adorned by steeples than any others in Christendom.—Its variegated ceiling, seems too glittering for the solemnity of divine worship.

*Bank of Ireland.*—This exquisitely superb pile, formerly the Parliament House, is situated on the north side of College Green, contiguous to the College; it is built of Portland stone; its east front opens into Westmoreland-Street, the west front into Foster-Place; its grand portico in College-Green, extends 147 feet, and is of the Ionic order, which may be imitated, but cannot be exceeded for architectural beauties; the Guard House, now finished in Foster-Place, is built in a corresponding stile of magnificence.—The scite of this stupenduous edifice covers an acre and half of ground, and its flat roof is sufficiently spacious to receive a regiment of soldiers. Its external structure required to undergo no alterations, when converted to its present destination.

*King William's Statue.*—In the centre of College-Green, an equestrian statue of our glorious and immortal deliverer, King William the Third, is erected.

*Post Office.*—This edifice, more important as a national establishment, than conspicuous for architectural beauty, is situated in College-Green, opposite to the grand front of the Bank of Ireland; but as another scite is fixed for the erection of a new Post Office, on the west side of Sackville-Street, and the first stone having been laid by the Lord Lieutenant, on the 12th of August, 1814, it may be confidently presumed, that the polished taste of the present post-masters general will have it constructed on an extensive scale of elegance, corresponding to its dignity and utility.

*Trinity College.*—Opposite to College-Green, stands Trinity College; the structure of this University exhibits the appearance of a modern royal mansion, and it is a very splendid edifice; The form of the building is a parallelogram; extending in front 300 feet, and in depth about 600; divided into two nearly equal squares; to which one side of a third square is lately added, and is gradually extending; the grand front is built of Portland stone, most tastefully ornamented with Corinthian pillars and other decorations; in the centre of the front is the vestibule terminated with groined arches, over which is the Museum; on the north side of the front square stands the

Chapel, beautifully decorated with four Corinthian pillars, supporting a pediment; on the south side of this square, is erected the Theatre, opposite the Chapel, with the front of which it exactly corresponds; on the same side of the square with the Chapel, stands the Refectory or Dining Hall, containing a room sufficiently spacious to entertain three hundred persons; over which is the Historical Society-room. The front of this hall is adorned with four Ionic pilasters; in the vacant space between the front and lower square, is the scite where the new steeple is intended to be erected; the interior square is partly composed of plain brick buildings; containing apartments for the students; the south side of this square is occupied by a superb library, supported by a piazza, admirably adapted for the recreation of students in wet weather; the inside is spacious, commodious and magnificent; the shelves are richly stored with the productions of the best ancient and modern authors: the galleries are embellished with busts of the most celebrated personages, whose labours have so essentially contributed to civilize and enlighten mankind.

*Printing Office.*—The Printing Office is a neat modern structure; the front of which is adorned with four Corinthian pillars supporting a pediment.

*Anatomy House.*—The Anatomy House, situated in the south side of the Park, contains a very curious collection of waxen figures representing women in every stage of pregnancy; and other natural curiosities.

*The Park.*—The Park, and Bowling-Green, adjoining the inner square, for the amusement, recreation, and relaxation of the students, are both beautiful and spacious.

*Provost's House.*—The Provost's House, erected on the east side of Grafton-Street, contiguous to the College, is built of free-stone, richly embellished in the first story by isicle and rusticated work, and in the second, by a range of pilasters in the Doric order, with their entablatures and pedestals between each; under the windows are balustrades, and in the centre, a Venetian window of the Tuscan order; the apartments are judiciously disposed and elegantly decorated: the offices, which are detached from the house, and appear like wings, are neat and commodious.—The garden attached to this superb mansion, is exclusively appropriated to the relaxation of the provost and fellows.

*Account of this Establishment.*—The statutes originally granted to this university experienced subsequent modifications, adapted



to existing circumstances, and to supply previous defects; the members composing this intellectual corporation, consist of Provost, Fellows and Scholars, all supported on the foundation. The Fellows are subdivided into senior and junior divisions, the senior denomination consisting of seven members; the junior fellows now consist of eighteen members, and the scholars comprise seventy members.

*The Senior Fellows*,—(Seven,) constitute a board at which the Provost presides at every deliberation held respecting collegiate regulations and internal discipline; or in his absence, the vice Provost, who is the senior member of this venerable tribunal: to this reverend body is exclusively entrusted the examinations for fellowships and scholarships, and the selection of the candidates is decided by a majority of voices; and thus every student ambitious to acquire literary distinction is certain of obtaining a most impartial and deliberate scrutiny of his relative merit and actual proficiency, and is either amply rewarded for his industry, or rejected in consequence of manifest inferiority; hence it rarely happens, that any appeals are made to the visitors from the decision of this scrupulous and conscientious body.

*Junior Fellows*.—Junior Fellows, who are eligible from Graduates who have studied in this college, superintend and direct the studies of the different denominations of students, and constitute legitimate guardians and protectors during their pupilship, subject, however, to the inspection and animadversion of the board, under whose control all the subordinate departments are governed, and conducted. The stipend paid by the students constitutes the best source of the Junior Fellow's emolument, which fluctuates according to the number of his pupils.

*Scholars*.—The Scholars constitute the third or last order of this enlightened corporation, for which honourable distinction any senior or junior sophister may become a candidate, whose prospect of success depends on an accurate knowledge of every geographical, historical and chronological event recorded in a very extensive range of Greek and Latin classics selected for this important scrutiny. The students are distinguished by the different appellations of Fellow Commoners, Pensioners, and Sizars. The Commoners are the sons of noblemen, baronets, or private wealthy individuals, and wear badges indicative of their rank and nobility: this description of students enjoys the exclusive privilege of dining at the Fellows' table, for which indulgence they pay accordingly. The pensioners and scholars

sit at different tables, according to their respective standing, and are served with a single plain joint of beef or mutton, amply sufficient for the number which composes each particular mess. The Sizars, only thirty in number, are supported by the foundation. It is much to be regretted, that the College funds will not admit any augmentation of so meritorious a class of indigent students, more particularly when the liberality of Parliament has so amply provided for the maintenance and education of a very different description of students in a lately erected and endowed college. Matters are very differently conducted in England and Scotland, where many encouragements and inducements are held forth to destitute lads of merit to prepare themselves for the ministry; but here, alas, there is no hope for a young man emerging from the cells of an university (if destitute of political connexions) who may enter into holy orders, except what the casual advertisement of a vacant curacy may afford; this alarming evil requires a corresponding corrective from those exalted characters more immediately intrusted with the government of our ecclesiastical establishment. There are five royal professorships, namely, Divinity, Common Law, Civil Law, Physic and Greek; Sir Patrick Dunn has also founded three professorships, viz. Theory and Practice of Physic, and Materia Medica. The University professorships are Anatomy and Surgery, Chemistry and Botany; there are professorships of Astronomy, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Oriental Languages, Oratory, and History; its visitors are a Chancellor and vice Chancellor, it returns one member to the Imperial Parliament elected by Fellows and Scholars for the time being.

The number of students of every denomination is at present about 1,300

*Royal Irish Academy.*—This building is situated on the west side of Grafton Street, nearly opposite the Provost's house, more distinguished for the cultivated talent of its members than any striking singularity in the external elegance of the edifice; its apartments are however, sufficiently commodious for the intended purpose.

*Gross Population of St. Andrew's Parish.*—7,682 Individuals.  
*Superfices.*—42 Acres, 2 Roods, 30 Perches.

### ST. MARK'S PARISH.

**ST. MARK'S PARISH.**—Which comprises all the quays from Westmoreland Street, to the Floating Docks of the Grand Canal, contains some public edifices of national consequence and utility.

*Dublin Society House.*—The Dublin Society House, in Hawkins Street, stands supereminently conspicuous, and is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was erected, containing a Theatre for the public delivery of experimental, botanical, and chemical lectures; a Laboratory, a Library, Schools for the fine arts, a spacious Gallery for busts, a Museum for specimens of natural curiosities, and other spacious apartments for constructing and exhibiting the best models of agricultural implements. The liberal encouragement offered by this Society for every useful improvement, invention, and discovery in mechanism and husbandry, must eventually produce corresponding benefits to Ireland.

*Lock Hospital.*—This Hospital is situated in Townsend Street, for the indiscriminate reception of indigent persons afflicted with that most disgusting, and destructive malady, the Venereal Disease, this receptacle of misery always abounds with an assemblage of leperous and contaminated objects of both sexes. This edifice is a modern structure of hewn mountain stone, with two projecting wings similarly constructed, and is capable of containing three hundred victims of human depravity.

*Marine School.*—The Hibernian Marine School situated in Sir John Rogerson's Quay, is an extensive regular building, fronted with hewn stone, consisting of a centre and two wings, the eastern wing is a very neat chapel, and the western is the School-room; this institution is exclusively reserved for cloathing, educating, and maintaining the children and orphans of seamen either dying, or decayed in his Majesty's navy; when they are properly qualified in this excellent seminary, in which they learn theoretical navigation, they are then apprenticed in the navy, or in merchantmen, according as opportunities offer, many of whom, from the advantages of an early nautical education, become captains of private traders, and acquire riches, but some improvements might still be added, to render this valuable institution still more perfect, such as a diminutive sloop or frigate about twenty or twenty-five feet long, placed in a floating dock constructed for that purpose, where the boys, might be gradually instructed to handle, and distinguish the use of every rope, tackle, sail, and pully, requisite to navigate either a ship of war or of burden; thus theory and practice might be incorporated by a simple and practicable arrangement; and if schools, similarly constituted were erected in the principal sea-port towns of every maritime county of the united kingdom, that degrading stigma, and solitary exist-



ing exception to the unfettered enjoyment of uncontrolled liberty, the impressment of sailors, would in the course of a few years, be utterly extinguished, and the abundant supply of such scientific mariners as these nautical repositories could furnish, would serve to perpetuate our maritime splendor and national glory.

*Parish Church.*—The Parochial Church, situated in Mark Street, is spacious and commodious, but totally destitute of architectural embellishments, and it is disfigured with the remains of a mutilated steeple: this parish from its local situation, and extensive surface must in the process of time become very populous.

*Gross Population of St. Mark's Parish.*—8,692 Inhabitants.

*Superfices.*—59 Acres, 0 Roods, 31 Perches.

### ST. ANN'S PARISH.

**ST. ANN'S PARISH**—Derives considerable importance from the rank and splendor of its principal inhabitants; it comprises some elegant and fashionable streets, which the opulent alone can inhabit. The north side of St. Stephen's Green constitutes a portion of this parish, most of whose edifices are elegant, and chiefly inhabited by the great law officers, prelates, and private opulent individuals; the trading streets are occupied by industrious shop-keepers, and the retired private ones by people in moderate circumstances. At the corner of Kildare-street in St. Stephens Green, is situated

*Shelburne House*,—An old venerable fabric, now converted into a temporary barrack. In Dawson-street, is situated the

*Mansion House*,—Remarkable only for being the chief magistrate's residence; its apartments, however, are sufficiently spacious to accomodate the illustrious guests that periodically partake of its stated hospitalities. In the garden opposite the street, stands an equestrian statue of King George the First.

*Parish Church.*—The Parochial Church is situated on the same side of this street with the Mansion House; the interior decorations of this edifice display simple elegance: its front consists of a range of Doric pilasters, with their regular entablatures, but for the want of a proper termination, it has an unfinished appearance.

*Royal Mail-Coach Hotel*,—Distinguished by a plastering, in imitation of hewn granite, is situated in this street, fronting Molesworth-street; and the accommodations it affords to the wearied stranger, arriving late at night in a city where perhaps he has neither acquaintance nor connexions, must prove a most gratifying consideration.

*Leinster House.*—Opposite the termination of Molesworth-street stands that princely mansion, Leinster House, the town residence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster; the entrance to this massy structure is through a grand gate-way of rustic stone work towards the street, but within, an elegant triumphal arch of the Ionic order, is exhibited, leading into a spacious court-yard, and forming the segment of a circle before the principal front, which extends an hundred and forty feet, and is composed of a rustic basement, supported in the centre by three quarter Corinthian columns, raised on pedestals. The windows of the principal story are ornamented with entablatures and pediments, those of the attic story with architraves only; connected with this front, on each side, are two corresponding colonades of the Doric order, leading to the offices; the garden front, plain, yet bold, possesses a pleasing simplicity; the interior embellishments emulate the exterior architectural decorations of this superb pile: this edifice with its appendages, covers a surface of seven Acres, three Roods, and thirty six Perches.

*The Stamp-Office.*—Formerly Powerscourt House, is situated on the East side of William-street; the West front is remarkable for the beauty of the design, and excellence of workmanship; the ascent to the house is by a double flight of stairs, of a singular, yet convenient form; the first story is enriched by rustic arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, continued throughout the front: in the centre of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order; and the windows at each side are ornamented with pedestals, architrave, frieze, cornice, and pediment. The windows in the attic story are decorated with architraves; in the centre a quadrangular building is elevated above the rest of the front, that serves for an observatory, and commands a fine prospect of the Bay and adjacent country. The necessary offices attached to this establishment form an inclosed square, which is entered by a detached covered gate-way.

*Gross Population of St. Ann's Parish.*—7,228 Individuals.

*Superfices.*—63 Acres, 0 Roods, 27 Perches.

## ST. PETER'S PARISH.

**ST. PETER'S PARISH,**—Which is the most considerable in the city for extent, opulence, and the distinction of its inhabitants, its spacious modern erected streets, and superb squares, being exclusively adapted for the residence of inhabitants of rank, wealth and affluence; at the verge of this Parish, near the Canal Bridge leading to the Artichoke Road, the Clinical Hospital is

erected, a very beautiful modern structure, where Medical Students are practically instructed in the various diseases incident to the human frame, by exhibiting and explaining the different cases which occur in the practice of this Hospital, founded for this very particular purpose: a Medicinal Botanic Garden, situated near Ball's Bridge, is connected with this most useful establishment.

*Merrion Square*.—Though not so extensive as St. Stephen's Green, is tastefully arranged, and particularly attractive; for the beauty, symmetry, and uniformity of its buildings being all of the same elevation, and differing in no other particular but that a few houses have the first story fronted with hewn mountain stone; whether this trifling deviation from the general uniformity, constitutes a beauty or defect, must be decided by individual opinion and taste: its area is inclosed with iron palisades, and tastefully ornamented with shrubberies and spacious gravel walks, much frequented by the neighbouring fashionables: this square contains  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres within the railing.

*Barrack-office*.—Contiguous to this square stands the Barrack Board Office, a plain brick building, fitly arranged for this purpose.

In Lower Baggot-street, beyond Macartney's Bridge, there is a very spacious modern erected building, appropriated by the Incorporated Society for the reception of such females as have been reared and instructed in the different charter schools, where they are comfortably lodged and maintained, until apprenticed to respectable protestant families.

*Fitswilliam-Square*.—Between Baggot-Street and Leeson Street, Fitswilliam-Square is situated: the buildings in this neat little square are rapidly increasing; the area is inclosed with a low wall of cut stone, palisaded, and tastefully ornamented with shrubberies, ever-greens, &c.

*Magdalen Asylum*.—In Leeson-Street is situated the Magdalen Asylum, for the reception of penitent and reformed prostitutes, who prefer a life of secluded employment to vice and infamy: a very neat chapel is annexed to this establishment, which is crowded every Sunday by a very fashionable congregation, whose liberal donations materially contribute to support the Institution.

*St. Stephen's Green*.—Is considered one of the largest squares in Europe, being nearly an English mile round, and contains upwards of seventeen acres within the ditch; in the centre is erected a brazen equestrian statue of George the Second; the gravel walk surrounding this spacious square is adorned with full grown trees, many of which are gradually decaying, and



there appears no disposition to supply the deficiency: the several houses forming this square are very much diversified in the stile of their architecture, which variety, according to the opinion of different judges, may be deemed a beauty rather than a blemish: this square is to be ornamented and palisaded in a similar stile of modern neatness, with the other squares of this city, for the accomplishment of which design, an act passed the legislature in the last session of parliament.

*The Royal College of Surgeons*,—Situated on the west side of Stephen's Green, at the corner of York-street, has a beautiful front opposite the Green, which is deemed an exquisite monument of architectural elegance: on the opposite side of York-street is erected a dissenting Meeting House, a plain spacious stone structure.

*The Parochial Church*—Situated in Aungier-street, is more remarkable for its internal conveniencies than for its external appearance, being totally destitute of any architectural decorations.

*The Incorporated Society House*—Is also situated in Aungier-street: here all the children admitted into the different charter schools are inspected for admission.

*St. Kevin's Church*.—United to St. Peter's, is a neat little structure, much resembling a village church, it is situated at the end of a lane branching from Kevin-street.

*Portobello Hotel*.—The Grand Canal Hotel is a beautiful plain stone structure, lately erected at Portobello, by the Grand Canal Company, for the accommodation of passengers travelling by the boats to and from Dublin; near this Hotel a new Bason has been lately excavated, to afford an additional supply of water to the immense population on the south side of the river Liffy, and forms a beautiful sheet of water covering four acres, and inclosed with a stone wall. On the south side of the Grand Canal a very spacious Cavalry Barrack has been lately erected, consisting of a very large range of buildings, which, with the necessary offices, stables, &c. occupy a space of 18 acres. That enchanting outlet Rathmines, is also situated in this Parish.

*Mercers Hospital*,—Situated on the south side of Stephen-Street, for the reception of patients afflicted with various distempers, or injured by unforeseen accidents, is a plain structure, with a front of hewn stone; here also poor room-keepers are gratuitously supplied with medicine, and receive medical advice.

*Gross Population of St. Peter's Parish*.—16,063 Inhabitants.  
*Superfices*.—141 Acres, 0 Roods, 21 Perches.

## ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL,—A venerable ancient Gothic pile, stands on the east side of Patrick-Street, and is decorated with the highest steeple in the city on which a lofty spire is erected: the banners of the knights of St. Patrick, with their swords and helmets, adorn their respective stalls in the choir. There are some very curious monuments, both in the choir and aisle, which merit inspection, and baffle description. The different avenues leading to this temple of piety are narrow, filthy, and offensive, and may be aptly assimilated to the pilgrim's progress to felicity through the legendary torture of a purgatorial ordeal; its external appearance is totally obscured by a heavy dead wall, or by miserable huts disgusting to sensibility: the only visible portion is the grand entrance, the door of which seldom opens, of which it may truly be said "*crepuerunt cardine fores.*" What a different aspect would an iron railing exhibit, inclosing this magnificent structure, and tastefully planted, in such a manner as that by which Monkstown Church is adorned! want of space cannot be pleaded in justification of the omission; and the liberality of the wide streets commissioners would amply remunerate any possible damage claimed and established by the motley intruders, on these sacred premises, and thus obviate and remove the pretence of inability to make such decently necessary alterations and improvements. Truly the dignity of our ecclesiastical establishment loudly demands such an exertion to remove and extinguish these nuisances. This venerable fabric has been lately new roofed, and its interior has undergone a thorough repairing. It is to be presumed that the ordinary revenues would not admit the expence of such additional costly embellishments as the polished taste of the present enlightened Dean might suggest, if possessed of means to gratify his inclination:—St. Patrick's well, in the south side of the Cathedral is still frequently resorted to by the superstitious multitude for its imaginary virtues, though its water seems totally destitute of metallic impregnation to justify any inherent healing quality.

*March's Library.*—Contiguous to the Cathedral stands March's Library, plentifully stored with a select collection of scarce, choice, and valuable books, it is open every day, from eleven until three; (Sundays and holidays excepted,) all gentlemen and graduates have free access to enrich their minds with the contents of its intellectual treasures.

*Episcopal Palace*,—Now converted into a permanent barrack, is situated in Kevin-Street.

*The Deanry House*,—Also erected in Kevin-Street, is a neat plain brick building, having a spacious inclosed court yard in the front.

*Gross Population of St. Patrick's Parish*.—2,081 Individuals.

*Superfices*.—9 Acres, 3 Roods, 36 Perches.

### ST. BRIDE'S PARISH.

**ST. BRIDE'S PARISH**,—Situated in a very central part of the city, is principally inhabited by merchants, traders, shop-keepers and mechanics; there are some very genteel private streets in this parish, inhabited by wealthy individuals. The Royal Hibernian Theatre in Peter-street, is the only public building in this Parish, except its Church.

*The Parochial Church*,—Is situated in Bride-Street; a plain commodious unadorned stone edifice.

*Gross Population of St. Bride's Parish*.—8,009, Individuals.

*Superfices*.—36 Acres, 3 Roods, 35 Perches.

### ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN.

**ST. NICHOLAS WITHIN**,—Is the smallest Parish in Dublin; but from its very central, and advantageous situation for trade, is inhabited by industrious and wealthy shop-keepers, and other respectable individuals concerned in different traffics.

*Tailor's Hall*,—A very spacious Room, for the accommodation of that numerous and respectable corporation, is situated in that part of Back-lane belonging to this Parish.

*The Parochial Church*,—Situated in Nicholas-street, is adorned with a neat front of hewn blue lime-stone, and a tolerably lofty square steeple; the City Tholsel formerly stood contiguous to this church.

*Gross Population of St. Nicholas Within*.—1,121 Individuals.

*Superfices*.—5 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Perches.

### CHRIST CHURCH.

**CHRIST CHURCH**—Stands on the summit of the rising ground at the head of Wine-Tavern Street. It is a venerable Gothic pile, and its present appearance evinces its antiquity. Antecedently to the Reformation, it was a priory. The bishop of Kildare, for the time being, is also dean of Christ Church. All the ave-



nues leading to this Cathedral, are narrow and inconvenient, and its external form is totally obscured by the ruinous and decayed walls of the old Four Courts, which formerly stood in Christ Church Lane; but as very considerable improvements are now making in this quarter of the city, by the Wide Street Corporation, these nuisances will be speedily removed, and Christ Church will then assume a more dignified exterior aspect.

*St. Mary's Chapel.*—This Cathedral possesses no architectural beauty, or internal decoration as a public structure; and its existence might be well dispensed with, now that the Parochial Church of St. Michaels is rebuilt, and its removal would materially contribute to adorn this ancient edifice. There are some curious monuments in this Cathedral, which will deserve particular inspection. The liberties of this Cathedral only cover 1 acre, 1 rood, and 2 perches, and its population amounts to 232 individuals.

### ST. JOHN'S PARISH.

**ST. JOHN'S PARISH**—Is occupied by a very wealthy and respectable class of inhabitants, who live by commerce, traffic, and other useful occupations; its back streets and bye lanes are inhabited by that description of mechanics and labouring people generally occupying similar situations. There has been lately erected a most beautiful Catholic Chapel in Smock Alley, on the side where the play-house formerly stood. As a public structure, it materially contributes to ornament that portion of the city; it is built of hewn mountain stone, tastefully embellished, and judiciously decorated.

*The Parochial Church.*—Situated in Fishamble Street, has a very beautiful front of hewn stone, decorated with Doric columns supporting a pediment.

*Gross Population of St. John's Parish.*—4,142 Individuals.

*Superfices.*—11 Acres, 2 Roods, 32 Perches.

### ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

**ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH**—Is also very small, and its only public edifice is its Parochial Church, lately rebuilt; a very neat structure, with Gothic windows. Its steeple is very ancient, lofty, massy, and of a square form. High-street, the principal portion of this little parish, being commodiously situated for business, is chiefly inhabited by wealthy industrious and respectable shop keepers.

*Gross Population of St. Michael's Parish.*—2,599 Individuals.  
*Superfices.*—5 Acres, 3 Roods, 27 Perches.

### ST. AUDEON'S PARISH.

**ST. AUDEON'S PARISH**—Comprises that description of inhabitants, which, by indefatigable industry and incessant application to business, acquire competence, and not unfrequently become affluent.

*Parochial Church*—Its only public edifice is its Parochial Church, situated in a narrow lane diverging from Corn-Market. Its external appearance is totally concealed from public view by the surrounding buildings closely heaped upon it. In its internal arrangements, it is spacious, comfortable and commodious, and has a few curious monuments: the steeple is very lofty, and of a square form, but so situated as to lose much of its effect.

*Gross Population of St. Andrew's Parish.*—5,191 Individuals.  
*Superfices.*—24 Acres, 2 Roods, 29½ Perches.

### ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH.

**ST. CATHERINE'S PARISH**—Abounds with a numerous swarm of poor mechanics, who occupy tenements in lanes, and alleys, and generally exhibit a meagre, sickly, and squalid appearance, caused either by habitual intoxication, by poverty, by their sedentary employments, or by the foul air engendered and inhaled in these crowded and unwholesome habitations; or perhaps the prevalence of this diseased, palid countenance may be the result of these causes united, and operating on the constitution of the same individual. Here also live many wealthy manufacturers, whose enterprising spirit affords continual employment to the industrious and sober portion of these poor mechanics. Thomas-Street has been long established for supplying country dealers, who are here assorted with those articles required by country customers; and therefore, the mercantile transactions conducted here, must be very considerable, and form a presumptive proof of the wealth of its inhabitants.

*Four Court Marshals.*—In Marshal-lane, near Thomas-Street, is situated, that impregnable fortress, vulgarly called the Four Court Marshals; a garrison which can never be surprised through a deficiency of inmates;—a garrison which possesses the magical enchantment, like Medusa's head, of petrifying the stoutest champion, entangled in the meshes of

legal net, artfully set by a crafty attorney;—a garrison whence no victim of dissipation, or credulous dupe of violated confidence, if once immured, is suffered to depart, until he pay the utmost farthing, unless released from this penitential and purgatorial ordeal, by the plenary indulgence of a legislative absolution.

*Parochial Church.*—The Parochial Church, situated on the south side of Thomas-street, is fronted with white mountain stone in the Doric order; four semicolumns support a noble pediment in the centre; on the entablature, at each side of the pediment, is a handsome stone balustrade.—but the want of a steeple gives the whole an unfinished appearance.

*Market House.*—In this street also stands the Market House; a massy fabric, raised on piazas, but most injudiciously situated, as it very materially obstructs the free intercourse of this great thorough-fare.

*Fever Hospital.*—This laudable Institution, situated in Cork-street, is experimentally proved to be the most efficacious means of checking the progress of this contagious distemper, by the facility it affords of immediately removing the infected object from that foetid atmosphere, which probably engendered the malady; and then the apartment where the patient contracted the disorder, after his speedy conveyance to the Hospital, is cleaned, fumigated, and white washed; and thus every precaution that human foresight can devise is taken to arrest the future ravages of the disease. It is a plain capacious stone structure, erected in a detached airy situation, and no institution can possibly be more regularly conducted.

*Weaver's Hall.*—On the Coombe, stands Weaver's Hall, a very considerable ornament to that quarter of the city.

*Gross Population of St. Catherine's Parish.*—20,176, Individuals.

*Superfices.*—47 Acres, 0 Roods, 25 Perches.

## ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT.

*ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT.*—In this Parish on the south side of the Circular Road, and on the west of New-street, in a most airy detached situation, is now erecting, on a most extensive scale, a Penitentiary for that description of felons hitherto transported to Botany Bay; strength and durability must be the prominent features of such an edifice, and from the specimen the portion already built exhibits, it promises not to be destitute of architectural elegance.



*The Parochial Church*.—Is in ruins.

Its population is chiefly composed of victuallers, clothiers, manufacturers, mechanics and other labouring Classes.

*Gross Population of St. Nicholas Without*.—12,306, Individuals.

*Superfices*.—47 Acres, 0 Roods, 25 Perches.

## ST. LUKE'S PARISH.

**ST. LUKE'S PARISH**.—The only public edifice in this parish, except the church, is

*Meath Hospital*.—Situated on the south side of the Coombe for the relief of patients meeting with sudden accidents, and afflicted with such distempers, as a poor crowded population is exposed to; it has been lately much enriched by the splendid liberality of a charitable individual, Counsellor Thomas Pleasants, who presented £6,000 for the erection of an Operation-room, and for procuring necessary comforts for such patients as undergo the operation of amputation.

*Parochial Church*.—The Parochial Church is a plain spacious stone structure situated at the end of a neat avenue, leading from the south side of the Coombe.

*Gross Population of St. Luke's Parish*.—7,241 Individuals.

*Superfices*.—31 Acres, 0 Roods, 21 Perches.

## ST. JAMES'S PARISH.

**ST. JAMES'S PARISH**.—Abounds with public institutions of the most essential national importance; the Grand Canal commences here, whose Harbour, Stores, &c. cover a surface of twenty three acres, two roods and four perches; hence a tolerably accurate estimate may be formed of the extensive traffic carried on by means of this inland navigation.

*City Bason*.—Contiguous to the Grand Canal is situated the City Bason, a most enchanting sheet of water, inclosed with a wall; the gravel walk round this beautiful Reservoir is tastefully inclosed on either side with a thick cut hedge and trees equidistantly planted; it commands an extensive prospect of that lofty chain of hills called the Dublin-mountains. Beyond the Bason, in a very airy open and healthy situation, stands

*The Foundling Hospital*.—Mercifully erected for the reception of such infants as might otherwise fall victims to the inhuman

barbarity of their unnatural mothers. Thus, this pious monument of Christian charity rescues many a victim from inevitable destruction, as the innocent little outcasts may be deposited here at all hours, and nurses always maintained in the house, are in constant readiness to suckle them, until properly recommended country nurses can be procured, with whom they remain until they arrive at the age of six years. They must annually exhibit them at the Hospital to be inspected, for the purpose of ascertaining how they are thriving, and whether they are well or ill treated; at the age of six, they return to the Hospital to be instructed in reading, writing, and the fundamental principles of the Christian religion; and at a proper age are apprenticed to protestant masters and mistresses. Words cannot adequately eulogize the transcendent benefits resulting to morality from the humane instrumentality of this inestimable Institution.—The spacious range of buildings is peculiarly calculated to preserve the children's health.

Farther on, adjoining to the great southern mail coach road, an extensive range of Infantry Barracks has been lately erected, in an airy secluded situation, judiciously selected for the purpose. In a quarry sunk to procure stones for this building, a sulphureous Calybeate Spa, has been discovered, which will prove an invaluable acquisition to valitudinarians, from its contiguity to this populous city.

*Kilmainham Prison*, —A very spacious modern structure, with different inclosed court yards, for the recreation of its wretched inhabitants, is situated in a very elevated situation, on the south side of the great Connaught Mail-coach-road; at Island Bridge a very commodious Artillery Barrack has been lately erected.

*Sarah Bridge*,—Exhibits a beautiful specimen of aquatic architecture, forming one grand arch, which sweeps in a beautiful, and well proportioned direction from north to south; the arch forms an ellipsis, whose chord measures 104 feet, the key stone is 22 feet above high-water mark, and its breadth within the parapets, including two foot-ways, six feet each side, is thirty-eight feet wide; on the brow of the hill between the Artillery Barracks and the Old Man's Hospital, there is a well much venerated by the superstitious multitude for its imaginary miraculous and medicinal virtues.

*Kilmainham Hospital*.—This royal mansion erected for the reception of maimed, disabled, and superannuated soldiers, is most enchantingly situated on a lofty eminence at the west end

of the city, and south of the Liffy; the building, which is quadrangular, incloses a spacious area tastefully intersected with gravel walks; the piazas form a covered communication from every apartment of this edifice to the hall and chapel, which occupy one side of this quadrilateral structure, and are highly deserving of particular inspection; the Commander in Chief's residence is an elegant house, detached from the Hospital. All the subordinate officers attached to this establishment are accommodated with suitable conveniencies adapted to their respective ranks and stations: the principal front is approached by an avenue beautifully shaded with full grown trees: from this Hospital there is a new communication opened to Usher's Island, called the Military Road, at whose termination is erected an arched covered gate-way, and a very beautiful lofty tower; there are seventy-one Irish plantation acres annexed to the establishment, for the convenience of the several officers, and the recreation of the invalids.

*Swift's Hospital*.—Derives its name from its founder, the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's, who bequeathed a considerable property for providing an Asylum for Lunatics and Idiots. It is situated in Bow-lane near James's Street, and seems well calculated for the intended purpose.

*Stephen's Hospital*.—Situated in Stephens-lane, near James's Street, is an extensive quadrangular structure, inclosing a square area, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Liffy: this Hospital maintains, and administers medical relief to all curable patients, labouring under every denomination of diseases.

*The Parochial Church*.—Situated on the north side of James's Street, is a plain neat stone building, admirably adapted for the solemnity of divine worship; contiguous to this Church, and on the same side of the street, a neat Barrack is erected, most pleasantly situated, and commanding a fine prospect of the Phoenix-Park.

*Gross Population of St. James's Parish*.—6,104, Individuals.

*Superfices*.—59 Acres, 1 Rood, 36 Perches.

## ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

*St. Pauls Parish*.—Situated on the north side of the Liffy, comprises that description of inhabitants who exist by traffic, or who select retirement to enjoy the comforts of a moderate competency; or professional men, who prefer its local advantages from its contiguity to the Four Courts, for the dispatch of business, to



more fashionable situations, not affording a similar conveniency. Its public edifices are grand, and aptly calculated for the purpose for which they were originally constructed.

*The Royal Barracks*,—Stand pre-eminently conspicuous; this superb pile consists of four squares, of which the centre one, denominated the Royal Square, from its superior architectural splendor, is the most distinguished; these different buildings are sufficiently spacious to contain four thousand men, and command a most delightful prospect of the distant mountains: attached to this Barrack is the Royal Military Infirmary, erected in the Phoenix Park, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers, which is a beautiful modern edifice.

*The Blue Coat Hospital*,—Situated in Oxmantown Green, extends three hundred and sixty feet in front, consisting of a centre and two wings: the grand entrance to this superb structure is enriched by Ionic columns, supporting a pediment, over which is erected a portion of the steeple which is still unfinished; both the wings are united to the centre by handsome circular walls, ornamented with balustrade and niches; the internal arrangements correspond with its external magnificence; it is chiefly appropriated for cloathing, educating, and maintaining the sons of the poor, decayed and reduced freemen. The different corporations of the city propose to establish a female institution, of a similar description, when sufficient funds can be accumulated for so charitable and benevolent a design.

At the extremity of Prussia Street, near the Circular-road, a plain stone edifice is built by the munificent subscriptions of opulent individuals, for the reception of destitute children bereft of both parents; they are admissable from the age of four to ten years; subscribers of twenty pounds become governors for life: the female branch of this institution contains 120 orphans.

*The House of Industry*.—Situated on an airy eminence of Brunswick Street, is a very spacious plain stone structure, established for the reception of the poor, who are admitted without any recommendation, and are employed in spinning, weaving, combing, and other various occupations; the children have apartments distinct from the rest, where they are dieted, cloathed, and educated, and when of a proper age, are apprenticed to different trades. There is an Infirmary remote from the habitation of the healthy, where the sick are most comfortably accommodated; there are also forty-six cells for lunatics. The doors are open at all hours for admission, and various articles are wrought here, and may be more cheaply purchased than at any other place.

*The Parochial Church*.—Is an old rough stone structure, not sufficiently spacious for the reception of a numerous congregation.

*Gross Population of St. Paul's Parish*.—19,904 Individuals.

*Superfices*.—88 Acres, 0 Roods, 37 Perches.

## ST. MICHAN'S PARISH.

ST. MICHAN'S PARISH,—Whose inhabitants are as diversified as the local situations of the several streets comprised within its limits; the grand magnificent streets are occupied by the opulent; the others, most commodiously situated for public business, are inhabited by shopkeepers of various denominations and descriptions; and the retired obscure streets, lanes, and alleys, by industrious labouring mechanics, and other poor struggling people, literally existing by the sweat of their brow. Its public buildings are splendid and useful; among which is Hardwick Penetentiary, erected on the east side of Smithfield, for the reformation of vagrants, convicted for larceny: it is a plain stone structure well adapted for its intended purpose, and its grand entrance is from Smithfield.

*The Four Courts*.—And their necessary public offices, situated on the Inn's Quay, form too conspicuous a figure not to attract general admiration, and to claim particular attention: this stupenduous pile extends four hundred and thirty-three feet in front; the offices form the wings, and occupy a space of ninety feet in length, by fifty feet in depth; the western wing contains the great room, where the rolls of Chancery are deposited, also the Hanaper, King's Bench, and Remembrancer's Offices: the eastern wing is occupied by the Exchequer, Common Pleas, Registry, and other offices: the Courts of Justice form the centre: the principal front is opposite the river, and is adorned with six Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment; in the centre of this front, is the great entrance into the several courts, which radiate from a circular area sixty-four feet in diameter, and crowned with a lofty dome; adjoining the respective courts are the Jury rooms, and Judges' apartments.

*Newgate*.—Situated in Green Street, is a large quadrangular pile, extending one hundred and seventy feet in front, and nearly as many in depth, and incloses small yards for the recreation of prisoners, arranged in different classes; the different sexes have separate and distinct divisions: the principal front is on the east side, and consists of a centre built of mountain stone, rusticated and crowned with a pediment; on each side of which

is a plain facade of black lime-stone; at the external angles are four round towers, with a cavity in each, through which the filth of the Goal is conveyed.

*The Sessions House.*—Situating contiguous to the Prison, is a neat and spacious Court, where prisoners are tried for capital offences, and petty larceny.

*The Sheriffs Prison.*—Also situated in the same range with the new Prison, is considered inadequate to accommodate the numerous debtors, incarcerated within the walls of this mansion of sorrow: here there are no separate divisions for different sexes, the court yard allotted for recreation is wretchedly contracted, and rendered nauseous, unwholesome, and offensive, by the effluvia issuing from the privy, disgustingly, and indelicately situated in a corner of the only spot where the miserable captives can view the broad canopy of heaven; here, in common with all prisons, enormous rents are exacted for the accommodations of these cells, dignified with the appellation of rooms. This truly is a refinement on torture, and it is an evil that ought to be utterly abolished—first to cast the victim into a prison, and then, permit him to starve or perish, if destitute of means to support existence during his indefinite confinement: the criminal has some pittance allowed him during his incarceration, and knows that his guilt or innocence must be ascertained within a limited period.

*Linen-Hall.*—Situating in Linen Hall Street, is a very spacious building, appropriated for the reception of linen cloth sent to Dublin for sale: this public institution is productive of inestimable advantages, by preventing many frauds, in so vital a branch of our national staple manufactures, which employs so considerable a portion of the population.

*King's Inn Temple.*—Now erecting at Constitution Hill, at the termination of Henrietta Street, will, when finished, add no inconsiderable ornament to our numerous public edifices, and it is hoped will supercede the necessity of sending our law-students to the courts of Westminster to learn to speak English, as it is presumed the native Irish are now more conversant with that tongue than at the period when such a restriction was enjoined, and deemed indispensibly requisite: by a similarity of absurdity, every Irish parson should be previously drilled in a *Yorkshire desk*, before he should presume to ascend an Irish Pulpit. The Scotch law students are exempted from such a vexatious and unnecessary exaction, though the Caledonian dialect does not sound more musical and harmonious than the Hibernian brogue.



The Irish barrister's information should be derived from the practice of the Four Courts, and his leisure hours could be more profitably applied, in a law library, than in a lazy lounge round St. Stephen's Abbey.

On George's Hill, a very spacious Roman Catholic Chapel is nearly finished, beautifully ornamented with a hewn stone front.

*The Parochial Church*,—Situated in Church Street, is a venerable structure, with a square steeple erected at the west end.

*Gross Population of St. Michan's Parish*.—18,092, Individuals.

*Superfices*.—99 Acres, 0 Roods, 13 Perches.

## ST. MARY'S PARISH.

ST. MARY'S PARISH—Is supereminently conspicuous for the rank, wealth, and affluence of its inhabitants, composed of nobility, gentry, merchants, factors, shop-keepers, manufacturers, and mechanics, disposed and arranged, as local attractions arrest the fancy for the city residence of opulence, or commercial conveniencies determine the preference for mercantile speculation; it is a well-known maxim, that the shop-keeper of every vendible commodity, will prefer that situation most likely to insure the greatest number of customers. The most indigent inhabitants of this, and every other parish, constitute the back ground of the picture: its public buildings, though not numerous, are splendid and useful, among which the Lying-in-Hospital, erected in Great Britain-Street, for the relief of poor lying-in women, merits particular attention, both for the benevolence of the design, and the beauty of its structure, which exhibits an exquisite monument of architectural science. It consists of a centre entirely built of hewn stone, forming two fronts, to which two wings are connected by simicircular colonades; a lofty steeple is erected in the centre, and has a most delightful effect: adjoining the eastern colonade is the Rotunda, where balls and assemblies are held, and concerts performed for the benefit of the charity; close to which room, stands a grand suit of apartments built in the Doric order; the Garden adjoining this superb pile, is tastefully intersected with gravel walks, shaded with full grown trees, and inclosed with iron palisades; Gramby-Row, Palace-Row, and Cavendish-Row, form a square round this Garden, named Rutland Square, in compliment to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, who munificently contributed to the improvements.

*Industrious Blind.*—Near the Lying-in-Hospital, in this street, a charitable institution is established, supported by private subscriptions, and the contributions collected at an annual charity sermon, for the subsistence of the Industrious Blind, who are here employed in different occupations, and have already made considerable progress in the manufacture of wicker work, which is sold here for the benefit of the charity.

*Charlemount House.*—Delightfully situated in the centre of Palace Row, fronting the Garden, is built with hewn Arklow stone, superior in quality to any Portland stone imported for that purpose: its internal decorations, both in taste and magnificence, correspond with its external architectural elegance.

*Simpson's Hospital.*—Erected in Great Britain Street for the reception of poor decayed, blind, and gouty men, is a handsome, large and convenient building, fronted with plain hewn stone.

*The Charitable Infirmary.*—Situated in Jervis Street, is fitted up for the reception of sick or wounded poor patients, who are here maintained, and supplied with necessaries until a cure is effected.

*Apothecary's Hall.*—Situated in Mary's Street, is established for the purpose of regulating the profession of pharmacy in Ireland, and for the sale of simple and compound medicines, prepared under the inspection of a sworn Court of Directors annually elected. This institution is a very important object to the community, as drugs vended in this hall are unadulterated.

*Lock Penitentiary.*—Is situated in Dorset Street, for the reception and employment of women leaving the Lock Hospital, and desirous of returning to industry and virtue: washing, calandring and mangling, are done at this house. A neat chapel is annexed to this institution, very numerous attended by a genteel congregation; the Sunday collections are appropriated for the support of the institution.

*The Parochial Church.*—Situated in Mary Street, is a spacious plain stone structure, and has an unfinished square steeple.

*Gross Population of St. Mary's Parish.*—14,454 Individuals.  
*Superfices.*—115 Acres, 0 Roods, 33 Perches.

## ST. GEORGE'S PARISH.

**ST. GEORGE'S PARISH**—Is almost exclusively occupied by

that description of inhabitants whose opulence enables them to enjoy the sweets of privacy, detached from the noisy bustle of laborious industry, for which purpose, Mount-joy Square, and the different streets immediately diverging from it, are admirably calculated: neither hotels, shops, nor warehouses, are permitted to interrupt the universal tranquillity which prevails, or to disfigure the uniformity of the elegant mansions.

*Mount-joy Square.*—This delightful square is tastefully laid out in gravel walks, planted with evergreens, flowering shrubs, and inclosed with iron palisades, comprehending an area, within the railing, of three acres, and eleven perches. The buildings in this square command a most delightful prospect of the Bay, Wicklow-mountains, Hoath, and a thickly inhabited, well planted, and highly cultivated country. A neat commodious Methodist Chapel is erected in Great Charles Street, a very handsome stone structure, fronted with hewn stone.

*Farming Society.*—The Farming Society Repository for the annual exhibition of fat cattle, is situated in Summer Hill.

*Chapel.*—In Temple-Lane there is a private Chapel, where divine worship is performed according to the prescribed ordinances of the established church; it is a plain stone structure, and has a square steeple: the congregation is numerous and most respectable.

*St. George's Dispensary Fever Hospital.*—Is situated in Lower Dorset Street, near the Circular Road; it was instituted for a similar charitable purpose as the Fever Hospital, Cork Street, and is an invaluable establishment for the accommodation of the poor on the north side of the city; it is supported by annual subscription, private donations, and the charitable contributions collected at a charity sermon annually preached for that purpose.

*Parochial Church.*—Situated in Hardwick Place, exhibits a most perfect specimen of architectural elegance, and its lofty ornamented steeple, forms a very conspicuous landmark.

*Gross Population of St. George's Parish.*—5,099 Inhabitants.  
*Superfices.*—53 acres, 3 Roods, 21 Perches.

## ST. THOMAS' PARISH.

**ST. THOMAS' PARISH.**—Contains some magnificent streets and a very respectable and genteel population: opposite to Earl Street, in the centre of Sackville Street, stands Nelson's Pillar, erected by subscription, in commemoration of splendid nautical achievements. The most superb street the Capital could boast,



was the most appropriate situation to place a monument of the greatest naval warrior, the annals of maritime history ever have recorded. This beautiful fluted pillar rises from a square pedestal, and round the top is a gallery commanding an extensive view of the City, the Bay, and the distant mountains, over which is fixed the statue of Lord Nelson leaning against the capstan of a ship.

*The Custom House.*—The front of this stupendous pile extends three hundred and seventy-five feet in length, by two hundred and nine feet in depth, and exhibits four fronts, which possess as much variety as the nature of the design could possibly admit. The principal or south front is enriched with arcades, and columns of the Doric order, crowned with an entablature; from the centre rises a magnificent dome elevated one hundred and thirty-five feet from the base, on which is placed a pedestal supporting a female figure of Commerce; the emblematical decorations of this massy structure are peculiarly appropriate, judicious and expensive; the different offices contained within this capacious edifice are elegant and commodious, of which the Long-room is pre-eminently conspicuous; opposite the east front are the wet Docks, constructed for the conveyance of merchandize to the adjacent stores.

*Waterford House.*—Situated on the west side of Marlborough Street, is fronted with cut mountain stone, and decorated with a handsome Doric door; there is a convenient and spacious court before the house, which is remarkable for being the first private modern edifice in the city entirely built of stone.

*Aldborough House.*—Its low unwholesome situation but very ill accords with the superb magnificence of this singularly constructed edifice. It is now converted into an Academy, where youth are to be instructed, on a very extraordinary and novel plan, which perhaps may frustrate the sanguine expectations confidently entertained respecting its superlative efficacy.

*Parochial Church.*—Situated on the west side of Marlborough Street, opposite to Gloucester Street, to which it forms an elegant termination, exhibits an unfinished front, the original design having never been executed.

Every Parish in Dublin supports a Charitable Protestant School, proportionate to its relative ability; the different Catholic Chapels have charitable institutions for the instruction of children of that communion; the dissenting congregations also support similar establishments. Would to heaven that a rivalry in the merciful works of charity were the only emulation that actuated every denomination of Christians, then rancour, envy, and political animosity would no longer derange social har-

mony, and convulse national tranquillity. Besides these particular institutions confined to the instruction of individuals attached to distinctive tenets, there are also Sunday and evening schools established for the labouring children of every religious denomination who cannot attend at any other time; of which the Dublin Weekly Free School in School-house-lane, Thomas-Street, on the south, and one established on the Strand on the north side of the river Liffy, seem to be at present most successfully conducted; others are daily added, and it is to be hoped, that in due time they will produce the proper fruits of encrease; there are also many charitable associations in this metropolis, instituted by private benevolence, to alleviate the various casualties, miseries, and calamities incident to the vicissitudes and misfortunes of life.

*Markets*.—Are most abundantly supplied with the greatest variety of every necessary and luxury of life; but the remorseless gripe of avarice frequently counteracts the bounty of Providence, through the crafty devices of forestallers, factors, sale-masters, and contractors, who interpose between the vender and consumer, in every article of provisions exhibited in the Dublin market for the supply of the inhabitants; and thus all the necessaries of life are artificially enhanced by the exactions and extortions of such devouring harpies; the sale of cattle, in Smithfield market, is usurped by the intrusive Sale-master, that self constituted arbitrator between the victualler and the grazier; and the subordinate vendible commodities are equally encumbered by the petty perquisites imposed to remunerate the unnecessary interference of a ragged Factor; such abuses imperatively demand the corrective interposition of legislative authority.

*Antiquities*.—The Antiquities of Dublin afford scanty entertainment to gratify the imagination of the curious reader; the exact æra of its foundation cannot be positively and satisfactorily ascertained, and its different revolutions, and subjection to various petty sovereigns, only exhibit a dry catalogue of chronological dates, totally uninteresting to the present enlightened generation.

It may, however, be summarily recorded to the mortification and degradation of redoubted Irish valour, that the Danes or Ostmen held the sovereign sway of Dublin and its vicinity during a period of three hundred and thirty three years; from whence they never were totally evicted, though often weakened in the various vicissitudes of a barbarous and desultory warfare, until the invincible prowess of British valour entirely annihilated

this ferocious host : From this period, the history of Ireland becomes incorporated, and constitutes no inconsiderable portion of the great events succeeding Ireland's submission to British sway. Whatever pangs the then existing generation of Irish natives might feel, by the changes which must always accompany the introduction of a new Government, they are now forgotten, and the petty feuds, which always agitate rival principalities, such as Ireland exhibited at this distracted period, are for ever done away ; by mutual intercourse, by intermarriages, by a gradual adoption of, and approximation to, British manners and customs, by an identity of interests, and by the unrestricted enjoyment of the blessings of the British Constitution, we are imperceptibly incorporated and intermingled with Englishmen.

The form of the City is nearly a parallelogram, and its vast extent is manifest from the quantity of ground its buildings occupy. We refer to the following Table for a particular account of the number of people, and extent of surface contained in each Parish respectively, by which it will be seen that the City of Dublin is rated at 172,091 Inhabitants, occupying an area of 1264 Acres, 0 Roods, 36 Perches, Irish measure.

The City returns two Members to Parliament.



*A Table of Parishes, Population, and Extent.*

	Inhabitants.	Acres.	Roods.	Per.
1. St. Werburgh's - - - - -	3629	10	3	35
2. St. Andrew's - - - - -	7682	14	2	30
3. St. Mark's - - - - -	8692	59	0	31
4. St. Ann's - - - - -	7228	63	0	27
5. St. Peter's - - - - -	16063	141	0	21
St. Patrick's Cathedral - - - - -	2081	9	3	36
6. St. Bride's - - - - -	8009	36	3	35
7. St. Nicholas Within - - - - -	1121	5	3	27
Christ Church - - - - -	132	1	1	2
8. St. John's - - - - -	4142	11	2	23
9. St. Michael's - - - - -	2599	5	3	27
10. St. Audeon's - - - - -	5191	24	2	29
11. St. Catherine's - - - - -	20176	112	1	23
12. St. Nicholas Without - - - - -	12306	47	0	25
13. St. Luke's - - - - -	7241	31	0	21
14. St. James's - - - - -	6104	59	1	36
15. St. Paul's - - - - -	9904	88	0	37
16. St. Michan's - - - - -	18092	99	0	13
17. St. Mary's - - - - -	16654	115	0	33
18. St. George's - - - - -	5096	53	3	21
19. St. Thomas's - - - - -	8562	98	0	37

*Grand Total* of Inhabitants 172,091  
according to Whitelaw's Survey.

Total area 1264 A.  
0 Roods. 36 Per.

# COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

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THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN—Is bounded on the east from Brayhead to Balbriggan, by the Irish Sea, extending about thirty miles following the indentations of the coast; on the north and west, by the County of Eastmeath; on the south west, by the County of Kildare, and on the south to the sea, by the County of Wicklow. The superficies of this County contains 147,840 Irish plantation acres, of which the mountains and wastes constitute one-eighth; the vegetative soil is generally very shallow; the substratum being almost universally a cold clay, retaining the water, which circumstance renders the surface unprofitable, unless where improved by draining, and artificial amelioration.

The lands converging to the capital owe their luxuriancy of vegetation to the abundance of manure, so cheaply procured from the city of Dublin; such grounds, therefore, from local circumstances, and proximity to the metropolis, totally exclude farming occupancy; and are, consequently, set for dairies, nurseries, manufactories, and the rural residence of civic opulence. Agricultural improvements are rapidly increasing by a better mode of tillage than what hitherto has been practised, and the raising of clover and other artificial grasses is now universally adopted.

Fuel in some remote districts, destitute of either bog, peat, or the convenience of water conveyance for the supply of coals, is a very scarce article; thus then, are indigent farmers, labourers, and cottagers reduced to the imperative necessity of substituting straw, droppings, and other combustible materials to supply the deficiency of fuel. Hence it generally happens, that those places destitute of this vitally essential requisite for human comfort, are indiscriminately pillaged of all ornamental plantations; as the hungry and perishing peasant will brave all dangers to prepare his scanty repast.

The roads and bridges in this County are kept in most excellent repair, although at a very great expense; the new Military Road commencing at Rathfarnham, and intended to be extended towards Wexford, through the winding glens of the intervening mountains, will effectually contribute to colonize and improve these hitherto wild and uncultivated wastes; and the skilful execution and durability of the materials, will render it an object of admiration to future generations.

This County is divided into six Baronies and a half, four of which are situated on the north side of the river Liffy: namely, Coolock, Balruddery, Nether Cross, and Castleknock.

South of the Liffy, is situated Newcastle, Upper Cross, and the Half Barony of Rathdown, the other half being situated in the County of Wicklow—There are eighty-seven parishes in this county.

The Barony of Coolock contains seventeen parishes, namely;

Clontarf,	Killeak,	Cloghran,
Raheney,	Killester,	Clonturk,
Coolock,	Killobery,	Glassnevin,
Kilbarrack,	Portmarnock,	Santry,
Howth,	St. Doloughs,	Drumcondra.
Beldoyle,	Malahide,	

*Marino*.—On the left side of the strand road, leading to Howth, through Raheney, lies Marino, distant two miles from the Castle of Dublin. This beautiful mansion, entirely built of Portland stone, and in a just taste, is the country residence of the Earl of Charlemont. The demesne surrounding the delightful edifice contains two hundred acres judiciously and tastefully planted, and the Temple erected at some distance from the mansion, is a noble and elegant monument of architectural science.

*Strand School*.—On the right towards Clontarf is situated the Charter School, a plain stone structure, containing one hundred boys, who are lodged, cloathed, maintained, instructed in the Protestant religion, and employed in different branches of useful manufacture.

*Clontarf*.—A little to the right of the Charter School lies Clontarf, distant two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; a neat and populous village, much frequented in the bathing season, being well situated for that purpose. At this village the last memorable battle was fought between the Irish and Danes, in the year one thousand and fifteen. The defeat which the Danes sustained, so totally unnerved their influence in this island, that from this period it gradually diminished until their final expulsion; Bryan Boru, the famous Irish Monarch, fell in this battle. The Castle, a fine edifice, stands at the upper end of the town, near which the Church is situated. Two or three veins of lead ore have been discovered in the quarry near this village.

*Raheney*.—A large village, is situated four miles from the Castle of Dublin; the Church standing on a rising ground is the only remarkable edifice, and it is a plain neat structure.

*Beldoyle*.—On the left of the road leading to Howth, is situated Beldoyle, a pleasant little village agreeably adapted for bathing quarters. The air is pure but keen, from its very



exposed situation on an open beach, but commands an enchanting prospect of the sea, Howth, Ireland's Eye, and Lambay; it is distant six miles from the Castle.

*Howth Hill*,—A most conspicuous promontory, which forms the north entrance to the Bay of Dublin, with a town of the same name, is distant seven miles and three quarters north east of the City of Dublin. It gives the title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of St. Lawrence, for their valourous achievements against the Danes on that remarkable holiday. This romantic outlet forms the spacious harbour now erected there for the dispatch of the mails and packets to Holy-head; the hill is destitute of timber, though formerly celebrated for its Sylvan Oak, which gives it a naked and bald appearance.

The Earl of Howth's venerable mansion is in the form of a castle, and boldly situated on the west side of this stupenduous eminence, commanding an extensive view of the channel. A beautiful stream of water irrigates the town. There are two Light Houses erected on this promontory, the most southern for the direction of ships entering the Bay of Dublin, and the other for the more immediate purpose of safely guiding nocturnal navigators into the lately constructed harbour.

*Ireland's Eye*,—Distant about half a mile from Howth, is composed of an high rock on the north side, very dangerous to shipping in tempestuous weather. Some fragrant and medicinal plants grow on this little island, and on its west side still exist the ruins of a chapel; it is about three quarters of a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth.

*Natural History*.—The Hill of Howth contains within its bowels, some very valuable acquisitions, providentially deposited to remunerate appropriate skill, industry, and exertion; such as lead ore, white clay, hard and bright as Portland stone, very fit for dashing houses, was discovered among the cliffs projecting over the sea; likewise small veins of manganese are found scattered in large rocks of rich iron ore, a large stratum of remarkably black clay, which burns white, indicates the proximity of coals. Potter's earth, as well as white and yellow ocre, also abound here; the apex of the mountain contains rich blue marle, a most valuable manure for the circumambient dry gravelly soil. The intervening country between Howth and Dublin is indescribably delightful, both from the numerous beautiful seats with which it is interspersed, and the enchanting prospect it commands in all directions. The soil in general is light and gravelly, and derives its relative excellence from the redundancy of compost and manure, which fertilizes its physical sterility.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Marino . . . . .	2
Clontarf . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Raheney . . . . .	4
Beldoyle . . . . .	6
Howth . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$

## ROADS.

At the Crescent, near Marino, the road leading to Malahide branches to the left; the village of Donacarney is situated on this road; farther on lies Killester, then the village of Coolock, where a cross road branches off to both right and left. The church is a small neat edifice pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, and has a lofty steeple.

*St. Douloughs.*—Farther on the right lies the village of St. Douloughs, the church, built on a very lofty eminence, is a very singular and curious remnant of ancient architecture; near this church there is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by the superstitious peasants.

*Portmarnock.*—Farther on, by the sea side, lie the village and church of Portmarnock. This portion of the country abounds with the elegant mansions of the opulent, and its local beauties and extensive views are particularly attractive.

*Malahide.*—Pleasantly situated on the shore of a branch of the Irish Channel, is much exposed to the winds; the houses are low and meanly built. In the middle of the town is a well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose water is clear and wholesome, and it is inclosed by a stone building. The Castle is large, irregular, and of an unequal height; its form is nearly square; the entrance is on the east-front by a flight of stone stairs; the hall is large and has an ancient appearance corresponding with the exterior structures. It is situated in a peninsula, and commands an extensive prospect from its lofty situation. The demesne is well covered with full grown timber, and there is an extensive manufactory established here; here are lime-stone quarries of black, grey, and yellow hues; lead ore has been discovered on the south side of the high lands, contiguous to the sea. The bye roads, running in a collateral direction, are intersected at convenient distances, by cross roads, which are generally continued, with trifling deviations, to the great turn-

pike mail coach roads, from which as trunks they diverge, as shall be noted in their proper places.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Coolock . . . . .	3
St. Douloughs . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malahide . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROADS.

On entering the great northern mail coach road, issuing from Dorset-Street, passing through Drogheda, and leading to Donaghadee, the first rural scenery that attracts attention and excites grateful sensations, is the village of Drumcondra, beautifully planted, and thickly studded with country seats; on the right, stands the church, on a bold rising eminence, a plain neat edifice; two cross roads diverge here, one to the right leading to Ballybough Bridge, in a winding direction along the banks of Glassnevin river, and commanding an enchanting prospect of the Bay and City, a little farther on to the left, another leads to Glassnevin. About a mile's distance from Drumcondra, is situated the superb mansion, and spacious demesne of Santry to the right, and the church to the left, a small plain building tastefully inclosed in a clump of trees; here two cross roads branch off, the one to the right, in a diagonal direction, leading to Beldoyle, that on the left to Finglass, about six miles from the city. On the right stands Cloghran Church, on a very lofty eminence, composed of lime stone rock; the prospect from this elevated spot of the surrounding country and the sea is delightful; a rich vein of lead and copper ores has been discovered near this church; two cross roads run off here, one to the right and another to the left; on the left is situated Bracken's Town, the residence of Viscount Molesworth. To particularise every beautiful country seat, would exceed the prescribed limits of a summary description; so many elegant mansions and neat villas so thickly interspersed, indicate a numerous opulent population in the vicinity of a great metropolis.

*Parishes in the Barony of Nether Cross.*

Swords,	Clonmethan,
Lusk,	Finglass.
Kilsologhan,	



*Swords*.—Distant seven miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a long irregularly built town, destitute of any manufacturing establishment, but abounds with houses for the entertainment of all descriptions of travellers, and the vending of liquors seems to constitute its only traffic: Before the union it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. Near this town stands one of those round towers so peculiar to Ireland, it is situated about fifty feet from the Church, it is seventy three feet high and fifty five feet in circumference, and still continues in a good state of preservation; a pleasant brook winds round this town: on the south side of Swords, two cross roads branch off; that on the right leads to Malahide, and the other on the left, branches towards Brazil. From the north side of Swords, two cross roads sweep off, one to the right and another to the left, into the adjacent country.

*Portrain*.—From the village of Turvey, situated at the nine mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Portrain, pleasantly situated on the sea shore, where a large stratum of coal slate has been discovered full of sulphur, and forming a bed of six feet between the rocks; contiguous to this stratum, is a rock of meaceous and sulphurous stones, mixed with white spar, all which burn white in the fire, and are deemed an excellent material for China manufacture; opposite to Portrain, lies the Island of Lambay, of an oval form, three miles long, and about one mile and an half broad; multitudes of sea fowl, and rabbits, seem to be its indigenous inhabitants. Some indications of coal have been discovered here, and also a coarse reddish, soft earth, very fit for painting stuff, which is richly impregnated with iron. Half a mile below Turvey, a cross road to the right leads to Rush, a large fishing town, six miles to the north east of Swords, and thirteen from the Castle of Dublin; this village is celebrated for its very superior cured Ling. From this village, a road runs along the sea shore to Skerries, and thence to Balbriggan. From the Rush road on the left issues the road leading to Lusk distant from Dublin eleven miles only remarkable for having one of these round towers, so common in Ireland.

The Church is an old venerable structure. The roads from Rush and Skerries, concenter at the Church, and two roads issue from it, leading in a diogonal direction to the great Mail-coach-road.

*Parishes in the Barony of Balruddery.*

Ballybohil	Donabate	Palmers-town
Garrrets-town	Grallah	Portrahan
Naul	Hollywood	Westphals-town
Ballymadeen	Holm-park	Kilrush a chaplery.
Balruddery		

*Loughshinney.*—Between Kilrush and Skerries lies Loughshinney; it has a fine spacious harbour, and an unfinished pier; there is a rich copper mine in its vicinity.

*Skerries.*—Is a very considerable fishing village, distant seventeen miles from the city; lead ore and sulphur, have been discovered in the small adjacent Islands.

Two cross roads branch off, one to the right, and another to the left; that on the left ramifies into two directions, one leading to Balybohil, the other to the Naul.

*Balruddery.*—Lies on the Mail coach road, between the Man of War and Balbriggan; its church is in repair, and the village in decay; here there is a cross road to the right; a little beyond this village the road divides into two sections, the one to the right, leading to Balbriggan is considered the best and safest for carriages.

*Balbriggan.*—Distant fifteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a very considerable fishing village, and has a fine pier for the accommodation of shipping; a very thriving Cotton Manufactory is established here; a regular vein of sparry meaceous stone, fit for the manufacture of pure crystal glass has been discovered, also a small vein of copper and sulphur, by that indefatigable mineralogist, Donald Stewart.

*Distance from Dublin.*

							Miles.
Drumcondra	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Santry	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Swords	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Turvey	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Man of War	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Balruddery	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Balbriggan	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

## ROADS.

About a mile and a half from the Castle, the mail road branches into two divisions, that on the right leading through

Glassnevin to the Naul, and the left branch runs through Finglass to Duleek, &c. on the left of the Glassnevin road. On the south side of the Glassnevin river, is situated that magnificent national institute, the Botanic Garden, containing 21 Irish acres, and enriched with almost every known species of Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Plants, and Vegetables, which either nourish or destroy existence, arranged into their proper classes; and annual lectures are publicly delivered on their various qualities, properties, and uses: also a great collection of curious Exotics are preserved in glass-houses, artificially heated, to create the correspondent degree of genial warmth requisite for their vegetation.

*Glassnevin*.—The village of Glassnevin, situated on a rising ground distant two miles from the Castle, abounds with the country residences of the wealthy; and truly, its attractive beauties highly merit the priority of choice; the Church is situated on the right side of the road, a commodious venerable structure; a cross road to the left runs towards Finglass; a little beyond the three mile stone, another cross road leads to Santry; this road is destitute of villages, but it runs through a very rich soil, peculiarly adapted for pasture and agriculture; a little beyond the six mile-stone, there is a cross road leading to the right; and on this side of the seventh mile-stone, another cross road leads to the right and left; at the eighth mile-stone, a diagonal cross road runs to the right and left; between the eight and ninth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left; and beyond the tenth mile-stone, a cross road runs on the right to Ballyboghil, and on the left, to Westphalstown.—About a quarter of a mile beyond the twelfth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left; and a little beyond the thirteenth mile-stone, a cross road on the right runs towards Balruddery. At the fourteenth mile-stone, on the verge of the county of Dublin, stands the Naul, remarkable for its romantic Glen overhung with rocks, in which there are many caves. The old Castle is boldly situated on a position overlooking this enchanting spot, through which a stream, dividing the counties of Meath and Dublin, winds its course; and at a small distance, forms a beautiful water-fall, called the Roches. This route is not distinguished by any other remarkable, or extraordinary curiosity, either natural or artificial, save only the ruins of a few delapidated churches. The verdant surface of the country indicates its fertility, and it is chiefly occupied by respectable farmers.



*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Glassnevin . . . . .	2
Forest . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brackenstown . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballyboghill . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naul . . . . .	14

## ROADS.

*Finglass.*—The road to Finglass diverges on the left from the road leading from the city to Glassnevin and Finglass; at the bridge, two cross roads run, the one to the right leads towards Glassnevin, and the other to the left, winding along the banks of Finglass river, leads to Cabra and Carduff. Finglass town is pleasantly situated three miles from the Castle of Dublin; the church is a plain durable structure, erected on a lofty eminence, whence there is a fine prospect; contiguous to the church, there is a spa, formerly much frequented, but now neglected; here two cross roads run, one on the right, and one on the left.

*Pass-if-you-can.*—Is situated five miles and three quarters from Dublin; a new road has been made through Kilsalloghan Commons, which is shorter by half a mile than the road running by Grenoge.

*St. Margaret's.*—Farther on are the ruins of St. Margaret's Church.

*Chapel Midway.*—At Chapel Midway is a cross road running to the right, and a little farther on, a cross road to the right, and another to the left leads to Donboyne. Beyond the eighth mile-stone, are the ruins of Kilsalloghan Castle. The church is in repair; here the road leading to Slane winds to the left. The direct road on the right, leads to Clonmethan. At the tenth mile-stone there are two cross roads, the one to the right, the other on the left leads to Grenoge, from whence at a small distance, is the direct road leading to Garrelstown, forming the boundary of the county. Strong indications of coal have been discovered here, and an unsuccessful experiment was made by the late colonel Talbott to discover the real situation of the mine. This tract is interspersed with some

beautiful mansions, and is thickly inhabited by opulent graziers, wealthy farmers, and swarms of cottagers; the soil is generally rich, fertile, and luxuriant, and very well adapted for tillage, and for pasture.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Finglass . . . . .	3
Pass-if-you-can . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
St. Margaret's . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Chapel Midway . . . . .	7
Kilsalaghan . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Clonmethan . . . . .	10
Garrelstown . . . . .	14

*Parishes in the Barony of Castleknock.*

Castleknock,	Chapel Ward,
Clonsilla,	Mullahedart,
Chapel Midway,	St. Margaret's.

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ROADS.

The road issuing from Dublin, and leading to Navan by Ratooth, is remarkable for the numerous beautiful seats which environ it, almost in an uninterrupted succession, during its progress in the county of Dublin; at the distance of two miles is situated the village of Cabragh, fantastically asserted to derive its name from the heathenish Corybantian priests, its imaginary original inhabitants; but the refinement of Celtic etymology may discover a similitude where common sense can perceive no analogy. At this village, two cross roads intersect the direct road right and left; a little farther is another to the left. At the bridge, two cross roads sweep along its banks, one to the right, and another to the left. At the three mile-stone, there is one to the left; at Kildonan, also is one to the right, and another to the left; and at Huntstown there is one to the right; at a small distance beyond the sixth mile-stone, is a cross road to the right and left. At Mount Holly-wood there is a cross

road to the right; and a little beyond the seventh mile-stone, is another to the right: here the county of Dublin terminates at a little more than the distance of seven miles. There are no remarkable stages in this short distance.

*Castleknoch.*—The two branches of the Mail coach road, issuing from the city, and passing by Dunshaghlin, unite at Castleknock, distant three miles and an half from the Castle. On the left, are the ruins of an old castle, built in the reign of King Henry the Second, on a very lofty eminence, whence there is a delightful prospect of the adjacent country. In the various subsequent contentions, it was often selected for an encampment from its advantageous position. From Castleknock issue two cross roads to the left, communicating with Knockmaroon-hill in different directions; at the fourth mile-stone, to the right, is situated the Observatory of Dunsink, a very conspicuous object from its elevated situation. At the fourth mile-stone two cross roads issue to the left; on this side of the fifth mile stone, a cross road runs to the right; and at a small distance beyond the fifth mile-stone, another cross road runs to the right.

*Mullahedart.*—The village of Mullahedart is distant six miles, where two cross roads intersect the direct road, one to the right, and another to the left. The ruins of Mullahedart Church are situated to the right, on a rising ground, near which is a well, of pure, clear water, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, superstitiously revered by the credulous multitude.

*Cloonee.*—On the verge of the county is situated the village of Cloonee, distant seven miles from the City, where the county terminates. The tract from Castleknock to Cloonee, is generally occupied by farmers, and consequently much engaged in tillage. Lead ore has been discovered near the old Castle of Castleknock; and likewise fuller's earth.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Castleknoch . . . . .	3½
Mullahedart . . . . .	6¼
Cloonee . . . . .	7

*The Phoenix Park.*—Situated south west of the City, is about seven miles in circumference, beautifully diversified with woodland, champaign, and rising grounds, tastefully adorned with extensive sheets of water, and plentifully stocked with



deer. The Viceroy and his chief secretary's country residence are situated in this Park, as also those of other considerable personages, attached to the viceregal court; there is a strong calybeate spa on the right of the entrance leading from the park gate to the viceregal lodge. Copper ore has been discovered in different parts of its surface; near Chapelizod, in this park, is the Hibernian School, erected on a bold and lofty eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, exclusively appropriated for the cloathing, educating, and maintining the orphans of soldiers, who at a proper age, are apprenticed to protestant masters and mistresses; a very neat chapel entirely built of hewn stone, and adorned with an elegant steeple, is attached to this establishment. From Knock-maroon gate of this park issue two bye roads, that on the right, along the high grounds, runs by the demesne of Oatlands, traversing many delightful demesnes on which there are beautiful country mansions, and commanding an enchanting prospect of the distant mountains and the rich intervening highly cultivated, and thickly planted vallies, with the numerous villas, profusely scattered in all directions. That to the left precipitately descending from the summit of the hill, runs through this Irish Vale of Tempe along the banks of the Liffy to Lucan. At Knock-maroon Hill, there have been some unsuccessful efforts made to discover and work a coal mine; the soil is generally a lime-stone gravel, and teems with lime-stone quarries of the finest quality.

*Parishes in the Baronies of New Castle and Upper Cross.*

Chapelizod	Newcastle	Crumlin
Balyfermot	Clondalkin	Alderg
Carlaghstown	Rathcool	Rathfarnham
Palmerstown	Tassagard	Newtown
Lucan	Tallow	Caugh
St. Catherines	Ballymore Eustace	

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ROADS.

From Kilmainham on the south side of the river Liffy, and from the Royal Barracks on the north side, the two principal avenues issue from the City, which uniting at Chapelizod-Bridge form a continuation of the great western Mail-coach-road, leading to Athlone, and then to Galway, Tuam, and many other towns situated beyond the River Shannon.

*Chapelizod*.—Is a handsome populous village, distant two miles and three quarters from the Castle, delightfully situated on both banks of the Liffy; the Church is a plain neat structure, situated on the northern side of the river, from which a private road leads along the Phoenix-Park wall, to the summit of Knockmarroon Hill; here different mills are erected for various purposes; hence a cross road runs to the left leading to Ballyfermot.

*Palmerstown*.—Is pleasantly situated on a rising ground, and distant four miles from the City; a very extensive Cotton Manufactory is established where, which is gradually reviving this very much decayed and long neglected place. On the right, is Palmerstown-house and demesne, the magnificent mansion of the Right Honorable Lord Donoughmore, delightfully situated on the banks of the Liffy; the intervening space from Palmerstown to Lucan, situated on the right side of the road, and bounded by the Liffy, is almost exclusively occupied, in an uninterrupted succession, by delightful country seats, enchantingly situated on the declivity of a rising ground, overlooking the meandering Liffy winding underneath through a rich and well planted valley; at Palmerstown there is a cross road to the left, and at the five-mile stone another cross road to the left.

*Lucan*.—Distant six miles and a half from the Castle, is much frequented in the summer season by a numerous concourse of fashionable visitors, attracted hither by the reputed celebrity of its sulphurous and calybeate spa, deemed a most efficacious remedy for cutaneous eruptions, and various other diseases; near the spring a very spacious and commodious Hotel is erected for the accommodation of such guests as prefer the enjoyment of polite society to retired private lodgings; for which purpose, many houses are neatly furnished in this village and its vicinity; Mr Vesey's demesne extending along the Liffy to Leixlip, affords a most enchanting recreation to such strangers as obtain permission to perambulate this romantic spot; there is also in the town a very good Inn, abundantly supplied in summer with a well furnished larder for the accommodation of travellers. This is a favorite resort for citizens, who form many parties for the enjoyment of rural amusement. There are very extensive Iron Works erected here, and various other mills for printing calicoes, and other different uses. From hence a cross road to the right leads to Donboyne, and another to the left runs by the chapel to Escher; on this side of the hotel, a cross road on the left leads to Celbridge. The county of Dublin terminates at a little beyond the seven mile-stone. All this neighbourhood, abounds in lime-stone quarries.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Chapelizod, . . . . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Palmerstown, . . . . .	4
Lucan, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$



## ROADS.

The great southern Mail-coach-road issues from the summit of James Street, sweeping along the valley of Kilmainham, passes by Richmond Barrack, situated on the left, and at the two mile stone, crosses the Grand Canal by a fine bridge. The ruins of Drumnough Castle, and a little farther on to the left, also that of Ballymount, are the only interesting objects which can diversify the monotonous sameness that prevails, as far as the road, for a couple of miles, runs along the flat. At a small distance beyond the three mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and at the four mile stone, a diagonal cross road on the right leads to Clondalkin, remarkable for having a round tower eighty four feet high, terminated by a conic pinnacle; it is still in a high degree of preservation. A little beyond the four mile stone, is a cross road to the left, and on this side of the five mile stone, is another to the left, and there are two to the right, leading in a slanting direction to Clondalkin; between the fifth and six mile stones, are two crossroads to the right, and at the sixth mile stone, on the left, are the ruins of Chevers-town-Castle. A little beyond the sixth mile stone, is a cross road to the right; within a quarter of a mile of Rathcool lies Saggard on the left.

*Rathcool*,—Distant seven miles and three quarters from the Castle, is a poor mean straggling long village, affording but very indifferent accommodation for the comforts or convenience of visitors or travellers. It is mostly composed of carmens' inns, and its chief traffic seems to consist in vending malt and spirits. Its Church, situated on an eminence to the left, is a plain neat structure, near which is a small parsonage house on the same side. At the upper end of this village to the right is the Charter School, exclusively appropriated for the cloathing, educating, and maintaining female orphans, and seems to be very well adapted for this charitable purpose. From the two extremities of this village, two cross roads run to the right, leading to Newcastle, which, previous to the Union, sent two members



to the Irish Parliament. At the eighth mile stone, on the left, a diagonal cross road creeps up the lofty mountains, whose base-ments seem to commence here. A little beyond the nine mile stone, is a cross road to the right, ascending the lofty hill of Lyons. On this side of the ten mile stone, the County of Dublin terminates.

*The Adjacent Country*.—Is mostly occupied by farmers, thinly interspersed, with some fine country seats, and appears comparatively bleak, considering its short distance from the capital; however, where the road ascends the intervening eminences, the prospect to the right, on the finest woodlands, and most thickly inhabited spot in the universe, is most delightful, and on the left, the distant barren lofty mountains form a pleasant contrast to diversify the scenery.

Rathcool.—*Distance from Dublin.* . . . 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The road leading to Tallagh issues from Dolphin's Barn by a fine bridge erected on a lateral cut of the Grand Canal, which communicates with the Liffy by means of the Docks at Ring's-End. Before you enter Crumlin, distant three miles from the Castle, you meet a cross road on the left, leading to Templeogue, and a little farther on, another cross road to the right.

*Crumlin*.—Was formerly a fashionable outlet, but seems now utterly neglected. The Church is a plain stone structure. A little beyond Crumlin is another cross road to the right. The lands immediately adjoining the intervening distance from Crumlin to Tallagh, are chiefly occupied by farmers, and seem to be well cultivated.

*Tallagh*.—Distant five miles from the Castle, is a straggling irregular village only remarkable for being the Archbishop of Dublin's country residence. The Palace is an ancient venerable structure, possessing more strength and durability than external beauty. The gardens are very extensive, and kept in fine order. On the right of the road is the Church, a plain stone building, and has a lofty square steeple; a considerable stream passes by this village on which many mills are erected for various purposes. From Tallagh a cross road sweeps to the left, leading to Old Bawn &c.; and at the seven mile stone, is a cross road to the right, leading to Saggart. The remainder of this road to the verge of the county, which terminates at the ten mile stone, runs through that lofty and barren mountain named Tallagh-Hill. The soil between Crumlin and Tallagh is in general a light lime stone gravel, with some few moory low

grounds intermixed. This road is the great thoroughfare for provisions brought from the neighbouring districts of the county of Wicklow to the Dublin market.

*Distance from Dublin.*

	Miles.
Crumlin, . . . . .	3
Tallagh, , . . . . .	5



ROADS.

Through Harold's Cross, a pleasant and healthy outlet, distant one mile from the Castle, runs the direct road to Rathfarnham. On this side of the town is Rathfarnham Bridge consisting of one lofty arch, of a very wide span, thrown over the violent and impetuous Dodder; a cross road on the left, winding along the south bank of the river, runs to Taney Church.

*Rathfarnham*,—Distant two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is beautifully situated on a gently ascending eminence. On the left of the town lies the magnificent castle and extensive demesne of the most noble the Marquis of Ely. On the right is the Church, a spacious modern structure, to which is attached the abutment of a square unfinished steeple: at the extremity of this town commences the celebrated Military Road already noticed. It may be necessary to remark that the various streams issuing from the mountains afford such numerous opportunities for the erection of machinery, that every convenient situation offering a sufficient fall for the erection of a mill is judiciously occupied by buildings of this description. From this town issue two cross roads, one to the right, winding beneath the foot of the lofty overhanging mountain, leads to the numerous fine seats with which this section of the country is so profusely ornamented; the other to the left, leads to Marley, little Dargle, and so on, through the lofty mountains of Dublin to the verge of the county.

*Rathmines*,—A most delightful village, distant one mile and a half from the Castle, is now almost connected with Porto-Bello by a continued line of newly erected houses. On the right stands that extensive range of building, the Cavalry Barrack, nearly

finished and most enchantingly situated as already noticed. At this village in the time of the civil war, the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the Parliament-forces commanded by Colonel Jones, with the loss of four thousand men killed and three thousand prisoners. Although this outlet is the most circuitous way of going either to Rathfarnham or Tallagh, still it is universally preferred from the superior attractions of the wide and beautiful avenues leading to this village, which will be rendered still more commodious, by a diagonal new road leading on the right from the spring of Rathmines to the old Castle of Rathgar, and meeting the straight road lately opened to communicate between Rathfarnham and Rathmines, which runs in a direct line along the demesnes of Terrenure to Templeogue, where a cross road to the left, by a bridge thrown across the Dodder, leads to Fur House, Holly-park &c. A little beyond Templeogue, at the ruins of an old mill, commences a new road to the left, which runs along the high grounds into Tallagh. Description is inadequate to delineate the beautiful variety of delightful prospects, which in rich profusion, are to be found in this romantic district.

*Parishes in the half Barony of Rathdown.*

Donny-brook,  
Taney,  
Kilgobbin,  
Killernor,  
Esker,

Rathmichael,  
White Church,  
Old Conaught,  
Bullock,  
Kill,

Killiny,  
Monk's-Town,  
Stillorgan,  
Tully,  
Irish-Town,  
a Chapelry.

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ROADS.

The road leading to Enniskerry issues from Charlemont Street, crosses the Grand Canal by Charlemont Bridge, and runs through the pleasant village of Ranelagh, beyond which Coldblow Lane-road on the left communicates with Donnybrook, and a few perches farther on the left, runs the road leading to Clon-skeagh. The Miltown-road sweeps to the right, precipitately running down the steep hill, passes through the town, then suddenly turns to the left, crosses the narrow bridge, then after a short



winding, ascends a steep hill situated on the south side of the Dodder. From the village of Miltown to the right, runs a cross road along the banks of the river in a low valley, communicating with Rathmines. Midway between Miltown and Rathmines, is a narrow bridge thrown across the Dodder, which is intended to be enlarged, and thence a direct road is to run to the Church of Taney, part of which is already laid out, and when completed, will shorten the distance, and render the communication more delightful from the superiority of its more elevated prospect.

*Miltown*.—Is distant two miles and a quarter from the Castle. In the direct road from Miltown to Dundrum, a cross road runs to the left. On approaching the village, a cross road runs to the left, passing by Woodbine-hill, and another to the right passing a neat bridge, and circuitously winding round the Church situated on a bold declivity, which is now become too confined for the greatly increased protestant population of this vicinity; a new spacious, and commodious structure, adequate to afford ample accommodation for so numerous and respectable a congregation, is immediately to be erected, for whose site John Giffard Esq. has gratuitously allotted an appropriate portion of his delightful demesne; this edifice, from so elevated a situation, together with its intended lofty steeple, will form a pleasingly conspicuous landmark.

*Dundrum*.—This village, distant three miles and three quarters from the Castle, has prodigiously increased within a very short period, and is now much frequented for the salubrity of its air, and the great plenty of goat's whey it affords to valetudinarians requiring this restorative aliment; from the middle of the town to the left, issues a cross road leading to Kilmacudd, and at the upper extremity of the town, a diagonal road winds to the right in a sunken valley, beneath the remains of an ancient castle partly repaired, and boldly situated on the steep brow of a lofty hill; the Kilgobbin-road shelves obliquely to the left, and ascending the high grounds, alternately sinking and elevating, until it suddenly precipitates at the deep valley of Sandy-fort village, distant four miles and three quarters from the castle, thence rapidly emerges to the summit of an impending hill, from whence there is the finest view imaginable of the City, Bay, Howth, and all the flat country lying in a north-western direction, as far as the eye can reach. To the left, a little on this side of the five mile stone, is a cross road leading to Stillorgan, and at a very small distance on the same side, a new road is partly finished, which in a straight line will lead towards the

Bray high road ; a few perches beyond the five mile stone to the right, are the ruins of an old castle, and at a quarter of a mile farther on the right, stands Kilgobbin Church, built on a steep hill, whence also there is an extensive pleasing prospect. From Stepaside, distant five miles and three quarters, runs the Scalp road to the left ; from this village also issues a road to the right ascending a very steep hill, and running through the bleak mountains, situated in that direction.

*Killernan*—Is distant seven miles from the Castle ; beyond the eight mile stone, Dublin County terminates, on this side of the Scalp. The soil in general is light and fit for pasture ; there are some rich meadow grounds in the valleys ; the substratum is a continued ledge of Granite rock.

The road leading to Bray by Donnybrook, issues in a direct line from Leeson Street, crossing the Grand Canal ; on the right of this road, in a retired healthy situation, is the Hospital of Incurables, a most merciful institution, which conceals from public view those miserable objects, whose disgusting maladies baffle all the efforts of the healing art.

*Donnybrook*,—A pleasant village, is distant two miles from the Castle ; the church is a commodious ancient structure situated on the right side of the road, and in the centre of the village : there are some cotton and printing mills erected here, which employ a great portion of the population. On the left from Donnybrook bridge, erected on the Dodder, a serpentine road runs to the Rock-road : the beautiful mansion of Merville, is situated one mile beyond Donnybrook, whence a cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on, another to the left ; at the four mile stone, to the right, is Mount Merrion, the magnificent mansion of Lord Viscount Fitz-William : here two cross roads run to the right ; farther on to the right, stands Stillorgan Church : here two cross roads intersect the main road on the right, and another to the left : a little further on to the left is Stillorgan Park, and nearly opposite the grand entrance to this enchanting retreat, is a new cross road to the right : at the five mile stone, on the summit of the hill, is Newtown Park, and a cross road to the left leading to Montpelier hill ; and at the five mile stone, a cross road runs to the right. A little farther on lies Cabinteely to the left, and the stupenduous mansion of Clarehall, on a lofty declivity to the right, here the Rock-road unites, and a cross road runs to the right. From Donnybrook to this point of junction, the intervening valley, and adjacent eminences, constitute a perpetual succession of the most thickly inhabited and best planted demenses that any similar tract of country in the uni-

ted Kingdom can produce, which when viewed from a distant eminence, can only be compared to an immense forest, where the different mansions seem bursting through the green foliage of these umbrageous clusters.—From Baggot Street issues that crowded thorough-fare the Rock Road, leading to Bray by the Black Rock, passing Balls Bridge by an elegant bridge of hewn stone thrown across the Dodder.

*Balls Bridge.*—This village is distant one mile and an half from the Castle: here is established a most extensive Cotton Manufactory, which employs a very considerable portion of industrious population.

*Ringsend.*—On the left is situated the decayed village of Ringsend, and a little farther on, to the left, lies that fashionable outlet Sandymount, very lowly situated on a sterile barren strand, destitute of water and other conveniencies, necessary to render a country residence comfortable: it has not the advantage of being a bathing station, as the water here, at the highest tide, is so shallow that it is scarcely sufficient for the immersion of an infant. Two serpentine winding roads communicate with this village from the Rock-road, from whence, there is a passage along the strand to old Merrion, distant three miles from the Castle. The next village on the right is

*Boosterstown.*—whence issues a cross road to the right, called Boosterstown-lane, thickly inhabited, and where a superb Roman Catholic Chapel has been lately erected.

*Williamstown.*—Between this village and the Rock is Williamstown, where there is a very good bathing station when the tide is full, but it is too much exposed to the road, and therefore not a delicate situation to be chosen by females. From Merrion to the Rock, the whole distance to the right is occupied by beautiful country seats: on approaching the Rock, there is a wide avenue to the right leading to Merrion.

*Black Rock.*—Distant four miles from the Castle, is at present the most frequented place about the city, but the town is crowded, narrow, and irregularly built, and the leading avenue from the city is too narrow for the safety of the passengers. This latter inconvenience might be remedied at no very great expense, by widening the road from Fort Lisle to the Rock, a very inconsiderable distance; the adjacent villas crowded here in abundance are elegant, and many are magnificent; and the late additions are more judiciously arranged, as the retired streets are more spacious than the trading busy portion of the town, sunk in the valley. There is a neat elegant Methodist Chapel erected in this town. From the rising ground beyond the Rock,



runs a diagonal road towards Cabinteeley, which at present is the route selected for the mail coach, for which purpose this road is most inconveniently too narrow, and requires to be considerably widened. From this road a cross road runs to the right.

*Montpelier.*—On an eminence about half a mile beyond the Rock, is Montpelier a most healthy and delightful situation, commanding an enchanting prospect; at the termination of this road or avenue, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, is Monkstown Church, a neat model of modern architecture, ornamented with a square steeple of hewn stone; round the church two roads sweep one to the right leading to Roaches-town, the other on the left leading to Dunleary hill, and thence to Dalkey, by Bullock.

*Dunleary.*—The new village of Dunleary, from the irresistible attractions of its natural beauties, its extensive prospects, its lofty and healthy situation, bids fair to become the established resort of civic recreation in the course of a very short period, and that the imperial throne of volatile and capricious fashion will ultimately be permanently fixed on this favoured spot, whose tasteful plan seems to be most judiciously arranged for subsequent enlargement and improvement. A new direct road runs from the pier through the village, until it terminates at the Rock Mail Coach-road. This village is distant five miles and a quarter from the Castle; the coast all along is covered with Martello Towers, similarly constructed as their more lofty and gigantic brethren the antient round towers, whose singular form has generated a fruitless profusion of literary, trifling, and conjectural absurdity.

*Dalkey.*—Some remnants of supposed Danish fortifications still exist at Dalkey, which unequivocally prove, that although the Danes may have been cruel conquerors, they were not barbarous and savage warriors. The walls of the strong castle still remain entire, and some parts of the curtain flanked with bastions are still visible: invaders possessed of such military science, might confidently assail the rude and undisciplined Irish, whose imaginary university of Tara, never exhibited an architectural monument to commemorate its existence. Very different consequences have resulted from the philosophy of Egypt, Tyre, Athens, Rome, and Palmyra. All the coast in this direction is iron bound, and the soil consists of a light covering thinly scattered on an immense mass of granite rock: lead ore is to be found here, which, according to Mr. Archer's report, had been formerly wrought.

*Dalkey Island*—Is separated from the main land, by a channel about five hundred yards wide, called the sound of Dalkey, which has never less than eight fathoms of water, even at the lowest ebb of tide, and affords a safe shelter for vessels, from the violence of the north-easterly winds; the Island contains about eighteen acres, and its sweet herbage is deemed excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle, especially sheep, which rapidly fatten here, and whose flesh acquires a peculiar fine flavour; its only ancient edifice is the ruins of an old church, and its only modern structure a martello tower.

*Killiny Hill*—Is distant eight miles from the Castle, and its lofty summit is adorned with an obelisk visible at an immense distance. The Dalkey road in continuation, laboriously struggles by circuitous windings to ascend its frowning brow, which obstacle being surmounted, it then, in a serpentine course runs down its shaggy side, until it reaches a pleasant valley, and afterwards unites with the Bray-road. To every admirer of nature's boldest features, an excursion along this road must prove inexpressibly gratifying. According to Mr. Archer's authority, lead ore abounds here, and had been wrought in the year 1751. The route from the junction of the Donnybrook and Rock roads to Bray, affords a pleasing variety of agreeable objects. The lofty mountains on the right, are thickly covered to a considerable altitude, with beautiful vallies enveloped in thriving plantations. On the azure bosom of the sea, on the left, may be seen numerous vessels, either peaceably gliding to their destined ports, or rudely tossed by the angry surge. The vicinity of Bray is enlivened by many delightful mansions, whose rich inhabitants have been attracted by the natural beauty of this romantic spot. Midway between the seventh and eighth mile-stone, there is a cross road to the left; a little farther on beyond Loughlins-town bridge, a cross road runs to the right, and beyond the eight mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left, at the nine mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and another to the left, and near Bray, a cross road leads to Powers-Court, and the Dargle. Granite is the only kind of stone to be found from the Rock to Bray in all directions, and there exists no prospect of this material being possibly exhausted; the soil of the lofty summits is shallow, poor and sterile, but the vallies are generally luxuriant, the natural consequence of disproportioned surfaces; but such an undertaking as this excludes a discussion of the physical causes. The county of Dublin terminates at the Bray river, and its gross

and still imperfectly calculated population is estimated to amount to 170,000 individuals. This County returns two members to the Imperial Parliament; and the different Fairs held at various towns and villiages will appear from the annexed table.



*Table of Fairs held in the County of Dublin each month annually.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Stock.</i>
Tallagh . . . . .	1 Tues. of March	Cattle
Luttrells-town . . . . .	28 March . . . . .	Horses
Carrickmines 2 days . . . . .	14 April . . . . .	
Skerries . . . . .	28 Do. . . . .	
Rush . . . . .	1 May . . . . .	Horses
Garristown . . . . .	5 Do. . . . .	
Lusk . . . . .	5 Do. . . . .	Horses
Balruddery . . . . .	6 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Newcastle . . . . .	9 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Swords . . . . .	12 Do. . . . .	Horses
Kelsalaghan . . . . .	Ascen. Thurs. . . . .	Horses
Fieldstown . . . . .	Whit. Mon. . . . .	Horses
Saggard . . . . .	1 thurs. after trin. sun.	Cattle
Tallagh . . . . .	7 July . . . . .	Cattle
Rathfarnham . . . . .	10 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Lusk . . . . .	14 Do. . . . .	Horses
St. Margarets . . . . .	30 Do. . . . .	Horses Cattle
Skerries . . . . .	10 August . . . . .	
Balruddery . . . . .	12 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Garristown . . . . .	15 Do. . . . .	
Palmers-town . . . . .	25 Do. . . . .	Horses
Ballymore . . . . .	21 Do. . . . .	
Donnybrook . . . . .	26 Do. . . . .	Horses
Luttrells-town . . . . .	4 September . . . . .	Horses
Kelsalaghan . . . . .	8 Do. . . . .	Horses
Tallagh . . . . .	16 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Balbriggan . . . . .	29 Do. . . . .	
Rush . . . . .	29 Do. . . . .	Horses
Newcastle . . . . .	8 October . . . . .	Cattle
Rathmichael . . . . .	10 Do. . . . .	Horses Cattle
Saggard . . . . .	10 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Carrickmines 2 days . . . . .	14 Do. . . . .	
Ballymore . . . . .	29 Do. . . . .	
Garristown . . . . .	1 November . . . . .	
Saggard . . . . .	8 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Tallagh . . . . .	9 Do. . . . .	Cattle
Lusk . . . . .	25 Do. . . . .	Horses

*Distance from Dublin.*

	<i>Miles.</i>		<i>Miles.</i>
Donnybrook . . . . .	2	Bray . . . . .	10
Stillorgan . . . . .	4	Black Rock . . . . .	4
Cabinteely . . . . .	6½	Bray . . . . .	10

## COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

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THE COUNTY OF WICKLOW, is bounded on the south by the county of Wexford; on the south west, by the county of Carlow; on the west by the county of Kildare; on the north by the county of Dublin; and on the east, by St. George's Channel. It extends from north to south, thirty-two Irish miles, and from east to west, twenty-six Irish miles; it contains 305,404 Irish acres. Its soil is as various as its surface is irregular; it is divided into six baronies; and fifty-eight parishes.

### *Half Barony of Rathdown.*

Newcastle	Talbots-town
Arklow	Shilelagh half barony
Ballinacor	

### *Parishes in the half Barony of Rathdown.*

Bray,	Kilmacenvoge,
Delgany,	Powerscourt.

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### ROADS.

*Bray*,—Distant ten miles from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on the southern steep bank of the Bray river, celebrated for its delicious trout, is much frequented in the bathing season from its local attractions and its contiguity to the enchanting rural scenery with which this vicinage abounds, but as long as its harbour is suffered to remain destitute of either Quay or Pier for the accommodation of shipping, it must continue a summer lodging and bathing station, for which purpose it is extremely well adapted, but can never enjoy the benefit deri-

able from the establishment of a manufactory, requiring plenty of fuel cheaply conveyed by water. The Church is boldly situated on the verge of a steep and lofty bank overhanging the river, and near the Church is the Barrack: This is a post town; at the upper extremity of the town, the road branches into two sections, one to the right, and the other to the left: the latter (which is the present Mail Coach road) passes by Kilruddery, the Earl of Meath's romantic country residence, situated in a deep valley, overshadowed by lofty mountains of a dusky hue. In front of this mansion, that stupendous mountain, Bray-Head, erects its rocky barren summit. On its sloping side, human industry is making a very rapid progress, by converting its barren heath into verdant meads and cultivated fields, teeming with a joyful harvest; but its adamant apex composed of massy granite defies every effort of human art to make any farther encroachment or decoration on its primitive form. At the summit of Windgate-hill, a cross road on the right, leads to Temple Carrick, Belview, &c. and on the left, two bye roads lead to Gray, a noted fishing station, where a commodious harbour might be made for the shelter and accommodation of this most useful small craft, and even vessels of burden at a very inconsiderable expence. A refuge of such importance is very desirable on this dangerous coast. A very singular species of marble has been lately discovered here.

At the thirteen mile stone, a diagonal cross road passes to the right, and at the fourteen mile stone, another cross road runs to the right, communicating with Delgany. The church of this place, situated in the vale, is a neat model of modern architecture, decorated with an elegant lofty square steeple; In this church is erected a superb monument to the memory of Mr. Latouche, a name supereminently distinguished in the annals of charitable benevolence.

*Parishes in the Barony of Newcastle.*

Kilcommon,	Glanhely,
Kilcool,	Kildreny,
Wicklow,	Killoughter,
Down,	Rathnew.

*Kilcool Village*,—Distant sixteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, appears very much decayed, and the scarcity of fuel materially contributes to increase the wretchedness of its miserable inhabitants, whose precarious existence, depending on the occasional refreshment of car-men and feeding of horses, will be



totally annihilated when the new Mail-coach road, running in a more horizontal direction, is finished. At the seventeen mile-stone, is a cross road to the right, and at the Black Bull, the Newtown Mount Kennedy road reunites. In the whole range of the country from the summit of Windgates-hill, the prospect to the right is a continued chain of mountains diversified with various shades and different tincts indelibly impressed by the irresistible power of nature, or superinduced by the dint of human industry. Here, a broken chasm, and there, a deep ravine occasionally heighten the sublime grandeur of the scenery. Innumerable streamlets issuing from the ouzings of the lofty mountains, traverse the road in their struggling efforts to reach their primitive parent, the wide expanded ocean: on the left, the prospect is an uninterrupted sea view. From the upper end of Bray, as already noticed, the road issuing on the right leads to that romantic and enchanting spot, the Glen of the Downs, through this Glen the new line of the future mail coach road is to run. About a quarter of a mile on this side of the twelve mile-stone, a cross road passes to the right; at the twelve mile-stone, another cross road runs to the right; and at the fourteenth mile-stone, is a cross road to the left. This Glen, distant a little more than fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, is only sufficiently spacious to contain a road, and a gurgling streamlet, that gently murmurs along its side on a rocky bed, interspersed with pebbles, and shaded with the tender foliage of aquatic shrubs; on the right, it is confined by the almost perpendicular side of a lofty mountain, from whose crevices and broken cliffs grow numerous oaks, so closely united as to conceal, by the thickness of their foliage, the rocks whence they issue; this green selva fringes the steep ascent to a very considerable distance, and then the brown heath crowns its apex, intermingled with immense blocks of granite, majestically exhibiting their rustic splendour in rude magnificence. On the left, a steep and stupenduous mountain exhibits its apparently inaccessible brow, which however, has been divested of its primitive terrific aspect, by the plantations judiciously concealing the original deformity of its naked rocks. The magnitude of the undertaking displays the liberality of a Latouche, whose superb mansion at Belview is as distinguished for charity, urbanity, and hospitality, as the extensive demesne is conspicuous for an innumerable variety of indescribable beauties, which, when viewed, can only be sufficiently appreciated. At the fifteen mile-stone, a cross road on the left leads to Delgany, and about half a mile on this side of Newtown Mount Kennedy another cross road passes to the left.

*Newtown Mount Kennedy*,—Distant seventeen miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a very pleasant village, which must eventually increase in wealth and population, by its becoming a great thorough-fare for the mail coaches, as a cheap and expeditious conveyance will induce multitudes to visit the romantic scenery with which this vicinage abounds, among which the late Lord Rossmore's improvements, and that natural curiosity, the Devil's Glen, are supereminently distinguished: through this chasm the river Vartrey falls with astonishing rapidity, above one hundred feet into the Glen. The road divides from this village; that on the left leads to the Black Bull, where it re-unites with the present Mail coach road, and another to the right. At the twentieth mile-stone, is the village of Killoughter, from which a diagonal cross road issues to the right, and a little farther on to the left, lies Clonmannon, through which demesne a private road leads to Wicklow on a long horizontal level, called the Murrow, which appears to have been formed of deposited pebbles insensibly accumulated, in the revolution of ages, from the agitated waves incessantly rolling on this bleak shore during the violence of easterly storms. Near Newry Bridge, the river Vartrey and another stream, cross the road and fall into the Leitrim River, which winding under the flinty base of Wicklow Town, falls into the sea underneath the Black Castle. At the twenty second mile-stone, a cross road on the right leads by Rosenna to Rathdrum; and at the village of Rathnew, a cross road on the right leads to Arklow by Red Cross.

## WICKLOW TOWN.

*Wicklow Town*,—Distant twenty four miles from the Castle of Dublin, is boldly situated on the declivity of a lofty mountain, commanding an extensive prospect of Bray-Head, and all the intervening flat country lying in that direction. The Black Castle is a huge rock rising perpendicularly from the sea, on whose platform a castle seems to have been constructed, as appears from the few remaining fragments of the ruins still existing. A channel deeply cut into the solid rock, over which the draw-bridge was thrown, is still visible, and likewise steps chiseled down its side to communicate with the sea. Such are the vouchers which attest its former importance before the invention of gunpowder. Bow-men, archers, and slingers it might defy, but a few mortars planted on the commanding eminences, would very soon prove the inefficacy of its semibarbarous

battlements. The bay of Wicklow is much exposed to north-easterly winds, but the harbour might be much improved by constructing a pier running from this rock, and forming a basin, at the mouth of the river, where vessels of burden might take shelter from the violent tempests which so frequently occur in the winter season. The church is pleasantly situated on this side of the town, on a very lofty eminence; it has a high square steeple, the goal, the court-house, and the market-house, are modern edifices built at the upper end of the town. About a mile south-east from the town are erected two Light-houses, contiguous to each other, to warn the nocturnal wanderers of the boisterous ocean, that Wicklow head is not far distant.— This was a borough town previous to the Union, and sent two members to the Irish Parliament. On this side of the town, a road winding to the right by the chapel, leads to Arklow; and from the upper extremity of the town, a road runs over a very steep and lofty hill, almost impassable for carriages. This elevated road, after traversing these regions, accessible only to horsemen, re-unites with the present Mail-coach road, about three miles beyond the town of Wicklow; this mountainous route in its most elevated positions, commands a prospect only bounded by the horizon. Another cross road to the right, issues from the goal of Wicklow, passing over a steep hill, crosses the Mail-coach road about a mile beyond the town, and, by a circuitous winding through the intervening mountains, leads to Rathdrum.

*Parishes in the Barony of Arklow.*

Dunganstown,	Ballydonnel,	Kilpool,
Castlemackadam,	Enorelly,	Kilbride,
Arklow,	Killahurler,	Temple Michael.
Ballintemple,	Kilmacow,	

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ROADS.

At the twenty-seven mile-stone, on the present Mail-coach road, a cross road on the right leads to Dunganstown, &c.; and about half a mile beyond the twenty-ninth mile-stone, there is a cross road to the right; a few perches on this side of the thirty-second mile-stone, there is another road to the right,



and at the thirty-fourth mile-stone, a cross road to the right.—From the village of Rathnew, situated a mile and an half on this side of Wicklow, a road branching off to the right runs to Arklow by Red Cross; at the twenty-sixth mile-stone, on this road, a cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on, a cross road to the left leads to Dunganstown: between the twenty-seven and twenty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road passes to the right; and between the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth mile-stone, is a cross road to the right, and another to the left.

*Red Cross.*—At the distance of twenty-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin, stands the village of Red Cross, situated at the base of a very lofty mountain; from this village two cross roads issue, one to the right, and a little beyond the village, another to the left. The direct road to Arklow winds along the brow of this stupenduous hill, commanding a boundless prospect of the distant sea, and the low cultivated vallies calmly reposing under the protection of its towering elevation. On this side of the thirty-second mile-stone, there is a cross road to the right, and another to the left; and at the thirty-fourth mile-stone, a cross road to the right, running by the banks of the river Avoca; it re-unites with the present Mail-coach road a few perches on this side of Arklow Bridge. The new Mail-coach road will run between these two present routes, and will avoid the mutual inconveniences to which each is particularly and unavoidably exposed. A sketch of which it is expected to be procured.

*Arklow.*—Distant thirty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the south side of the river Avoca, crossed by a bridge composed of nineteen arches. The Church is a newly erected structure. The barrack is situated on a gradually ascending eminence, at the western extremity of the town, extremely well secured in the rear by a deep, wide, and steep ravine, and flanked by the river, running in a parallel direction with the town; there are numerous fishermen's cabbins, irregularly built on the wide extended flat intervening between the town and the sea: from this suburb of the village, an intricate communication meanders among the sand-hills until it arrives at the base of a rocky perpendicular hill, abruptly commencing where these most extraordinary marine supersaturated sandy depositories terminate; which road leads to Courtown, along the sea-shore, as closely as the irregular surface of the country will admit a proximity; from the western extremity of the town, by the barracks, issues the road leading to Gorey. A judiciously constructed pier

would render this town a place of considerable traffic, whence the internal wealth of the country might be readily conveyed by water, but alas, not even a shelter is afforded for the protection of its numerous fishing boats, perpetually exposed to the inclemency of an irritable and turbulent sea; truly the noble proprietors of the adjacent soil ought to exert their influence to remedy this local impediment to national prosperity. Here nature has profusely scattered her bountiful munificence, but, as yet, has received no collateral aid, support or assistance.

At this town a body of rebels amounting to thirty-one thousand men, were defeated on the ninth of June 1798, by the royal army, commanded by General Needham, consisting of a few regulars, the rest militia and yeomanry, but the whole not exceeding fifteen hundred men, according to Sir Richard Musgrave's history of this calamitous and desolating rebellion. A little above the town is a cross road to the right, and a little farther on, to the left, is the Charter-School. Beyond the beautiful demesne of Lamberton, another cross road runs to the right, and at the thirty eight mile stone, a cross road leads to the right. At a little distance farther on, the county of Wicklow terminates in this direction.

	Miles.	Miles.
Bray . . . . .	10	10
From Bray to Kilcool . . . . .	6	16
To Wicklow . . . . .	8	24
To Arklow . . . . .	12	36

On entering the County of Wicklow, by the Powerscourt-road, a singular curiosity presents itself to the view, called the Scalp, distant eight miles from the castle of Dublin; this chasm, is imagined to have been caused by some violent concussion of nature, which has rent this mountain in twain; but no theorist has ventured to conjecture, that this breach might have been effected by the dint of human labour, as this is the only horizontal communication with the rich and enchanting vallies, situated to the southward of this steep and perpendicular mountain, over whose transverse summit the formation of a road was impracticable; and if Ireland had been as civilized in the remote periods of antiquity as represented in the legends of Celtic antiquarians, such an effort of art, for so important a purpose, would exist a noble memorial of sagacity and industry, but whether our progenitors might overlook the advantages derivable from so direct a communica-





*Provas, Del. et Sculp.*

*A View of the Waterfall at Powerscourt. Co. of Wicklow.*

*Engraved for the Travellers New Guide Through Ireland.*





tion, it is not a violation of probability to suppose that this stupenduous operation might be projected by the eagle eyed sagacity of the Danish conquerors, during their sway in Ireland, and a recollection of these immense mounds, the work of their hands, still existing in this island, corroborates this novel conjecture. The wide aperture of this rent at the apex, diagonally narrowing to the bottom, where it is only wide enough for a road, savors more of human art than the majestic grandeur of nature's operations; thus, might this singularity be explained without the intervening agency of either a geni, a giant, or a fairy.

*Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus.*

At some distance south east from the Scalp, are two conical lofty hills, called the Sugar-loaves; how enchantingly would they appear, if planted with such timber as is adapted to such elevated situations! A little farther on lies Enniskerry, a village distant ten miles from the Castle of Dublin. On the right is situated Powerscourt, the magnificent mansion of Lord Viscount Powerscourt; the front of the edifice consists of an extensive range of hewn-stone, ornamented with pilasters, and the demesne, containing about six hundred acres, is as tastefully ornamented, as the great variety of natural advantages afforded opportunities of diversifying and decorating the original drapery of this enchanting rural scenery; on the opposite side of the river Dargle, is Charleville, the country residence of Lord Monck, which presents a luxuriance of rural beauties, and also, the fine lawns and shady woods of Teneninch materially contribute to render this situation still more attractive and delightful to the imagination. The Dargle, situated about a mile beyond Powerscourt, and twelve miles from the Castle of Dublin, forms a kind of ampitheatre, encircled by the sides of two lofty mountains, thickly covered with wood; which you approach through a vast chasm formed between two masses of mountains; the height of the precipice over which the water tumbles is immense, and whose constant roar, reverberating through the gloomy forest, by whose thick foliage it is obscured, must create sublime emotions: the water thus precipitated in this vast descent, angrily foams through an horizontal channel, running through a verdant valley, where it gradually assumes a more placid aspect, and then rolls with ruffled serenity.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballynacor.*

Derrylossery	Rathdrum
Glandelough	Kilpipe

At a little distance on this side of the fifteen mile-stone, there is a cross road to the left, leading to Newtown; near the sixteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; and a little beyond the seventeen mile-stone, a cross road to the left. Farther on, a cross road runs to the right, and a few perches beyond the nineteen mile-stone, a cross road to the right. At a small distance, on this side of Rathdrum, stands the ruins of an old castle, to the right.

*Rathdrum*,—A very prosperous and thriving town, is distant twenty five miles and three quarters from the castle of Dublin; a Flannel fair is held here on the first monday of every month. The river Avon waters this town, there is a neat church erected here; both the town and vicinage abound with a respectable and numerous Protestant population. Here a cross road to the right, leads to Shilelagh. A mile beyond Rathdrum, is situated Avondale on the banks of the river Avon, whose natural beauties have been embellished with every ornament which chaste and judicious art can bestow; this vale extends more than two miles, exhibiting every possible variation of form; imagination cannot paint a more pleasing scenery than the interval between Rathdrum and Arklow presents to gratify the fancy, as nothing can exceed its romantic grandeur and sublimity, enriched with luxuriant forests, which for the most part cover the declivities of steep mountains bounding this enchanting valley on either side; the confluence of the big and little Avon, called the Meeting of the Waters, which occurs about two miles and an half beyond Rathdrum, forms a delightful source of contemplative meditation: hence issues a cross road to the right, leading to Aghrim; in some parts, a striking contrast is formed, by the savage appearance of wild and barren rocks, indicating the proximity of the rich copper mines, of Cronbane and Ballymurtagh, situated on different sides of the river, nearly opposite to each other; At some distance to the right, lies Croughan-mountain, so celebrated for its gold-mines, of which precious ore, the peasantry collected in the bed and banks of the river issuing from this source of hidden treasure, two thousand, six hundred and sixty six ounces of gold, from the twenty fourth day of August, to the fifteenth day of October, in the year 1796, when all further search was prevented by the military taking possession of the mountain, according to Mr. Frasers report of this transaction, in his Statistical Survey of the county of Wicklow. According to the same report, lead mines exist in this vicinity. About the five mile-stone from Rathdrum, a



cross road runs to the right, leading to the sequestered barony of Shilelagh. From the copper mines to Arklow, is a continued chain of beautiful seats, situated on either side of the Avoca, among which Lord Carysfort's and Lord Wicklow's are supereminently conspicuous for splendor, beauty, grandeur, and magnificence.

The new military road, as already noticed, was constructed to open a free communication through the frightful waste, wilds, and fastnesses, with which the barony of Ballynacor abounds, and which afforded shelter to an innumerable swarm of outlaws and rebels, for a considerable period after the rebellion of one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight had been effectually suppressed in every other quarter of the kingdom. Such a tract of country, therefore can afford no other variety of prospect than an uninterrupted succession of bogs, mountains, and morasses, whence issue all the considerable rivers which water this and the neighbouring counties. The first object that occurs to relieve this dusky prospect, is that delightful sheet of water, Lough-Bray, whose shores are embraced by stupenduous cliffs, overtopped with lofty mountains; the next is Lough-Tay, which forms a beautiful bason, about four miles in circumference, situated at the bottom of craggy mountains, one of which exhibits the appearance of an inaccessible precipice. The lake is the primitive parent of the classical Avoca, whence it commences its course, and proceeds to Loughdan, apparently mourning at the neglect of its romantic scenery; hence it winds by Glandelough where it assumes the name of Avon, it then passes through the vale of Clara, which is covered with an extensive forest.

*Glandelough.*—Or the seven Churches, is distant twenty four miles from the Castle of Dublin, according to the admeasurement of the Military Road; this sequestered spot was originally an abbey founded and endowed by the ancient family of the O'Tools, then Lords, of Imail and afterwards erected into a Bishoprick, and continued a distinct episcopal see, until the year one thousand two hundred and fourteen, when it was annexed to the diocese of Dublin, for this curious reason assigned, that although the holy church in the mountains was anciently held in great veneration on account of St. Kevin, who here led a solitary life, yet now it is become so waste and desolate, and has been so for forty years, that from a church, it has become a den, and nest of thieves and robbers; so that more murders are committed in that valley than in any other place in Ireland, occasioned by the direct solitude thereof.

See *Ledwidge's Antiquities*, page 183, *Article, Gendelough*.

Thus then the decay of this city is ascertained to have taken place long previously to its annexation to the see of Dublin.

This singular spot, appropriated for melancholy musing, is surrounded on all sides, except the east, by stupenduous mountains, whose vast perpendicular height, throws a gloom on the vale beneath, peculiarly calculated to inspire religious enthusiasm. The two lakes are separated by a rich meadow: at the west end of the upper lake, a cascade falls from the hills. The various cataracts bursting from the surrounding summits, unite their different contributions in the valley, to increase the waters of the Avon. The ruins of the Seven Churches which formerly flourished here, are still visible; here also is a round tower, one hundred and ten feet high, and fifty two feet in circumference near the bottom, still in a high degree of preservation; from Lough Shanahanfan, distant about three miles, issues a stream named St. Kevins Kieve, which falls into this valley, in this holy river, sickly children are immersed before sun-rise, on sundays and thursdays, and on St. Kevins day, being the third of June. The efficacy of such ablutions must depend on the peculiarity of individual constitutions, and the character of the infirmities. In a rocky prejection from the mountain, is St. Kevins bed, excavated from the solid rock; the path leading to this terrific pilgrimage is steep, dangerous, narrow and difficult, and the least slip would precipitate the hazardous adventurer into the lake beneath. There are copper and lead ores discovered in this vicinity. The military road, in continuation is intended to unite with the cross road passing between Rathdrum and Baltinglass.

*Aghrim.*—To the right from Rathdrum, a road runs to Aghrim, situated on the river Derry, and distant thirty five miles from the Castle of Dublin. Another road to the right, issues from this direct communication between Rathdrum and Aghrim, leading to Carysfort, a Borough, formerly returning two members to Parliament, although it is now a hamlet. From Aghrim, a cross road runs to the right, and another to the left; at the thirty seven mile-stone, the road from Arklow, to the left, unites with the road leading from Aghrim to Tinchale, distant forty one miles from the Castle of Dublin.

*Blessington.*—A neat little town, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, near the river Liffy, and distant fourteen miles from the Castle, has a handsome modern built church to the left, with a lofty square steeple, contiguous to which

is a comfortable parsonage house ; on the right stood the beautiful mansion of the most noble the Marquis of Downshire, delightfully situated in a fine park ; this habitation was consumed in the exterminating rebellion of one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, and has never since been rebuilt. This town, previous to the union, returned two members to the Irish Parliament, and from it a cross road runs to the left, leading to Ballyboys, and a little farther on, a cross road to the right leads to Naas.

*Parishes in the Barony of Talbots Town.*

Hollywood,	Dunlavin,	Tubber,
Boystown,	Crehelp,	Dunbry,
Burgage,	Friendstown,	Ballinure,
Donoughmore,	Killigan,	Baltinglass,
Donard,	Rathsallagh,	Bellegan.

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ROADS.

At the sixteen mile-stone, on the left, is situated Rusborough, the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Milltown; the front of the house and offices form an extensive facade of hewn stone; the colonade is ornamented with pilasters of the Corinthian and Ionic orders; the whole range extends near seven hundred feet, the apartments are correspondently spacious, and suitably furnished; here is a valuable collection of paintings, the best productions of the most celebrated masters.

*Ballymore Eustace*,—Distant seventeen miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin is pleasantly situated on the Dublin side of the Liffy, over which a bridge communicates with the county of Wicklow. Here are the ruins of a church, on a high eminence overhanging the village, where a square lofty steeple remains entire. A cross road to the right leads to Naas; near this village, is a grand water-fall, formed by the Liffy, called Poll-a-phuca: the various plantations and gravel-walks which encircle this natural curiosity render it a pleasant recreation, and it is therefore much frequented in the summer season by fashionable parties. At the nineteen mile-stone there is a cross road to the right leading to Dunlaven, distant twenty-



two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and another to the left. At this place there was a shooting lodge, of the most noble the Marquis of Waterford, which was burnt in the rebellion of 1798. At the twenty-third mile-stone, there are two diagonal cross roads inclining right and left: at the twenty four mile-stone there is a cross road to the right communicating with Dunlavin, and on this side of the twenty five mile-stone, there is a cross road to the right.

*Stradford on Slaney*.—Distant twenty six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the banks of that river; it has a very thriving cotton-manufactory, which employs a numerous population.

*Baltinglass*.—A populous town, distant twenty nine miles and a quarter, from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Slaney; there are some druidical altars, and other monuments of heathenish superstition still existing about this town. Here are the ruins of a fine old abbey, and also a venerable castle. A Parliament was formerly held in this town, and before the union, it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. It carries on a considerable trade, by the manufacturing of linen, woollen, diaper and other articles. The County of Wicklow, terminates at the thirty first mile-stone in this direction.

	Miles.	Miles.
Blessington . . .		14
Ballymore Eustace . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Stradford on Slaney . .	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$26\frac{1}{4}$
Baltinglass . . .	3	$29\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Shilelagh.*

Aghold,	Mullinacuff,
Liscolman,	Carnew.

ROADS.

From Tinehaley, the road branches into two sections, that to the right leads to Tullow, and the one to the left to Hillbrook; from the Tullow road to the left, issues a cross road near the forty-four mile-stone, leading to Carnew, forty six miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin; here are

the ruins of an old church. From Carnew two roads issue, one to the left and another to the right, running along the Wicklow side of the river Derry, crossing Tinehaley river, which falls into the Derry river about two miles beyond Carnew. Shilelagh village, situated on the right branch of the road issuing from Tinehaly, and ramifying, right and left, near the forty four mile-stone, is distant forty five-miles from the Castle of Dublin. The Carnew and Shilelagh roads reunite at the forty eighth mile-stone, and the county of Wicklow terminates at the forty ninth mile-stone. The prevailing soils in the low grounds under the mountains, are clayey loam, varying to the gravelly and heathy soils on the sides of the hills and higher grounds; in some of the low grounds, and in the mountains to a great extent, the boggy soil prevails; it is as remarkable for its mines as Ida in days of yore for its numerous fountains. The eastern valley bordering on the sea, is esteemed the most fertile as it is unquestionably the most delightful; there is abundance of marl found in deep pits in several places: the materials for lime must be imported, or brought from the county of Carlow, at an enormous expence, by land carriage; a circumstance that materially retards agricultural improvements. The barony of Balinacor is almost a desert, and a great portion of the barony of Talbotstown is waste and unproductive, which may be justly computed to constitute one third of the county: the prevailing stone is granite.

	( Miles. )	( Miles. )
Tinehaley . . .		38
Carnew . . .	8	46

The Population is estimated at about fifty eight thousand.

Table of Fairs held in the County of Wicklow, each month annually.

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		
Rathdrum . . . .	4	Coolkenno . . . .	1
Tinehaley . . . .	6	Hollywood . . . .	3
Downs . . . .	12	Rathdrum . . . .	3Flan
Coolboy . . . .	27	Donard . . . .	4
		Downs . . . .	6
	<i>Feb.</i>	Redcross . . . .	6
Coolkenno . . . .	1	Tinehaley . . . .	8
Kilrenala . . . .	1	Baltinglass . . . .	12
Hollywood . . . .	1	Blessington . . . .	12
Rathdrum . . . .	1	Cronrow . . . .	12
Baltinglass . . . .	2	Carnew . . . .	13
Tinehaley . . . .	7	Arklow . . . .	14
Calary . . . .	12	Ballenderry . . . .	16
Carnew . . . .	18	Templetown . . . .	20
Rathdrum . . . .	18	Dunlaven . . . .	25
Coolalin . . . .	26	Coolallen . . . .	26
		Wicklow . . . .	27
	<i>Mar.</i>	Ballenderry . . . .	31
Dunlavin . . . .	1		<i>June</i>
Rathdrum . . . .	1 Flan	Rathdrum . . . .	7Flan
Coolboy . . . .	10	Kilcool . . . .	7
Baltinglass . . . .	17	Macredon . . . .	7
Redcross . . . .	17	Aghrim . . . .	22
Tinehaley . . . .	24	Coolboy . . . .	23
Wicklow . . . .	28	Ashford . . . .	24
		Tinehaley . . . .	30
	<i>Apr.</i>		<i>July.</i>
Newcastle . . . .	1	Baltinglass . . . .	1
Carnew . . . .	1	Carnew . . . .	1
Rathdrum . . . .	5	Blessington . . . .	5
Ballinderry . . . .	19	Rathdrum . . . .	5
Newtown . . . .	20	Newcastle . . . .	10
Stradford on the } . . . .	21	Rathdrum . . . .	12Flan
Slaney . . . . }		Dunlavin . . . .	16
Ashford . . . .	27	Templestown . . . .	26
Coolboy . . . .	28	Coolboy . . . .	28
	<i>May.</i>		
Bray . . . .	1		



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		
Coolkenno . . . .	1	Tinehaley . . . .	6
Hollywood . . . .	1	Rathdrum . . . .	10
Rathdrum . . . .	2 Flan	Dunlaven . . . .	19
Downes . . . .	5	Coolboy . . . .	27
Redcross . . . .	5	Newtown . . . .	29
Tinehaley . . . .	7	Ballenderry . . . .	29
Arklow . . . .	9		
Donard . . . .	12		<i>Nov.</i>
Wicklow . . . .	12	Coolkenno . . . .	1
Carnew . . . .	19	Hollywood . . . .	1
Dunlaven . . . .	21	Rathdrum . . . .	1 Flan
Ballenderry . . . .	21	Tinehaley . . . .	7
Collaten . . . .	26	Templestown . . . .	8
		Ballenderry . . . .	8
	<i>Sep.</i>	Blessington . . . .	12
Newcastle . . . .	1	Downs . . . .	12
Kilcool . . . .	4	Macredden . . . .	12
Rathsallah . . . .	4	Arklow . . . .	15
Rathdrum . . . .	6 Flan	Carnew . . . .	18
Stradford on . . . .	7	Aghrim . . . .	22
Slaney . . . .		Wicklow . . . .	25
Ashford . . . .	8	Coollaten . . . .	26
Baltinglass . . . .	12		
Templestown . . . .	19		<i>Dec.</i>
Bray . . . .	20	Newcastle . . . .	6
Coolboy . . . .	22	Rathdrum . . . .	6 Flan
Arklow . . . .	25	Baltinglass . . . .	8
		Rathdrum . . . .	11
	<i>Oct.</i>	Coolboy . . . .	15
Carnew . . . .	1	Ashford . . . .	16
Cronrow . . . .	2	Ballenderry . . . .	21
Rathdrum . . . .	4 Flan	Aghrim . . . .	21
		Carnew . . . .	22

## COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

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THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD—Is bounded on the East, by St. George's Channel; on the South by Waterford Bay; on the South-west by the County of Kilkenny; on the West by the County of Carlow; and on the North by the County of Wicklow. This County extends thirty-eight Irish miles in length, and twenty-four Irish miles in breadth. It contains 315,396 Irish plantation acres, and is divided into eight Baronies, and a hundred and forty-two Parishes, with two Boroughs; namely, Wexford and New Ross, each of which return one member to the United Parliament.

### *Names of Baronies.*

Gorey,	Shelmaliere,
Ballaheen,	Forth,
Scarewalsh,	Bargie,
Bantry,	Shelburne.

It forms almost a peninsula, being separated from the Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny by the deep and navigable streams of the Nore and Barrow; and from the Counties of Carlow and Wicklow, by formidable ranges of stupenduous mountains, through which there are only two passes, one by the sea-side at Arklow, and another by Scullough Gap, to the County of Carlow. This County situated contiguous to the principality of Wales, and nearly opposite to the mouth of the British Channel, presented great advantages to the British invaders of Ireland, in the reign of Henry the II.; who, after their first victories over the natives, selected the County of Wexford from its natural strength, for the residence of the first English colonists that established themselves in this island. Respecting its relative fertility, the maritime districts are the most productive,

and possess the greatest facility of procuring the necessary requisites for additional improvement. The Baronies of Forth and Bargie, divided from the west of the County, by a chain of mountains, named the Mountains of Forth, are considered the most fruitful, and abound with marl and other manures. The remainder of the County is interspersed with single mountains of considerable elevation.

*To Gorey, by Arklow.*

	(Miles.)
From Arklow to Gorey . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gorey . . . . .	45 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Gorey.*

Inch,	Kilcomb,	Kilturk,
Kilgorman,	Kilkevin,	Liskensfore,
Ballycanow,	Kilnahue,	Tomb,
Cross Patrick,	Kiltennel,	Killenore.
Gorey, or Newboro,		

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ROADS.

The sea-coast road from Arklow, as already noticed, runs in a parallel direction with the mail-coach road, with which it communicates by cross roads intersecting it at convenient distances; it passes along the brow of Tara-Hill, and then inclines to the left, winding by the demesne of Lord Courtown. It then passes by Donoughmore, and afterwards traverses the sand banks until it re-unites with the mail-coach road at the village of Kilmuckridge. On entering the county of Wexford, the road forks into two branches, that to the left, leads to Gorey, by Castlestown, and that to the right, to Coolgreny, which is the road at present chosen by the mail-coach. A little beyond the forty-second mile-stone, there is a cross road to the right, and another to the left; and a little beyond the forty-fourth mile-stone, is a diagonal cross road to the right, near the town of Gorey, from whence a cross road issues to the right, leading to Carnew, and another to the left, leading to Courtown; a pleasant brook winds along the town, which was a Borough



previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. This town was plundered, and such ill-fated Protestant inhabitants as could not immediately accompany the retreating army, after Colonel Walpool's defeat at Tubberneering, on the fourth of June, 1798, were most inhumanly butchered by the rebels, and their habitations levelled with the ground. Sir Richard Musgrave, in his historical narrative of these fanatical atrocities, page 500, says that the Protestant church was the first object of their implacable animosity, which they completely dismantled. The magnificent mansion of Ramsfort and the beautiful residence at Clonattin, were consumed in the paroxism of this exterminating frenzy, and which habitations have never since been rebuilt. Thus many noblemen, and gentlemen, have been unvoluntarily constrained to take shelter in the sister kingdom, where their persons are secure from a similar recurrence of such barbarous outrages. At the forty-six mile-stone, a little beyond the town, the road branches into two sections, that to the right, leading to Enniscorthy and that to the left, running direct to Wexford.

*Parishes in the Barony of Balaheen.*

Ballyhuscard,	Ballyvalden,	Kilelly,
Edermine,	Kilmalog,	Killinagh,
Kilcormuck,	Ardamine,	Killesk,
Kilnamana,	Castle-Ellis,	Kilmocrish,
Monomoling,	Donoughmore,	St. Nicholas,
Templeshannon,	Killancooly,	Skryne.

ROADS.

At about a quarter of a mile on this side of the fiftieth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, communicating with the Enniscorthy road, and another to the left leading to Killiny; at about half a mile beyond the fifty-first mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on another to the left; at the fifty-third mile-stone, a cross road to the right leads to Ferns; and mid-way between the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth mile stones, a cross road to the right leads to Ferns; and beyond the fifty-sixth mile-stone there is a cross road to the

right, leading to Enniscorthy; at the fifty-sixth mile-stone there is a cross road to the left; at the fifty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road to the right, leads to the village of Oulart, where the gallant Colonel Foot, with a chosen band of warriors, selected from the North-Cork militia, consisting of one hundred men, after performing prodigies of valour, displaying heroic intrepidity, and killing a vast number of the rebels, were finally surrounded and destroyed, except their brave commander, one sergeant, and three privates. The number of rebels collected in this engagement, is ascertained to have exceeded five thousand bigotted fanatics. This unfortunate event took place on Whit-Sunday, the 27th of May, 1798; for particulars of concomitant cruelties, barbarities, and assassinations wantonly perpetrated, *See Musgrave's History*, page 424, and the *Sequel Detail*, Vol. 1st.

At an inconsiderable distance on this side of the fifty-ninth mile-stone, there is a cross road to the right, leading to Enniscorthy, and another to the left, leading by Castle Ellis church; at the sixtieth mile-stone, there are two cross roads running right and left; at the sixty-first mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, leading to Enniscorthy, and another to the left, runs to New-fort, and a little beyond the sixty-second mile-stone, there are two diagonal cross roads, diverging right and left. At Castle Bridge, situated at the forty-fourth mile-stone, a cross road passes to the right, communicating with the Enniscorthy road. The church is situated on the left of this village, and at the sixty-sixth mile-stone, the road terminates on this side of the wooden bridge, erected to lead directly into the town of Wexford; in this distance, intervening between Gorey and Wexford, many fine streamlets intersect the road, although not dignified with any particular appellatives, to discriminate their positions.

				( Miles. )
Gorey	.	.	.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballycanoe	.	.	4	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wells	.	.	5	54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kyle	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	56
Wexford	.	.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$

The road leading from Gorey to Enniscorthy, as already noticed, branches to the right at the forty-sixth mile-stone; at the forty-eighth mile stone, to the right, are situated Clough church, and a cross road to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Scarewalsh.*

Thelrush,	Rossmenogue,	Ferns,
Maycomb,	Templeshanbough,	Maudlin.
Newtown-Barry,	Enniscorthy,	

At the fifty-first mile-stone, is Camolen-bridge, over the river Ban; heretwo crossroadsrun totheright, the one leadingthrough Money Seed, and the other from Coolboy and Carnew, county of Wicklow, conterminate and merge into the mail-coach road; a little farther on to the right, lies the church, adjoining Camolen Park, thebeautiful demesne and residence of Earl Mountmorris. A cross road runs to the left, and at the fifty-fourth mile-stone, is situated Ferns; heretwocrossroadsrun right and left. It is conjectured thattheancient City of Menapia, mentioned by Ptolemy, was erected on the scite where Ferns now stands, it is a Bishops see. On the right as you enter the town, are the ruins of an abbey, where Dermot, King of Leinster, concealed himself from the fury of his rebellious subjects, on his return from soliciting foreign succour, to reinstate him in his dominions, until their arrival. From this period the history of Irish transactions becomes a blended narrative, commixed with the subsequent events which have since occurred in the stupenduous revolutions of that great nation, to which it is inseparably annexed. On the left stands the Episcopal Palace, an elegant modern edifice; on this side also are the ruins of an old castle. The ruins of an old church still exist, built of brown slaty stone. The Cathedral refitted and repaired in the modern stile, stands in the centre of the town. The river Ban, runs at the back of the town to the left, and continues its course in a parallel direction with the mail-coach road, until it empties itself into the Slaney, a little to the left of Scarewalsh Bridge. This town was sacked and pillaged by the rebels of 1798; it is a curious coincidence of calamities, that this town was similarly treated by the rebels of 1641. A rebel taken in arms, near Scarewalsh Bridge, in the month of June, 1798, being asked, why the rebels did not consume the Bishop's Palace, after they had plundered it, he answered, that Father John Murphy of Boulavogue, meant to keep it for himself. *See Musgrave's History, Page 415, Vol. i.*

*To Clonegal, by Tinchaley.*

	(Miles.)
Clonegal . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$   47 $\frac{1}{2}$



On entering the County of Wexford, by Clonegal, distant from Tinehaley nine miles and a half, and forty-seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; at three miles distance from this village, are the ruins of Ryland and Clohan Castles. From Clonegal, a cross road to the right, leads to Loughlin Bridge; the direct road leading to Enniscorthy, runs to the left of the river Slaney, at Ballana Park, it is intersected by two cross roads, that to the right leading to Newtown Barry, and another to the left communicating with the Carnew road. At Clobemon a cross road to the left leads by Tombrac cross to Ferns; at Ballycarney Bridge is a cross road running right and left; and at Scarewalsh Bridge it meets the Ferns mail-coach road, then crosses the river Ban, and thence proceeds by Salsboro, until it terminates at Enniscorthy.

*Newtown Barry*.—Situated on the banks of the Slaney, is distant forty seven miles from the Castle of Dublin; from this town three cross roads issue to the right, that next the river leads to the Loughlin's bridge road, the centre cross road to Tullow, and the upper cross road runs by Kilmichael to New Ross. This town was attacked on the first of June 1798, by a strong body of rebels, moving in two columns, on either side of the river Slaney, from which they were repulsed with prodigious slaughter, by a detachment of the King's County Militia, commanded by Colonel Lestrangle: the few yeomanry engaged in this action displayed singular valour, (see Musgrave's Narrative). On the right of this town is situated these stupenduous mountains called Mount Leinster, Carnerag, and Black Stairs, which divide the county of Carlow from Wexford. The only communication through this inaccessible range of lofty mountains, is by Scullagh Gap, passing between Carnbrag, and Black Stairs; three cross roads issue from the Enniscorthy road, between Newtown Barry and Scarewalsh bridge to the right, to facilitate a communication with the road leading from Newtown Barry to New Ross. From Scarewalsh bridge the road runs on the right of the river Slaney, until it terminates at Enniscorthy, distant twelve miles from Newtown Barry.

	(Miles.)
Newtown-Barry . . . . .	47
To Enniscorthy by Newtown-Barry 12	59

*Enniscorthy*.—The town of Enniscorthy is pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Slaney, over which a stone bridge composed of six arches is erected; it was a borough town pre-

vious to the union, and returned two members to the Irish Parliament: the market house, the town house, and principal streets, are situated on the right side of the river. Two suburbs named Temple Shannon and Drumgold, are situated on the left side of the river, at the foot of Vinegar Hill, quite close to the town; the tide ebbs and flows up to it, which renders the river navigable for barges of considerable burden, which circumstance renders it a place of some trade. On monday morning the 28th day of May 1798, it was attacked by a strong column of rebels amounting to between six and seven thousand men, who were most gallantly encountered by a very feeble garrison, composed of militia detachments, and a few yeomanry corps, the whole not exceeding three hundred effective men, who after sustaining an unequal conflict against such a superior number, the most part of the day, during which engagement, after having atchieved prodigies of valour, this gallant little band was reluctantly constrained to retire to Wexford, lest it might be surrounded in the night by so overwhelming a multitude; the cruelties, murders, and massacres committed by this fanatic rabble, on the unoffending Protestant victims, that were immolated at the sanguinary shrine of remorseless bigotry, and enthusiastic fury, almost exceed the limits of credibility; and charity would fain discredit such horrible transactions, were it possible to resist the irrefragible testimony of the melanchly records verifying the reality—what atrocious barbarities, superstition and enthusiasm can perpetrate! After the rebels had taken possession of the town, the first ebullition of their fury was directed against the church, which they immediately dismantled, and burned all the combustible materials before the door; next the houses of the Protestants were rifled, and their remaining inmates butchered. Vinegar Hill impending over the town, from its very elevated situation, was selected as a proper position for an encampment, which was fortified in the best manner that ignorance and inexperience could devise; here an army of ten thousand rebels was stationed until the 21st day of June 1798, when they were totally defeated, routed and dispersed, and would have been entirely annihilated, could General Needham have arrived at the critical moment, to occupy the post allotted for his co-operation: Sir Richard Musgrave calculates, and produces vouchers in confirmation of the allegation, that five hundred loyal protestants were massacred at Enniscorthy, and Vinegar Hill, while the rebels remained masters of both places. Such are the tragical consequences uniformly resulting from fanaticism, whenever it usurps the immaculate

throne of pure religion ; it extinguishes every noble sentiment and generous feeling of which the human heart is susceptible. The soul sickens at the recital of such intellectual debasement, degradation, and depravity ; but alas, this does not exist a solitary specimen of that popular frenzy which occurred in the county of Wexford. Two roads lead from Enniscorthy to Wexford ; the road running on the left bank of the river terminates at Carrickferry, distant about a mile and an half from Wexford, the cross roads issuing from the direct road leading from Gorey to Wexford terminate on this road in nearly equal distances, at which their diverging points to the right have been already noticed. From the road running to the right bank of the Slaney between Enniscorthy and Wexford, at the sixty-first mile-stone two cross roads diverge to the right in opposite diagonal directions. At the sixty-four mile-stone a cross road runs to the right ; at the sixty-five mile-stone a cross road leads to the right ; at the sixty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right ; and a little distance on this side of the seventy-first mile-stone the road forks into two branches, that on the left leading to Carrickferry, and that on the right, running by a more circuitous route to the town of Wexford, from which section, at the distance of two miles from the town of Wexford, a direct road issues communicating with New Ross. Many considerable streams issuing from the mountains, in their progress to the Slaney, intersect this beautiful road running on its right bank between Enniscorthy and Wexford, and most materially contribute to ornament and diversify this intervening romantic scenery, enchantingly bespangled with tastefully cultivated demesnes, and magnificent mansions, negligently dispersed on either bank of the river.

	(Miles.)
Enniscorthy . . . . .	60
Wexford . . . . .	11
N. B. The road from Dublin to Wexford by Enniscorthy, is more circuitous by five miles than the road directly leading from Gorey by Broadferry to Wexford.	71

*Parishes in the Barony of Bantry.*

Adams-town	Kilcommon	Whitechurch Glynn
Ballyane	Old Ross	Clenmore
Carnagh	Rossdroit	New Ross
Clough	Saint John	Downoney
Killan	Templescobbin	Kilscanlan



## ROADS.

On the road leading from Enniscorthy, to New-Ross, at the third mile-stone, two cross roads diverge right and left, and at the four mile-stone, are the ruins of an old church to the left; at the five mile-stone a cross road to the left leads to Fooks-mill, and at the distance of nine miles and an half from Enniscorthy stands Old Ross, sixty-three miles from the Castle of Dublin, from whence two cross roads issue to the left, one leading by Carrickburns and Sculabogue to Taghmon, and the other, in a more southerly direction to Kilsanlan. Carrickburne rock is memorable for being the scite of a rebel encampment in the sanguinary rebellion of 1798, contiguous to which stands Scullabogue, a name which must inspire sensations of horror at the massacre committed on the helpless Protestant prisoners confined in a barn which was converted into a temporary prison. One hundred and eighty four victims were consumed in the flames, when the barn was purposely destroyed to accomplish this diabolical purpose, and thirty-seven were shot before the barn door, as recorded in Musgrave's memoirs of this cruel, barbarous and atrocious waste of human life, through the fanatical zeal of bigoted enthusiasm, which affixes an indelible disgrace on human nature.

	(Miles.)
Enniscorthy . . . . .	60
To New Ross . . . . .	15
New Ross by Enniscorthy . . . .	75
New Ross by Ballyburris . . . .	67

*New-Ross*,—Pleasantly situated on a large stream, formed by the junction of the Nore and Barrow; is distant fifteen miles south west of Enniscorthy, and sixty seven miles from the Castle of Dublin by the Ballyburris road; it communicates by means of a wooden bridge, with the county of Kilkenny. The navigation up to this town is very good, as vessels of four hundred tons burden, can lie close to the quay. Such natural advantages ensure a very considerable export trade; it was formerly a place of great strength, being surrounded with high walls, towers and bastions; however it made a very feeble resistance against Cromwell, although defended by Lord Taaffe, an able general and a numerous garrison. Before the Reformation it abounded

with religious houses, some of whose ruins still remain. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. On the fifth day of June, 1798, this town was furiously attacked by an immense body of rebels commanded by Beecham B Harvey; the garrison made a most determined and heroic resistance, though with various reverses and fluctuations of success, during the continuance of this arduous struggle against a most alarming disproportion of physical superiority. This combat lasted the whole day, and the rebels were at length repulsed in every direction with immense carnage. The defence was judiciously projected and bravely conducted by General Johnston, but this brilliant victory was clouded by the death of a most amiable noble man, Lord Mount-joy\*, who fell early in the action, bravely combating the enemies of his sovereign, at the head of his regiment, the Dublin Militia. The different cross roads issuing from Clongal, Newtown-Barry, and Sculagh-gap, conterminate in their approaches near this town, and unite here. A road issues to the right, passing by Polemont Hill, and runs to Ballyburris, from this a road branches to Mountgarret-ferry, distant two miles from New-Ross. Two roads issue to the left from New-Ross, one running close by the river on the Wexford side, leads to Ballinlaw-ferry, the next, passing by Corbit Hill, runs towards Tentrim.

*Parishes in the Barony of Shilmaliere.*

Arcandrisk,	Ballyheague,	Ardcavan,
Atramont,	Ballynetty,	Ardcolm,
Carrick,	Chapelcarron,	Ballyingly,
Coolstufte,	Inch,	Ballylennan,
Hoaretown,	Kilbride,	Clongeen,
Kilgaroen,	Killurin,	Kilpatrick,
Taghmon,	Tikillen,	Saint Margaret.

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\* It is a singular circumstance, that Lord Mountjoy when a commoner, and representative for the County of Dublin, was the first mover for relaxing of the penal code against Catholics, which motion was seconded by John O'Neil, then representative for the County of Antrim, afterwards Lord O'Neil, and that these two noblemen were the only considerable loyal personages who fell in this rebellion; for particulars of Lord O'Neil's massacre—see *Musgrave's Narrative Article Antrim*.—Popish policy or superstition, would attribute such a coincidence of similar disasters to the intervention of supernatural agency, had these exalted and illustrious personages been as active to oppose, as they were zealous to support their pretensions. See the speeches of the demagogue on the untimely death of Mr. Perceval

*Taghmon*,—Situated on the direct road communicating between Wexford-town and New-Ross, is distant seven miles from Wexford, and eighty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin by the Enniscorthy road. All the intervening cross roads, to the right communicate with the direct road passing between Enniscorthy and New-Ross; and those to the left, communicate with the direct road passing from Enniscorthy to Wexford, on the right bank of the Slaney. This village was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament; the direct road from Taghmon runs to the village of Ballynitty, and a cross road to the left runs by Harpurstown to Wexford-Scarr-Cross.

	Miles.
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	69½
Taghmon, . . . . .	82

*Parishes in the Barony of Forth.*

Maglass,	Kilscoran,	Ishmartmon,
Ballimore,	Rathapsic,	Killian,
Ballybrenan,	Rosslare,	Kilmacree,
Carne,	Tacumshin,	Lady's Island,
Drinaugh,	Rathmacnee,	St. Margaret,
Kildavin,	St. Helen,	St. Michael,
Killinick.	St. Iberius,	

*Wexford*,—A sea port, borough, assizes and market town, situated on a bay of the Irish Channel, at the mouth of the river Slaney, is governed by a Mayor, Recorder and Bailiffs; it gives title to the noble family of Talbot, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. It was originally built by the Danes, who named it Wessford, and it was formerly considered a place of strength, being inclosed by very thick walls, some of which are still remaining; there are some handsome buildings; on the site of the old castle the barracks are erected, commanding an extensive view of the harbour; the church situated in the main street, is an elegant modern structure; the market and court houses are likewise tasteful new edifices; but the chief ornament of Wexford is its wooden bridge thrown over an arm of the sea two thousand one hundred feet long, where insurmountable difficulties baffled all the efforts of art to form a stone bridge: this is a favourite promenade, and is as delightfully calculated for a



pleasant recreation, as it constitutes an useful communication; the Harbour, though spacious, is shallow, and formed by two necks of land, between which there is an entrance about half a mile broad, which was formerly defended by two forts erected at the extremity of each isthmus, called fort Margaret and fort Ross-lare; the mouth of the harbour is choaked with a bar and therefore no vessel, drawing more than twelve feet water, can pass to the town. The English invaders wrested this town from the Danes after a siege of four days, on the fourth of May 1170. This town was likewise besieged by Cromwell, on the first of October 1649, and having been betrayed by Captain James Stafford Commandant of the Castle, it was stormed, when Sir Edward Butler, the governor, with two thousand soldiers, were put to the sword. It is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow. There were four religious houses established here previous to the Reformation: the trade of Wexford is inconsiderable in consequence of local obstacles; its chief traffic consists in exporting malt, barley, beer, beef, hides, butter and tallow. The town and its suburbs contain seven Parishes; those in the suburbs are St. John's, St. Michael's and St. Peters: it was evacuated by the King's forces on the thirtieth of May 1798 in consequence of the defeat of some detachments sent to reinforce the feeble garrison in the defiles of the adjacent mountains which were well known to the rebel leaders, an event that threw the loyal inhabitants into the deepest despondency and the utmost consternation, from the too well founded apprehensions of their subsequent miseries. They were tortured with every cruelty, that the savage barbarity of an inebriated and ungovernable rabble could inflict, over whose actions their nominal commanders retained little or no control, whenever their mandates militated against their deep rooted prejudices and bigoted animosity:—an awful warning to demagogues, whose vanity aspires to inculcate revolutionary maxims of equality, from the base and selfish motives of acquiring personal aggrandizement in the turbulence and tempest of insurrection. To detail all the horrid scenes which occurred, and to recount all the massacres committed during the short interval that this ill fated town remained in the possession of these ferocious barbarians, utterly unworthy to be denominated Christians, is abhorrent to human feelings; suffice it summarily to state, that this fanatical rabble resolved on the 20th day of June, to make a general slaughter of all the Protestant prisoners then confined in the goal of Wexford, which diabolical resolution was actually put in execution on the bridge, where ninety-seven unoffending victims were sacrificed to the unrelenting animosity of religious fury: the mode

of execution, as recorded in Musgrave's narrative of these atrocious cruelties, was to drag the devoted victims from the Goal, in lots consisting of from ten to twenty individuals together, preceded by a black flag, and strongly guarded to the place of execution, where two rebels selected for this shocking duty, immediately thrust two pikes into the victim's breast, while two others perforated him in the back, and with their united force, suspended him thus transpierced, writhing in all the agonies of torture, until death terminated his sufferings, when immediately the body was precipitated into the water. That such unrelenting animosity should thus steel the illiterate peasant's heart, not otherwise devoid of generosity, and humanity against his fellow creature, merely for a difference in the mode of religious worship, must be solely attributed to the dangerous doctrine of exclusive salvation usurped by the Church of Rome, which arrogates, the monstrous prerogative of being the only organ of dispensing salvation to such Christians as remain within the pale of its communion. Such delusions may increase the influence, and exalt the spiritual dominion of the priest-hood, but must extinguish every spark of mutual benevolence, tenderness, and kindness, in the breasts of their ignorant votaries. Such fatal antipathies can only be radically extirpated by establishing Protestant Parochial-schools, calculated to enlighten the understanding of the rising generation; then the dispersion of Bibles and Testaments (it is most devoutly to be hoped,) will create a charitable revolution in the disposition of the populace, and our national character will no longer become stained with these tragical excesses periodically committed when the torch of religious fury and civil discord is kindled to inflame the passions of a turbulent, and ungovernable mob; nor sensibility be wounded by acrimonious recriminations sarcastically uttered in the reviling expressions and opprobrious exclamations of *heretic* and *papist* but all denominations of Christians, thus regenerated by the true spirit of the Gospel dispensation will cherish universal charity, benevolence, and concord. Such an experiment hath been successfully made on the Scottish peasantry and their present peaceful demeanor, and steadfast loyalty have fully repaid the pains taken to civilize and reclaim them.

From Wexford to the left issues a road which passing by the Barrack, and running along the sea coast, enters the village of Killine, where it branches into two sections, that to the left leading to Kilsoran and terminating at Gronore point; that to the right leading Broadway, from whence a cross road runs to

the right, and that to the left terminates at Carnsore point. Between Broadway and the sea there is a salt lake to the right; on the road leading from Wexford to Clonmines, at the three mile stone, there is a cross road to the left communicating with Broadway, and a little beyond the three mile stone stands a church on the extensive demesne of Johnstown to the left. At the five mile stone there are the ruins of a church to the right, and between the six and seven mile stone, a cross road to the right leads to Taghmon.

*Parishes in the Barony of Bargie.*

Ambrosetown,	Mulrankin,	Duncormack,
Ballycormack,	Tornhaggard,	Killmore,
Killag,	Ballynagullick,	Killowen,
Kilcavan,	Bannow,	Kilturk.
Kilmanan,		

*From Wexford by Banno.*

	Miles.
Wexford . . . . .	—   66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duncormack . . . . .	10   76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banno . . . . .	4   80 $\frac{1}{2}$

ROADS.

At the seven mile-stone is situated Balwinstown village, from whence runs a cross-road to the left, leading to Bridgetown; at the eighth mile-stone, is a cross road to the left, and the ruins of an old castle; between the eight and ninth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left, and a little farther on, another to the right; at the tenth mile-stone, a cross road to the right, leads to Taghmon; a church, and the ruins of an old castle stand to the left, whence the direct road runs to Banno, from the village of Duncormack situated here.

*Banno*,—Distant fourteen miles from the town of Wexford, is situated at the entrance of Banno Bay, it was a borough town previous to the Union, and returned two members to the Irish Parliament. Strongbow landed near this town, Ballyleigh Bay is formed by this head-land, and the Saltee islands, which consist of high, rocky land, covered with grass; the larger island is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth; the lesser



is about half a mile in circumference. A chain of rocks runs between the Saltees and the main-land, called Saint Patrick's Stepping Stones. The Coningmore, Coningbeg, and Brando rocks are situated near the larger Saltee, and the Black and Barrel rocks lie a little to the left of the lesser Saltee.

On the road running from Duncormack to Clonmines, between the eleven and twelve mile-stones, are the ruins of an old castle to the left; at the twelve mile-stone is a cross road, and the ruins of Kilcaven church are to the right. Between the thirteen and fourteen mile stone, the road leading from Taghmon through Ballyneety terminates, and a cross road to the left leads to Banno; and at the distance of fourteen miles from Wexford, stands the town of Clonmines, which, previous to the Union, returned two members to the Irish Parliament.—Here the Banno river, augmented by many tributary streams, empties itself into Banno Bay; the Scare is fordable at low water, but at middle, or high water, it must be crossed in boats. It is asserted, that, during the period the Danes, or Ostmen, held possession of these coasts, a mint was erected, and silver coins to a very considerable amount were stamped, in consequence of the abundance of silver ore discovered in the adjacent mines.—A mine was formerly wrought at Barrastown, contiguous to the banks of the Banno.

*Parishes in the Barony of Shelburne.*

Fethard,	Kilrane,	Dunbrody,
Kilmacea,	Templetown,	Ovenduffe,
Whitechurch,	Ballybrazel,	Tintern,
Hooke,	Clonmines,	

*To Tintern, by Gorey.*

	(Miles.)
Wexford by Gorey . . . . .	66½
Tintern . . . . .	17½   85

On the south side of the Scare-ferry, at the distance of fifteen miles from the town of Wexford, are the ruins of five old castles, and a little distance beyond the seventeen mile-stone, is situated Tintern village, contiguous to which, is the ancient residence of the Colclough family. Near this place, an abbey was founded in the year 1200 by William Marescal, Earl of Pembroke, in consequence of a vow made, when in danger of being shipwrecked.

*Tintern.*—This village is distant eighty-five miles from the Castle of Dublin. There is also a direct communication between Tintern and New-Ross, by a road running by Corbet-Hill: a road runs direct from Tintern, across the peninsula, to Ballyhack-Ferry.

*Ballyhack*—Is distant nineteen miles from the town of Wexford, and ninety-one from Dublin Castle. This road leading to Ballyhack, is intersected at right angles, by a road running on the Wexford side of the river Barrow, and here diverging into two sections; that to the left leading to Feathard, which, previous to the Union, returned two members to the Irish Parliament, and where still exist the ruins of three old castles; that to the right leads to Duncannon-fort, commanding the harbour of Waterford, distant ninety-two miles from the Castle of Dublin. This fort gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Ponsonby. The road running from Ballinlaw-ferry terminates here; the roads issuing from Duncannon-fort, and from Tintern abbey, to the left, the latter passing by Feathard, unite in their progress, before they reach the light house, erected at the extremity of Hook-Head.

*To Ballyhack, by Wexford.*

		Miles.
Wexford by Enniscorthy	. . . . .	—   72
Ballyhack	. . . . .	19   91
Wexford by Broadferry	. . . . .	—   66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballyhack	. . . . .	19   85 $\frac{1}{2}$

As the inhabitants of the Baronies of Forth and Bargie still retain some national peculiarities, which distinguish them from the other promiscuous, and aboriginal inhabitants of this island; the two cantreds which now constitute these Baronies, were granted to Harvey de Mount Morres, after the surrender of Wexford, who colonized his Irish patrimony with a numerous assemblage of his country-men, collected from the opposite coasts, who still remain an unmixed race; they, like the Jews, intermarry with each other, and permit not an alien to contaminate their blood, and are remarkable for their industry, their neatness, and the peculiarity of their dialect; which, according to General Vallency's authority, is Saxon mingled with English, exhibiting no trace of Irish intermixture.—

Respecting the variety of soil, which this county exhibits, it is only necessary summarily to observe, that the maritime districts constitute the best, and most fertile portions, chiefly resulting from local advantages, namely, the facility of procuring lime, or lime stones, by an unexpensive water conveyance, the abundance of marl that can be procured on almost every townland, the quantities of sea-weed, and marine shells, that can be easily collected along its winding indented shore; but the western or inland districts are destitute of similar advantages, and therefore, must supply the defect by procuring lime at an enormous expence, from the adjacent counties of Carlow and Kilkenny. The soil near the mountains is coarse, stoney, and gravelly, but it becomes more loamy, as it approaches to the sea. In the internal districts, among the single hills, considerable tracts of peaty soil are formed, from the deposition of vegetable matter arrested in its progress towards the sea. The soil in the Barony of Shelburne chiefly consists of a cold, barren, stiff clay, and is deemed the worst land in the county. A small vein of copper ore has been discovered at Kilrogue, near Wexford, and some lead ore has been found in the parish of Killan, near Enniscorthy; there is no lime-stone to be found in any part of this county, its rocks are chiefly composed of granite. The schissou and argelite abounds in the western districts, alternating with extended masses of siliceous pudding stone, some of which are sufficiently compact to be formed into mill-stones, particularly at Ballyhack, and that district called the Hook. The coast abounds with fish, but for want of proper harbours to shelter, and to protect the craft, this exhaustless source of national wealth cannot be pursued with that enterprising industry and perseverance, which its importance demands. The best fishing ground is about the saltees, already noticed. From Wicklow to Waterford there is not a single harbour to shelter a ship from the violence of the storms. See *Frazer's Statistical Survey of the Counties of Wicklow and Wexford*.



*Table of Fairs held in the County of Wexford every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
<i>Jan.</i>			
Gorey, . . . . .	1	Taghmon, . . . . .	15
Kilmuckridge, . . . . .	1	Killinick, . . . . .	} 19
Taghmon, . . . . .	2	Ross, . . . . .	
Adams-town, . . . . .	3	Kilmuckridge, . . . . .	} 20
New-town-Barry, . . . . .	4	Fook-mill, . . . . .	
Oulart, . . . . .	6	Feathard, . . . . .	} 23
Feathard, . . . . .	30	Ballycanow, . . . . .	
<i>Feb.</i>		Scarr, . . . . .	25
Taghmon, . . . . .	1	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	} 29
Camolen, . . . . .	9	Buncloady, . . . . .	
Feathard, . . . . .	11	New-town-Barry, . . . . .	
Enniscorthy, . . . . .	21	<i>May.</i>	
Moneyhore, . . . . .	24	Wexford, . . . . .	1
<i>Mar.</i>		Gorey, . . . . .	3
Curragrague, . . . . .	} 1	Ross, . . . . .	5
Coolgreneny, . . . . .		Moneyseed, . . . . .	10
New-town-Barry, . . . . .		Adams-town, . . . . .	} 12
Adams-town, . . . . .		Cross-town, . . . . .	
Taghmon, . . . . .	} 2	Ferns, . . . . .	} 26
Oulart, . . . . .		Tintrin, . . . . .	
Johns-town, . . . . .	3	Ballycarney, . . . . .	} 27
Gorey, . . . . .	13	Moneyhore, . . . . .	
Ballycarney, . . . . .	16	Gorey, . . . . .	} 28
Moneyseed, . . . . .	17	Johns-town, . . . . .	
Wexford, . . . . .	17	Rathsgorey, . . . . .	} 30
Rams-grange, . . . . .	17	Taghmon, . . . . .	
Harrow, . . . . .	21	Clonegal, . . . . .	
Tintrin, . . . . .	24	<i>June.</i>	
Black-water, . . . . .	} 25	Gorey, . . . . .	1
Ballyhack, . . . . .		Limerick, . . . . .	} 7
Moneyhore, . . . . .		Ross, . . . . .	
Ferns, . . . . .	5	Killinick, . . . . .	8
<i>Apr.</i>		Camolen, . . . . .	9
Camolen, . . . . .	4	Coolgreneny, . . . . .	11
Limerick, . . . . .	5	Cloghamon, . . . . .	} 11
Castle-bridge, . . . . .	11	Scarr, . . . . .	
Kilmeashal, . . . . .	13	Castle bridge, . . . . .	13
		Buncloady, . . . . .	17

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	
New-town-Barry, } Ballyhack, . . } Broadway, . . } Mocorry, . . . } Taghmon, . . . } Banogue, . . . } Birch Grove, . . } Nash, . . . . } Kilmuckridge, } Harrow, . . . } Ballyhack, . . } Monamultina, . } Ferns, . . . . } Wexford, . . . }	17 17 20 22 22 24 28 29	Ballyhack, . . . Wexford, . . . Enniscorthy, . . Gorey, . . . .	24 24 26 31	
			<i>Sept.</i>	
		Curragrague, . . Ferns, . . . . Taghmon, . . . . Kilmeashal, . . } Kilnener, . . . } Ramsgrange, . . } Buncloady, . . . Buncloady, . . . Enniscorthy, . . . Ladys-island, . . . Ballycanow, . . } Killinick, . . . } Tintrin, . . . . } Newtown-Barry, } Castlebridge, . . } Camolen, . . . . } Birchgrove, . . } Ballyhack, . . . } Kilmuckridge, . } Harrow, . . . .	1 4 7 8 8 14 17 19 19 21 26 29 30	Cat. Fr.
	<i>July.</i>			
Gorey-well, . . . Enniscorthy, . . . Feathard, . . . . Gorey, . . . . Taghmon, . . . . Kilmeashal, . . } Moneyhore, . . } Ballyhack, . . . } Ballycanow, . . } Tomhagard, . . . Johns-town, . . .	4 5 8 10 16 18 25 26 31			
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Oct.</i>	
Taghmon, . . . . Scarr, . . . . . Coolgreney, . . . Moneyseed, . . . . Camolen, . . . . Ross, . . . . . Nash, . . . . . Ladys-island, . . . Scarewalsh, . . . . Buncloady, . . . } Newtown-Barry } Killurane, . . . } Limerick, . . . }	2 3 3 5 9 10 15 15 16 20 21	Ballycanow, . . } Moneyhore, . . } Tintrin, . . . . } Ross, . . . . . Ross, . . . . . Enniscorthy, . . . Broadway, . . . } Ross, . . . . . } Feathard, . . . . Taghmon, . . . . Mocorry, . . . . Gorey, . . . . . } Adamstown, . . } Ragorey, . . . .	2 5 8Fr. 10 18 20 21 26 27 28	

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Ferns, . . . .	29	Ballycanow, . . }	30
		Ramsgrange, . }	
Wexford, . . . .	1		<i>Dec.</i>
Fook's mill, . . .	2	Harrow, . . . }	1
Taghmon, . . . }		Taghmon, . . . }	
New-town-Barry, }	4	Moneyseed, . . .	5
Buncloady, . . . }		Moneyhore, . . .	6
Scarr, . . . . .	5	Ross, . . . . }	8
Mocorry, . . . .	7	Ramsgrange, . }	
Ragorey, . . . .	8	Coolgreney, . . .	10
Camolen, . . . .	9	Johns-town, . . .	11
Limerick, . . . .	12	New-town Barry, .	14
Enniscorthy, . . .	15	Enniscorthy, . . .	21
Nash, . . . . .	20	Castlebridge, . . .	26
Johns-town, . . .	22	Ferns, . . . . .	27
Buncloady, . . . }			
Killinick, . . . }	30		



## COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

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THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY is bounded by the Queen's County on the north-west; by the County of Carlow on the north; by the County of Wexford on the east; and by the County of Tipperary on the south-west. Its greatest length, from north to south, is thirty-six Irish miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is nineteen Irish miles. It contains 318,249 Irish plantation acres; and is divided into nine Baronies besides the liberties of the County and of the town of Kilkenny, and the liberties of the town of Callen.

### *Baronies in the County of Kilkenny.*

Tassadinan,	Knocktopher,	Iverk,
Gowrey,	Kells,	Cronagh,
Sheliogher,	Ida,	Galmoy,

Its ecclesiastical division contains one hundred and forty seven parishes, almost every one of which has the ruins of its ancient church still remaining. In ancient days, the whole of this county constituted a portion of the kingdom of Ossory: it contains a few boggy marshes, or stagnant waters; it is watered by three navigable rivers, one of which, the Nore, runs through the centre of the county, and the rivers Sure and Barrow for a considerable distance constitute the limits of its boundaries: there are besides many considerable streams which irrigate this county, and materially contribute to its beauty and convenience. its substratum chiefly consists of lime-stone, or lime-stone gravel, brittle schistus, or porous argelite; retentive clay is only to be found for a certain space in the northern district. As its secondary hills are not of sufficient altitude to arrest the clouds impelled by the southerly, and westerly winds, they are attracted towards the lofty and primary ranges of rocks, that rise to

the north east : thus the counties of Dublin and of Wicklow surpass the county of Kilkenny in humidity, a fact confirmed by experience, and which might easily be proved by experiment.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tassadinan.*

Castlecomer,	Mayne,	Kilmocar,
Cooleraghan,	Mothel,	Kilmodeen,
Kilmedamoge,	Rosscannel,	Muckully,
Kilmeilan,	Donaghmore,	Odogh,
		Desert,

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ROADS.

At the forty-second mile-stone the county of Kilkenny commences on the Castlecomer road: at about half a mile from the forty-second mile-stone, a cross road to the left leads towards Leighlin bridge: the coal mines lie to the left of the Castlecomer road, a mineral for which this vicinage is so celebrated. At the forty-five mile-stone stands Castlecomer, at the confluence of the Dian with two less considerable streams; it gives title of Viscount to the noble family of Wandesford. Two cross roads run to the right communicating with Ballynakill and Ballyraget. Near this town stands the beautiful mansion of Lady Ormond, surrounded by a charming demesne. On the night of the 23d. of May 1798, the rebels attacked this town and the barrack of Donane, situated at about three miles distance, who were bravely repulsed by the united exertions of the military yeomen, and loyal inhabitants. It was attacked again on the 24th day of June, by a powerful column of rebels, against whom the feeble garrison and some yeomanry corps, maintained an obstinate and unequal contest for a considerable time, when they were most seasonably, and critically relieved by the presence of Sir Charles Asgill with preponderating reinforcements from the city of Kilkenny, who immediately dispersed this sanguinary rabble, of whom very great numbers were slaughtered in their flight by the cavalry, but as the rigor of military discipline, or other imperative motives rendered his immediate return to Kilkenny indispensable, the deserted habitations of the loyalists were sacked, and consumed, and also Lady Ormond's magni-

ficent mansion was involved in this exterminating desolation. This edifice has been since rebuilt in a superior stile of elegance.—See Musgrave's History of the atrocities committed in this town and its vicinage Vol. 2, p. 84, and *infra*. On this side of the forty seventh mile-stone the road forks into two branches; that to the left passing by a bridge at the junction of the Dubghglass river, runs in a more direct line towards Kilkenny; the right branch also crosses the river, at a little distance on this side of the fifty-first mile-stone, and a little beyond the fifty first mile-stone, it meets the road passing through Ballyragget. At the fifty second mile-stone, to the right, stand the ruins of Dunmore Castle, which formerly was one of the Duke of Ormond's country residences; near these ruins, in an open field, is a cave which extends more than a quarter of a mile, as far as it hath been explored, for no adventurer hath attempted to penetrate it farther, as the rumbling of a subterraneous current, reverberating through the awful silence of terrific gloominess, and pitchy darkness, gives a solemn warning of approaching peril, and perhaps inevitable destruction. It is as remarkable for its petrefactions as for its vast magnitude. At the distance of four miles to the right is situated Ballyragget, distant forty-nine miles from the castle of Dublin: the northren part of this barony consists of moory turf a few inches deep, lying on a bed of stiff yellow or whitish clay, and is perhaps the poorest soil in the county.

*Parishes in the Barony Gowran.*

Graignamanna,	Gowran,	Claragh,
Grange Silvia,	Killumey,	Dungarvan,
Powerstown,	Killane,	Jerpoint,
Shankhill,	Kilderry,	Innesteoge,
Ullard,	Kilfane,	Kilkyran,
Kilmacahil,	T scoffin,	Rathcool,
Blackrath,	T nomastown,	Saint Martin,
Collumkill,	Tullogherin,	

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ROADS.

At the forty-eight mile-stone commences Kilkenny County, by the Leighlin bridge road. At the forty-nine mile-stone a cross



road runs to the right ; at the fifty mile-stone a cross road runs to the right ; a little farther on is another to the left, and a little on this side of Gowran the road issuing from Gores Bridge unites to the left.

*Gowran*.—At the fifty-second mile-stone stands the town of Gowran, situated on the banks of a pleasant stream, which empties itself into the river Barrow : it is governed by a portrieve, recorder, and town clerk : it has some liberties attached to its jurisdiction : previous to the Union it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. In the vicinity of this town is situated the mansion of Lord Clifden, and a suitable demesne. Three roads issue from this town, that to the left leading to Waterford by one section, and to Mount Juliet and Thomastown by another ; the centre road leads direct to Bennet's bridge, and that to the right leads to Kilkenny City, from which road, at about a mile's distance from the town, issues a cross road to the right ; on the left of the town are the ruins of an old castle.

Gowran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Kilkenny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	57

*Kilkenny*.—delightfully situated on the banks of the river Nore, exhibits as many natural beauties, and possesses as many local advantages as any other inland city in the united kingdom can boast of, having a water communication with Waterford, the sea, and all the commercial towns erected on the three great navigable rivers, uniting their streams at Waterford Harbour. It comprises two distinct corporations, each enjoying their respective municipal rights and immunities ; and exercising legitimate functions within the limits of the prescribed boundaries of their chartered jurisdictions. Each corporation previous to the Union, returned two members to the Irish parliament, but since that period the aggregate mass of freemen and freeholders, only return one member to the United Parliament, the local incorporate rights still remaining unaltered and undiminshed. Its civil government is vested in a mayor, recorder, aldermen and sheriffs, and its population is computed at about 20,000 inhabitants. The venerable ruins of its churches, monasteries and abbeys still exist. The remains of its gates, towers, walls and bastions, prove it to have been a place of great strength, and the obstinate resistance made by a feeble garrison, reduced by the casualties of war to three hundred men, commanded by Sir Walter Butler against Cromwell, who besieged it on the 28th day of

March 1650, confirms the observation ; for this sagacious warrior was repulsed in two assaults, and on its surrender, granted honorable terms of capitulation, contrary to his usual sanguinary policy in similar circumstances ; and he acknowledged that he lost more men in storming Kilkenny, than in taking the town of Drogheda. The castle, built on the scite of one destroyed by the Irish in the year 1175, was admirably well calculated for defence from the natural strength of the position selected for its erection, at the extreme verge of a lofty hill faced with a solid wall of masonry forty feet high, at whose base the river Nore rapidly rolls its torrent.

*To Ferrybank, by Gowran.*

	(Miles)
Gowran . . . . .	—   52
Thomastown . . . . .	6   58
Jerpoint . . . . .	2   60
Mullinavat . . . . .	8   68
Ferrybank . . . . .	6   74

The remaining portion was protected by walls, bastions, towers, and outworks, and the castle stood in the centre of the platform. The building, in its present form, was constructed by the progenitors of the present noble possessor ; the entrance is from the parade, and leads to the back of the house ; the front facing the river. In the court yard, are the foundations of some buildings, and opposite the door, there is a clock, fixed in an old tower. The most conspicuous architectural ornament that decorates this city, is the Cathedral, built in the Gothic stile, in the form of a cross ; its length in the clear, from east to west, is 226 feet, and the breadth of the cross, from north to south, 123 ; it was repaired by Bishop Pococke. The Episcopal Palace is a neat commodious edifice, and communicates with the Cathedral by a covered passage. Contiguous to the Church stands a round Tower, of considerable elevation, which still continues in a state of perfect preservation. There is a Library founded and endowed by Bishop Williams, and an Alms house in a tottering condition. For the variety of inscriptions, epitaphs, monuments, and other frail memorials, dedicated to perpetuate the memory of real or imputed worth, *See Ledwidge's Learned Antiquities*. The charitable institutions owe their existence to small bequests, too trifling, substantially to

relieve the pressing wants of indigence; the patrimony destined to support some particular charities, appears to have been alienated, and others have been ruined by the devouring gripe of individual rapacity.

*To Kilkenny, by Castlecomer.*

	(Miles.)
Castlecomer . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkenny . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$   56

*The School of Kilkenny*,—Afterwards converted into a College by King James the Second, was originally founded and endowed by the noble family of Ormond; the right of electing a master is now vested in the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, which last description of trustees are never consulted about the matter—*See Ledwidge's learned Antiquities respecting the Statutes of this magnificent establishment.* The house is an elegant and spacious modern edifice. The public buildings are well designed, judiciously arranged, and materially contribute to beautify this city. Over the Noretwo bridges are constructed.

The City and its Liberties contain five Parishes, viz.

St. John's,	St. Patrick's,
St. Mary's,	St. Maul's
St. Canice,	

The woollen manufactory originally introduced by Pierce Earl of Ormond, and his wife Margaret, who brought artists from Flanders for this patriotic purpose, is extensively carried on, and considerable quantities of blankets of superior quality, with other woollen cloths of various descriptions, are prepared under the inspection of skilful mechanics; there are also many starch manufactories. In the vicinity there is a marble quarry, where beautiful chimney-pieces are cut and polished by aquatic machinery, invented by a Mr. Collis, a native of Kilkenny. Parliaments were frequently held here from the twelfth, to the middle of the fifteenth century. By a singular clause of an act passed in the reign of Edward the Second, it is ordained under the penalty of forfeiture of both lands and chattels, and corporeal imprisonment, that all Englishmen residing in Ireland, should conform both in garb, and cut of the hair, to the fashion of their countrymen in England—*See the learned Ledwidge's reflections on this extraordinary law, and the necessity of its enactment.*



*To Kilmagany, by Gowran.*

	(Miles.)
Gowran . . . . .	—   52
Bennet's-Bridge . . . . .	5   57
Kilmaganny . . . . .	10   67

*The Black Abbey*—Was founded in Irishtown, by William Earl Marshal the younger, about the 1225. The scite of this Monastery was granted at the Reformation to the city, and part of the building converted into a Shire-House; the various mouldings, which adorn the windows and arches of these ruins, are a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. A calybeate mineral was discovered in the College meadow, on the bank of the Nore, which was sufforated by a violent flood, and never since re-opened. This County altogether seems to be as prolific in minerals, as it is saturated with mines.

*To Ferry-bank, by Gowran.*

	(Miles.)
Gowran . . . . .	—   52
Thomastown . . . . .	6   58
Jerpoint . . . . .	2   60
Mullinavat . . . . .	8   68
Ferry-Bank . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$   74 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Thomastown*,—Distant about eight miles from Kilkenny, is pleasantly situated on the river Nore, over which a beautiful stone bridge is constructed: it was a borough previous to the Union. The road to the right, leads to Knocktopher by Jerpoint, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient abbey. Here all the roads running from Gowran to Gore's-Bridge conterminate. Between Thomastown and Inistioge, the river Argula falls into the Nore, by the village of Ballyduff, and on the left are the ruins of an old castle.

*To Inistioge by Gore's-Bridge.*

	(Miles.)
Gore's-Bridge . . . . .	—   51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Inistioge . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$   63

*Inistioge*,—Distant sixty-three miles from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the Nore; it was a borough previous to the

Union. At this town is the last stone bridge on the Nore; here all the intermediate roads, situated on the left of the river, unite and concentre. A road runs along the left bank of the Nore to Mountgarret-ferry, and the road running on the right bank, leads to New-Ross already noticed; from this town the track of a new road points out the advantage of such a communication, which would make the distance to Waterford only thirteen miles from Inistioge. Lime stone, and lime stone gravel are the prevailing soils in this Barony.

*Parishes in the Barony of Sheliogher.*

Aghnamult,	Outragh,	Dunfert,
Earlstown,	Tullaghmain,	Stamcarthy,
Inchiholahon,	Burnechurch,	Kilfera.
Kilaloe,		

*To Bennet's-bridge, by Gowran.*

	(Miles.)
Gowran . . . . .	—   52
Bennet's-bridge . . . . .	5   57

*Bennet's Bridge.*—At the four mile-stone, on the road leading between Kilkenny and Knocktopher, the road running between Bennet's Bridge and Callen crosses nearly at right angles. Bennet's-Bridge is distant fifty-seven miles from the Castle of Dublin. A little beyond the four mile-stone is a church to the left, and a little beyond the six mile-stone are the ruins of Ennisnag Castle, where the road passes the King's-river by a stone bridge. At the three mile-stone, on the road which passes between Kilkenny and Kells, is a cross road to the left, and at the four mile-stone the great road running to Callen crosses it in a diagonal direction; and at the five mile-stone, is a cross road to the right. On the great road passing between Kilkenny and Callen, a little beyond the fifty-nine mile-stone, a cross road passes right and left; at the sixty-first mile-stone two diagonal cross roads run to the right; a cross road and the ruins of Ballybeer Castle, stand on the left. On this side of the sixty-third mile-stone, it is intersected by a road running right and left, and a little farther on to the right lies Desart, the magnificent mansion and extensive demesne of Lord Desart.—All the substratum of this Barony consists of lime stone, and lime stone gravel.

*Parishes in the Barony of Knocktopher.*

Agaviller,	Jerpoint Monastery,	Kilkevil,
Kilmeady,	Killatry,	Muckully,
Knocktopher,	Kilbeacon,	Dunmore,
Demkernery,	Kilcasy,	

*Knocktopher*,—Distant sixty-three miles from the Castle of Dublin, and ten from Kilkenny, is pleasantly situated on the banks of a rivulet, which rolls its tributary stream, to swell the watery bosom of the majestic Nore. This town was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. A road running to the left by Mount Juliet, the princely residence of Lord Carrick, and Jerpoint celebrated for the magnificent ruins of a venerable old Abbey, terminates at this town by the church. A road to the right, leading to Newmarket and Kilmagany villages, runs on towards Carrick. On the direct road leading to Ferry-Bank, at the thirteen mile-stone from Kilkenny City, are the ruins of Castle Bangan to the left, and at the fifteen mile-stone from Kilkenny, and the sixty-sixth mile-stone from the Castle of Dublin, a cross road runs to the left, and the ruins of an old Castle stand on the right.

*Mullinavat*.—At the seventy-eight mile-stone, stands the village of Mullinavat, and a cross road to the right leads to New Market. The substratum of this Barony, chiefly consists of siliceous breccia, red argelite, and slaty argelite; it is thickly interspersed with lofty hills, not sufficiently magnificent to be denominated mountains. For the particulars of their soil, See *Tighe's Statistical Survey of this County*.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ida, three sides of which are encompassed by the rivers Nore, Sure, and Barrow.*

Clonamexy,	Desertmore,	Kilmanevoga,
Gallkill,	Dunkeld,	Rathpatrick,
Listerling,	Kilbridge,	Rosberkon,
Rower,	Kilcolm,	Shambough.
Ballygun,	Kilcullehean,	

*To Graignamanah, by Gores Bridge.*

	(Miles.)
Gores Bridge . . . . .	52
To Graignamanah . . . . .	6   53



The road running from Gores Bridge, by Graignamanah on the right bank of the river Barrow, conterminates at Mountgrret Ferry in this Barony with the road running from Inistioge, on the left of the Nore to the same point, on the road passing between Inistioge and New Ross. On the right of the Nore, are the ruins of an old castle to the left, at the six mile stone from Kilkenny, and at the eight mile stone a cross road runs to the right; a little beyond the ten mile stone, this road terminates at the Wooden-Bridge, communicating with Trom Rosberkon. On the Kilkenny bank of the river Barrow, a road runs direct to Ferry-bank, from which it is distant ten miles. The substratum of this Barony is partly composed of granite, some parts of siliceous, schistus, and a small portion of lime stone and lime stone gravel, and some districts consist of slaty argelite; it is much encumbered with hills, which give it a mountainous aspect.

*Parishes in the Barony of Iverk.*

Buely,	Tipperaghny,	Fortnescully,
Clonmore,	Tubbrid,	Ulled,
Fiddown,	White-Church,	Rathkyran,
Kilmacow	Poleran,	

At the seventy mile stone is a cross road to the right on the Mullinavat road and the ruins of Dongan Castle; and about half a mile beyond the seventy first mile stone stands the village Kilmacow on the banks of a river which empties itself into the Suir; from this village a cross road runs to the right leading to Carrick; the centre road leads direct to Crany-ferry, running along the right bank of the river; and on this side of the seventy third mile stone, on the road leading to Ferry-bank, a cross road on the left, leads to New Ross, and another on the right slopes to Kilmacow; and a little on this side of Ferry-bank the road from Ballyraban unites on the left.

*Ferry Bank.*—At the seventy-four mile stone is Ferry Bank. From Crany Ferry a road runs along the right bank of the river Suir to Carrick from which two cross roads to the right communicate with the road leading to Broad Ferry, and at the ten mile stone, from Broad Ferry, is situated Piltown village; here two cross roads run to the right, and on the left are the ruins of Tibrockny Castle, and at the twelve mile stone, the river Lingan bounds the County. The portion of this Barony, which

stretches along the river Suir is flat and fertile; its substratum is lime stone and lime stone gravel, the interior is very hilly, and its substratum mostly siliceous red argelite and slaty argelite.

*To Kilmaganny, by Bennet's Bridge.*

	(Miles.)
Gowran . . . . .	52
Bennet's Bridge . . . . .	5   57
Kells . . . . .	7   64
Kilmaganny . . . . .	3   67

*Parishes in the Barony of Kells, including Callen Liberties.*

Ballaghtobin,	Kells,
Callen,	Kilmaganny,
Coolaghmore,	

*Kells*,—distant sixty four miles from the Castle of Dublin, and seven miles from the city of Kilkenny, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the King's-river, which adds its tributary stream to enrich the stately current of the river Nore; here the road forks into two branches, that to the right leading to Callen, and the other on the left running towards Carrick; from this segment a diagonal cross road runs to the right at the nine mile stone leading to Kilmaganny distant, twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny. Cardinal Paparo held a synod at the town of Kells, in the year 1152.

*To Callen by Bennet's Bridge.*

Bennet's Bridge . . . . .	—   57
Callen . . . . .	8½   65½

*Callen*,—Distant sixty-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the banks of the King's-river: it was formerly a place of some consequence, but never since emerged from the ruined state to which Cromwell reduced it. Here are the ruins of three old castles, and an old Gothic church. The ruins of Eve castle lie within a mile of this town, the liberties of which are extensive. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. From this town three roads issue, that to the left

leading to Carrick, the centre road to Clonmel, and the road to the right runs to the city of Cashel. The substratum of a large portion of this Barony is lime stone and lime stone gravel; the remaining districts consist of siliceous, schistus, and slaty argillite.

*Parishes in the Barony of Cranagh.*

Aghour,	Kilmantagh,	Ballyloscan,
Ballycallen,	Kilrush,	Clontubrid,
Clashacrow,	Tullowroan,	Tubberbritain,
Cloghmantagh,	Ballinamore,	

On the road leading from Kilkenny to Freshford, between the second and third mile-stone, are the ruins of an old Castle to the left, and at the four mile-stone, a cross road to the right, leads to Callen, and to the ruins of two old castles to the left. At the five mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right.

*Freshford.*—At the seven mile-stone stands the village of Freshford, distant sixty-four miles from the Castle of Dublin. Here the road from Ballyragget unites on the right and a cross road runs to the left; at the ten mile-stone the road forks into two branches, that to the left, leading to Johnstown and Urlingford.

*Parishes in the Barony of Galmoy.*

Agharney,	Fartagh,	Cooleashin,
Eirke,	Glisshare,	Durrow.
Ennisnag,	Urlingford,	

*To Kilkenny, by Durrow.*

	(Miles)
Durrow . . .	—   52
Ballyragget . . .	4   56
Kilkenny . . .	10   66

*Durrow.*—Distant fifty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the Kilkenny side of the river Nore. Near this town stands the magnificent mansion of Lord Ashbrooke, with its extensive demesne. On the road from Durrow to Kilkenny, stands Ballyragget, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Nore, from whence two cross roads issue, the one to the left, leading to Castlecomer, and the other to the right,



leading to Urlingford. From Durrow a road running to the right leads by Johnstown to Urlingford. Near Johnstown is the celebrated spa of Ballyspellen, issuing from a rock of brittle slate, composed of ferruginous argellite; the superincumbent hill consists of similar substances, intermingled with siliceous the carbonic-acid-gas, or fixed air generated by the lime stone, schistus, and the contiguous hill, being composed of lime-stone, the mineral water filtrated through the different strata, of which the circumjacent eminences, consist, exhibit manifest indications of the various metallic particles, with which it is impregnated in its progress, *see Tighe's Statistical Survey of this County.*

*To Urlingford, by Durrow.*

	Miles.
Durrow . . . . .	— 52
Johnstown . . . . .	8 60
Urlingford . . . . .	2 62

*Urlingford.*—Two miles beyond Johnstown lies the village of Urlingford, situated at the verge of the county, from which two cross roads issue right and left. A portion of the Queen's County was annexed to the Barony of Galmoy, by the representations of a Duke of Ormond, whose object in obtaining the grant, was to protect his tenantry from the outrages of the Fitzpatricks, who, when tried for such violences in the Queen's County, were always acquitted, but when they were brought to Kilkenny, never escaped punishment. The substratum of this Barony partly consists of lime stone, and lime stone gravel, siliceous breccia, and red argellite. The largest tracts of bogs in this County lie in the vicinity of Urlingford and Callen.—There are four round towers in this County, besides the one at St. Canice already noticed; namely, one at Tulloherin, one at Kilree, one at Fartagh, and one at Aghaviller. Lead ore has been discovered in different parts of the County, but the mine at Flood Hall is the only ore which, as yet, has been wrought. This County abounds in iron ore, which is generally found very near the surface; as to its state of cultivation, the varieties of its soil, and capability of improvement, *see the Statistical Survey already quoted.*

*A Table of Fairs held in the County of Kilkenny in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Kilmurry . . .	<i>Jan.</i> 1	Innistioge . . .	9
		Fiddown . . .	10
	<i>Feb.</i>	Rathbeah . . .	11
Ballyragget . . .	20	Ballinamora . . .	14
Bennet's Bridge . .	24	Barrowmount . . .	15
		Cloga . . .	17
	<i>March.</i>	Kilkenny . . .	17
Kilkenny . . .	5	Ballyragget . . .	22
Do. . . . .	28	Gray . . . . .	22
		Stroan . . . . .	24
	<i>April.</i>		<i>July.</i>
Kilmurry . . . . .	5	Bawn . . . . .	8
Graney . . . . .	12	Ballylinch . . . .	9
Barrowmount . . .	13	Callen . . . . .	10
Rosberkon . . . .	19	Kileboy . . . . .	10
Mullinavat . . . .	20	Graigstown . . . .	13
Kilmaganny . . . .	20	Kells . . . . .	13
Ballyragget . . . .	20	Burnchurch . . . .	25
Fiddown . . . . .	25	Kilmurry . . . . .	26
	<i>May.</i>		<i>August.</i>
Rathbeah . . . . .	1	Barrowmount . . .	1
Farantemple . . . .	2	Freshford . . . .	5
Castlecomer . . . .	3	Knockmoyland . .	5
Rosberkon . . . . .	3	Kilmurry . . . . .	6
Mullinavat . . . . .	8	Rosberkon . . . . .	10
Kilmurry . . . . .	9	Castlecomer . . . .	10
Castlemorres . . . .	12	Castlemorres . . . .	12
Urlingford . . . . .	12	Churchland . . . .	14
Graney . . . . .	14	Urlingford . . . . .	15
Durrow . . . . .	20	Kilkenny . . . . .	17
Thomastown . . . .	25	Callen . . . . .	21
Bawn . . . . .	27	Bennet's Bridge . .	26
Powerstown . . . .	31	Darrow . . . . .	26
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Sep.</i>
Coolinata . . . . .	7	Mullinavat . . . .	2
Knocktopher . . . .	7	Ballyragget . . . .	4
Rosberkon . . . . .	7		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Graney . . . .	4	St. Kennis . . . .	22
Kilmaganny . . . .	4	Mullinavat . . . .	28
Freshford . . . .	7	Bawn . . . .	29
Bawn . . . .	8		
Kilkenny . . . .	12		<i>Nov.</i>
Castlecomer . . . .	14	Rathbeagh . . . .	1
Ballitrisha . . . .	19	Stroan . . . .	1
Bennet's Bridge . . . .	19	Graig . . . .	8
Kilmurry . . . .	21	Kilkenny . . . .	9
Mullinahow . . . .	25	Templemartin . . . .	9
Ballihibuck . . . .	25	Castlemorres . . . .	12
Fiddown . . . .	29	Templemartin . . . .	22
Templemartin . . . .	29	Ballihale . . . .	22
		Durrow . . . .	25
		Fiddown . . . .	30
	<i>Oct.</i>		
Kilmurry . . . .	2		<i>Dec.</i>
Mullinavat . . . .	3	Rathbeah . . . .	6
Rosberkon . . . .	5	Graigstown . . . .	7
Callan . . . .	10	Mullinavat . . . .	9
Cirkimacoody . . . .	10	Ballyragget . . . .	10
Kilkenny . . . .	11	Graney . . . .	11
Urlingford . . . .	12	Innisteoge . . . .	13 & 14
Barrowmount . . . .	15	Kilmurry . . . .	16
Burnchurch . . . .	18	Freshford . . . .	17
Rosberkon . . . .	18	Bennet's Bridge . . . .	21
Ballyragget . . . .	20		



## COUNTY OF KILDARE.

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THE COUNTY OF KILDARE—Is bounded on the north by Meath, on the east by Dublin and Wicklow, on the south by Carlow, and on the west by the King's and Queen's Counties. It is about thirty two miles long, and twenty one miles broad; mostly a flat of fine arable soil, which for centuries, has principally supplied the capital with grain. Its population is immense, particularly in the vicinity of Turbaries, where the peasantry collect to enjoy the comforts of cheap fuel, with which this County abounds; it contains 242,245 Acres, Irish plantation measure, of which 41,035, are bog and waste. It is divided into fourteen Baronies and half Baronies, which are subdivided into an hundred and thirteen Parishes.

### *Baronies.*

North Salt	East Narragh & Rheban	East Ophily
South Salt	Kilkea and Moone	West Ophily
North Naas	Keat, & Oughterany	West Narragh & Rheban
South Naas	Clane	Carberry
Kilcullen	Connell	

### *Parishes in the Baronies of North and South Salt.*

Cloghnallis	Haynstown	Lyons
Celbridge	Donacumper	Oughterard
Leixlip	Kildowen	Kill
Maynooth	Kilteel	Furnaughts
Straffan	Slacumny	
Clonfoy	Taghadoe	

## ROADS.

On the great southern Mail-coach-road, the County of Kildare commences. At the ten mile-stone stands the ruins of a church to the right; at the eleven mile-stone, a cross road to the right, passes by Bishop Court, the magnificent mansion and highly cultivated demesne of Lord Ponsoby; a little beyond the twelve mile-stone, stands the church of Kill, and a cross road runs to the left, and another to the right. Thirteen miles and a half from Dublin, stands Johnstown, remarkable for a good inn. Here are the ruins of an old church, and a cross road runs right and left; to the right of Johnstown lies the ancient mansion, and extensive demesne of Lord Mayo. Johnstown, is watered by the river Moral.

*Parishes in the Baronies of North and South Naas.*

Cotlandstown,	Carnalway,	Johnstown,
Rathmore,	Killishee,	Naas,
Yagoe,	Bodenstown,	Sherlockstown.
Giltown,	Cardiffstown,	

*To Castledermot by Johnstown.*

	(Miles.)
Johnstown . . . . .	—   13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naas . . . . .	2   15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilcullen . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   20
Timolin . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$   28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castledermot . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   38

## ROADS.

At the fourteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the fifteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and at half a mile's distance beyond the fifteen mile-stone, stands the town of Naas, on a lofty ridge of ground. In ancient times

it was the residence of the kings of Leinster. At the north and south extremities, are moats of considerable elevation. In the twelfth century it was fortified, and many castles were erected; the ruins of religious establishments still exist to record the splendor of their former magnificence. In the various intestine discords that convulsed the Island, this important military station, experienced many reverses, and was frequently compelled to submit to different masters. Previous to the Union, it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. On the morning of the 24th of May, 1798, this town was furiously assaulted by a strong body of rebels,, who were gallantly repulsed, with prodigious slaughter. A court house and goal have been lately erected: one of its old castles constitutes the parsonage house, and there remain no other entire vestige of its former greatness. Contiguous to the town an extensive infantry Barrick, hath been lately built in a retired, healthy situation. From the northern extremity of the town a cross road runs to the right, communicating with Sallins, and another to the left, leading towards Ballymore Eustace. From the southern end of the town, two Mail-coach-roads issue, that to the left running to Carlow. From this road a cross road runs to the left, winding about the base of the southern moat. At the seventeen mile-stone, is a cross road, and the church of Kilshee stands to the left; at the eighteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and at the nineteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and Harristown lies on the left, which, previous to the union returned two members to the Irish Parliament. At the twentieth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left; a little farther on, another runs to the right, and at the twenty-first mile-stone, the road is intersected by the river Liffy. From the southern extremity of Naas, the Limerick Mail-coach road sweeps to the right, from which a cross road issues to the right crossing a collateral branch of the Grand-Canal, which winds in the valley close to the town. On the left, of the Limerick Mail-coach-road, are the ruins of Jigginstown Castle, begun by the Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the reign of Charles the First; at the seventeen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the eighteen mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the twentieth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; a little farther on, there are a cross road and the ruins of an abbey to the left; and between the twenty and twentyfirst mile-stones, the Liffy intersects the road. At the twenty one mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left, and farther on, a cross road runs to the right, and another to the left. At the twenty second mile-stone, the Curragh Stand house is erected.



*Parishes in the Barony of Kilcullen.*

Kilcullen

Tully

Gilltown.

On the banks of the Liffy, stands the town of Kilcullen, built from the advantages which a stone bridge erected in the year 1319 across the Liffy, afforded the inhabitants, who gradually abandoned the old town, until it became an entire ruin. Near this town are the ruins of New-Abbey, founded by Sir Rowland Eustace in the year 1460. In the year 1582, a lease of this Abbey was granted to Edmond Spencer the poet, for three pounds a year; it was plundered, and some of its protestant inhabitants butchered in the rebellion of 1798, during the temporary absence of the Garrison, which retired to Naas, for the purpose of concentrating the different scattered detachments. A cross road runs to the right, and another, to the left, passes by New-Abbey; at the twenty second mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left. Here the road to Athy, slopes off to the right. At a little distance on this side of the twenty third mile-stone, stands old Kilcullen, formerly a large walled town, having seven gates, of which the ruins of one only remain. A very ancient round tower, very much decayed, stands in the church yard, also the shaft of a cross, consisting of one stone, ten feet high. Here are the ruins of a very ancient abbey. A cross road runs right and left. At the twenty third mile-stone a cross road runs right and left. At the twenty fourth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left. At the twenty fifth mile-stone a cross road runs to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Narragh and east Rheban.*

Timolin

Davidstown

Narraghmore.

Johnstown

Uske

At the twenty-sixth mile-stone, stand the ruins of Blackhall to the right. On this side of the twentyseventh mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, passing by Narraghmore: at the twenty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left; and the beautiful village of Ballytor, on the right, is situated in a valley, through which the river Greece winds its stream. The neatness and cleanliness of the houses, and highly cultivated gardens, display the elegant simplicity of the Quakers, by whom it is colonized.

*Timolin*,—Is distant twenty-nine miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; the Church stands on the left, and the ruins of an old castle to the right; near this Village are the ruins of Moone-Abbey. Here a cross road runs to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilkea and Moone.*

Monmahenock,	Grangenolven,	Moone,
Ballaghmore,	Graney,	Nicholas-town,
Belan,	Kilkea,	Ardrie,
Castledermot,	Kilneagh,	Dunlost.

A little beyond the thirty-first mile stone a cross road runs right and left. On the right is situated Belan, the beautiful seat of Lord Aldborough, with a very extensive demesne and plantations. The ruins of Grangeford Castle, stand to the left. At the thirty-second mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Kilkea Castle, built by the fourth Earl of Kildare, and was the ancient residence of that noble family.

*Castledermot*,—Distant thirty-four miles from the Castle of Dublin, was formerly a large fortified town, and the residence of the kings of Leinster bearing the name of Dermot. Here are the ruins of magnificent Abbeys, Priors, and Monasteries. In the year 1499 a Parliament was held here, wherein an act was passed inflicting penalties on such noblemen as rode without saddles; a record which proves the barbarity of the age, and the ignorance of the natives. Adjoining the church is a very fine round tower used as a belfry. The first Protestant charter-school established in Ireland, was built here in the year 1734. There are two stone crosses and three pillars in this town engraven with unintelligible inscriptions. This town was assaulted May 1798, by a numerous party of rebels, who were gallantly repulsed by a small party of Infantry commanded by Captain Mince. Three cross roads issue from this town to the left, and three to the right; the direct road runs to Carlow. At the thirty-five mile stone a cross road runs to the left, and a little farther on another to the right. The County of Kildare terminates at the thirty-six mile stone in this direction.

*To Kildare by Celbridge.*

		(Miles.)
Celbridge,	. . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Claine,	. . . 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prosperous,	. . . 2	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kildare.	. . . 12	29 $\frac{1}{2}$

On the road leading from Dublin to Kildare by Celbridge, the County of Kildare commences at the eighth mile stone : near the nine mile stone, a cross road runs to the right and left : at Celbridge, two cross roads run to the left. On the right bank of the Liffy is situated the town of Celbridge, distant nine miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin : there is a fine stone bridge thrown over the Liffy : at the lower extremity of the town an elegant Church has been lately erected in an angle of the Castle-town demesne on the bank of the river ; its lofty square steeple and spire form a delightful termination to the end of a long street, where a cross road to the right winds outside of the demesne of Castle-town, situated on the banks of the Liffy. The mansion is as superb an edifice as any in this Island, and the plantations correspond in elegance and magnificence. An extensive woollen factory has been lately established in this town, which employs the industrious portion of the neighbouring populaton. At the southern extremity of this town stand the remains of a magnificent abbey, which have been repaired, and converted into an habitation, retaining all the external appearance of its original destination ; this singular edifice exhibits the gloomy grandeur of Gothic architecture. A cross road runs to the right, from the upper end of the town, and about a quarter of a mile from the town, stands the Charter School to the left. At the eleven mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and Kiladoon, the residence of Lord Leitrim, is situated to the left ; a little beyond the eleven mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and between the twelve and thirteen mile stones, a cross road runs right and left ; beyond the thirteen mile stone, a cross road runs to the left ; at the fourteen mile stone, a cross road runs to the right ; and the ruins of an old castle lie in the same direction. A little farther on to the right stands Castle-brown, lately purchased by the society of Jesuits for the establishment of a seminary ; at the fifteen mile stone, a cross road runs to the right.



*Parishes in the Barony of Claine.*

Timahoc,  
Ballinafagh,  
Downings,,  
Killybegs,

Carrogh,  
Claine,  
Bride Church,

*Claine*,—Pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Liffy, has a fine built Church, with a lofty square steeple, crowned with a neat spire, near this village are the ruins of an old Abbey, where a synod consisting of twenty-six bishops, and many abbots, was held in the year 1162, which prohibited any individual, who had not studied at Armagh, to become a professor of divinity. This village was attacked on the 24th of May 1798, by a considerable body of rebels, who were discomfited by the Milicent Legion commanded by Captain Griffith, and by a company of the Armagh Militia, commanded by Captain Jephson. Here two cross roads issue to the right, and two to the left, the direct road leads to Prosperous, at the seventeen mile stone, a cross road runs to the left, at the eighteen mile stone stands the town of Prosperous; erected by Captain Brooke; here a cotton factory, attempted to be established by the liberal proprietor of this little colony, still exists in a languishing condition; a direct road runs from this town to Maynooth; and from its western extremity, a road runs to the right; and from the opposite point, another to the left; the direct road from Claine flanks the town. This town was attacked on the 24th of May 1798, by an immense body of rebels commanded by Doctor Esmond then first Lieutenant of the Milicent Legion; the feeble garrison consisting of a detachment of the North Cork Militia, and a few cavalry of the Ancient Britons, after achieving prodigies of valour, were, together with their gallant commander captain Swaine, consumed in the Barrack which the rebels set on fire, *See Musgrave's Narrative, vol. 1st, page 238. et Sequel.*

A little beyond the town of Prosperous, a cross road, and the ruins of an old church stand on the right;—at the nineteen mile-stone, a cross road running right and left; and a little beyond the twenty mile-stone, the Grand Canal intersects the road,

*Parishes in the Barony of Connel.*

Ballimany,	Bride Church,
Kilmaoge,	Old Connel,
Morristown,	Great Connel,
Rathernon,	Lady's town.

At the twenty-one mile stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the twenty-two mile stone, stands the Church of Kilmaoge, and a cross road runs right and left; a little on this side of the twenty four mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that to the left leading to Kildare, and that to the right leading to Rathangan; between these sections lies the hill of Allen, from which the great Bog derives its name: on the declivity of this celebrated hill is the natural cave, which is traditionally reported to contain the remains of Oscar, after he lost his life in the battle fought on the banks of the river Durtula winding in the valley beneath; while he lay in this cave he was carefully watched by his faithful dog Bran; the scene of Macpherson's Temora is laid in this romantic hill, composed of calcareous rocks, among which some stones are found well adapted to form mill-stones of the best quality. This hill from external indications, is supposed to contain rich mines of copper ore,

*Parishes in the Barony of West and East Ophaly.*

Ballysax,	Kilrush,	Walters-town,
Ballysonnon,	Lackagh,	Carne,
Dunmurry,	Nurney,	Donany,
Feighcullen,	Pollards-town,	Knavens-town,
Kildangan,	Rathangan,	Monastereven,
Kildare,	Thomas-town,	Tully.

*To Rathangan by Prosperous.*

	(Miles.)
Prosperous . . . . .	—   18
Rathangan . . . . .	12   30

At the twenty-five mile-stone of the road running between Kilmaoge and Rathangan, a cross road runs to the left; and at the twenty-seven mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left.

*Rathangan*,—At the twenty-eight mile stone is situated the town of Rathangan, on the southern bank of the Little Barrow,

The grand Canal runs to the left of this town, hence three roads issue to the right, and another to the left winds along the Bog to Monastereven. In the rebellion of 1798, it was pillaged, and many of its loyal Protestant inhabitants most barbarously and wantonly massacred by the rebels in the absence of the garrison, withdrawn to discharge other urgent military duties. For detailed particulars, *See Musgrave's History, Vol. 1st. page 309, et sequel.*

On the road leading from Kilmaoge to Kildare, at the twenty-five mile stone a cross road runs to the left, and a little farther on, another to the right; at the twenty-seven mile stone, stands the village of Rathbride, and a cross road runs right and left.

*To Monastereven by Naas.*

	(Miles.)
Naas . . . . .	—   15½
Kildare . . . . .	9¼   24¾
Monastereven . . . . .	5¼   30

*Curragh of Kildare*.—A little farther on is a cross road to the right, then the celebrated Curragh of Kildare, containing three thousand acres, deemed the finest common in Europe: nothing can exceed the softness of the turf, diversified by gentle swells and inequalities of surface: the soil is a fine dry loam, resting on a gravelly bottom. There still exist some scattered vestiges of circular entrenchments; Kildare is distant twenty-four miles and three quarters by the Naas road from the Castle of Dublin; here all the roads passing from Claine, Prosperous, Donadea, and Rathangan, conterminate at the north end of the town, which is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two portrieves. It returned two members to the Irish Parliament previous to the Union. Here is a round tower one hundred and thirty feet high, in an excellent state of preservation. In the year 1291 the earldom of Kildare was transferred to John Fitz Thomas, then Lord Ophaly, who in consequence of some private quarrel challenged William De Vesey, then Earl of Kildare, to single combat, and in consequence of De Vesey's declining the combat, he was degraded from his title and stripped of most of his patrimony, a fact which determines the barbarity of the age, and the insecurity of property. The cathedral is in ruins, a great portion of the See lands have been alienated, so that the Episcopal revenues chiefly arise from the deanery of Christ Church annexed to this see. Here are the ruins of different religious institutions. In the year 1309 a parlia-



ment was held here. It was a garrison town in ancient times, and had experienced many disasters and conflagrations, in the various vicissitudes of revolutionary warfare. The rebels of 1798 got possession of this town, wherein they committed the most horrible excesses, until they were finally routed by General Duff with prodigious slaughter. A little beyond the twenty-five mile stone on the Monastereven road, a cross road runs to the left, and a little beyond the twenty-six mile stone, a cross road and the ruins of Lackey Castle, stand on the right.

*Monasterevin*,—Distant thirty miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Barrow, which here intersects the Grand Canal. Two cross roads run to the right; the direct road crosses the river by a strong stone bridge; a cross road to the left communicates with Athy: here is a nursery for all the Leinster Charter schools, and a fine modern built Church, with a lofty steeple. Near the town is situated

*Moore Abbey*,—Founded by St. Abben, who made it a sanctuary. At the general suppression of monasteries, it was granted to Lord Audley, but is now the property of the Marquis of Drogheda, by whom this venerable fabric was beautifully repaired: it still retains the external appearance of its original destination. This town was attacked on the twenty-fourth of May, 1798, by a large body of rebels, who were bravely repulsed by the yeomanry.—From Kildare, a road runs to the left passing by Tully, where are the ruins of a preceptory of the Knights Templars.—On the road passing between Kildare and Athy, are the ruins of Gray Abbey to the right. At the first mile stone, runs a cross road to the right; between the third and fourth mile stones, a cross road runs right and left; a little beyond the fourth mile stone a cross road runs to the right; at the sixth mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; a little beyond the seventh mile stone, is a cross road to the left; and at the eighth mile stone from Kildare, the direct road between Dublin and Athy, unites with this road.

*Parishes in the Barony of West Narragh and Rheban.*

Athy,  
Kilberry,  
Churchtown,

St. John's,  
St. Michael's.

*Athy*,—Distant thirty-two miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, and eleven from Kildare, is situated on the

banks of the Barrow. It is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and two bailiffs. By a charter of James the I. it is the assizes town alternately with Naas. Here are the ruins of two Monasteries. In the site where this town now stands, was the ancient ford of Athbrodain, celebrated for being part of the scene of action in the battle of Mulla Mast; it was also by this ford that Donough O'Brien passed in his retreat from the battle of Clontarf. This town was protected by a castle built in the year 1575, which is now converted into a goal. Previous to the Union, it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. At the east end of the town, all the roads, converging from the different parts of the county, centre. A road runs to the left along the bank of the Barrow towards Carlow, from which cross roads issue to the left, to communicate with the Castle-dermot road, running in almost a parallel direction.—From the west end of the town three roads issue, and a little beyond Athy, the County of Kildare terminates in this direction.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ickeath and Oughterany.*

Balraheen,	Clonshambo,	Drummurghill,
Donadea,	Kilcock,	Scullogestown.
Cloncurry,	Mainham,	

*Leixlip.*—On the great western mail-coach road, the County of Kildare commences a little on this side of Leixlip, pleasantly situated in a valley, at the confluence of the rivers Rye and Liffy, and distant eight miles from the Castle of Dublin. Here a cross road runs to the right. At the upper end of the town to the left, stands a magnificent old Castle, delightfully situated on a rising ground, overhanging the Liffy; near which is a beautiful cascade or water-fall called the Salmon Leap. On the rising ground beyond the town, a cross road runs to the left, and about half a mile distance to the right, is the celebrated Aqueduct of the Royal Canal, carried across the river Rye, eighty-five feet above the surface of the river. The Canal after intersecting the road, runs in a parallel direction on the left to Kilcock.

*To Cloncurry, by Leixlip.*

	(Miles.)
Leixlip . . . . .	— 8
Maynooth . . . . .	3½ 11½
Kilcock . . . . .	3 14½
Cloncurry . . . . .	4¼ 18¾

At the nine mile-stone there is a cross road to the left, and a little farther on, another to the right. At the ten mile-stone stand the ruins of an old church, and a beautiful obelisk to the left. On the right, the extensive demesne, and superb mansion of Carton, the residence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, attract particular notice. This vast lawn waves over gentle hills, interspersed with plantations to a great extent, and affords a great variety of prospect. A gentle stream winds through the whole, which has been artificially enlarged into a fine river, over which an elegant bridge is constructed. On the most elevated ground, a lofty square tower is erected, from whose top, the whole scenery may be viewed. - On this side of the eleven mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left.

*Maynooth*,—Distant eleven miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat modern built town, having a large Inn and fine Market-house. A Protestant Charter School was erected here in the year 1750, liberally endowed by Robert Earl of Kildare. On the right of the town, are the ruins of an old Castle, formerly the residence of the noble family of Leinster. The Church stands at the upper end of the town, contiguous to the College of St. Patrick, an extensive range of buildings, erected and endowed by the munificent liberality of the Irish Parliament, for the education and instruction of candidates wishing to embrace the Irish Catholic priesthood. From the lower end of the town, a road winds to the right, round the demesne of Carton; from the centre of the town a cross road runs to the left, and from the upper end of the town, a straight road runs direct by Rathcoffy, to Prosperous. Within half a mile of Prosperous, at a place called the Cott, there is a very strong chalybeate spa, richly impregnated with sulphureous particles, which, at some indefinite period, may attract valetudinarians afflicted with scrophulous and cutaneous maladies. On the left of this road, is the round tower of Tagadoc. The Royal Canal runs close by the town to the left: at the thirteenth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old church are situated on the left; a little farther on, a cross road runs to the left, and a little on this side of Kilcock, is a cross road to the left.

*Kilcock*,—Distant fourteen miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a straggling, irregularly built, populous village. Its Church is a plain stone structure; the approach through a dirty lane is narrow and inconvenient. This town fell into the possession of the rebels in 1798 for a few days, in the absence of the military, and many atrocities were committed during



this temporary occupancy. For particulars, *See Musgrave's History* of these sanguinary transactions. From the left of the town, two cross roads issue, one passing by Donadea Castle, the residence of Sir Fenton Aymer, Baronet, thence by Blackwood to the Curragh; and another in a more westerly direction towards Hortland, the seat of Sir William Hort, Baronet.—Two cross roads issue to the right, and the Royal Canal passes close to the town on the left. At the fifteenth mile-stone, the Canal intersects the road, and a cross road runs to the right; at the seventeenth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left, and a little farther on, a cross road runs right and left; at the eighteenth mile-stone a cross road runs to the right.

\* *Cloncurry*.—Is distant eighteen miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; here are the ruins of an old church to the right, and a cross road running right and left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Carberry.*

Lulliamore,	Cadamstown,	Mylerstown,
Carberry,	Nurney,	Kilmore,
Kilreeny,	Carrick,	Ballinadrumna.

*Johnstown*.—A little beyond Cloncurry, the great mail-coach road enters the County of Meath. Johnstown, distant twenty-one miles from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the Blackwater River. Two cross roads diverge to the right, towards the verge of the County, which is here bounded by the river Boyne; another issues to the left, and the direct road leads to Castle Carberry: at the twenty-second mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right. On this side of the twenty-third mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and beyond the twenty-fourth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*To Castle Carberry, by Kilcock.*

	(Miles.)
Kilcock . . . . .	—   14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cloncurry . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Johnstown Bridge . . . . .	2   21
Castle Carberry . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$   25 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Castle Carberry*.—Is distant twenty-five miles and three quarters from the Castle. A cross road runs right and left; the direct road leads towards Edenderry. On the right is the

Charter School, burnt in the rebellion of 1798; and a little farther on to the right are the ruins of an old Castle, seated on the brow of a steep, rocky peninsulated eminence, whence there is an extensive prospect. To the left of the town is Newberry, the beautiful seat of Lord Harberton; the Grand Canal passes through the extremity of the County in this direction. The natural soil of this whole district, is nearly of the same quality—a strong clay, very tenacious of moisture, and which will not bear stirring in wet weather—for mode of husbandry, &c. See Rawson's *Statistical Survey of this County*, and Ledwidge's *very learned Antiquities* for a copious and satisfactory account of its numerous castles, abbeys, and monasteries.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time,</i>
None . . . .	<i>Jan.</i>	Kilcock . . . .	11
		Kildare . . . .	12
	<i>Feb.</i>	Castledermot . .	24
Kilcullen Bridge .	2	Kilballinerin . .	25
Kildare . . . .	12	Carberry . . . .	26
Castledermot . .	24	Naas . . . . .	27
		Johnstown Bridge .	29
	<i>Mar.</i>		<i>June</i>
Ballitore . . . .	10	Naas . . . . .	7
Naas . . . . .	17	Monastereven . .	8
Athy . . . . .	17	Moone . . . . .	8
Red Lion . . . .	25	Rathangan . . . .	8
Kilcock . . . . .	25	Athy . . . . .	9
Kilcullen Bridge .	25	Kilcullen Bridge .	11
Monastereven . .	28	Kilcullen . . . .	22
Narramore . . .	28	Kilteel . . . . .	24
	<i>Apr.</i>	Timolin . . . . .	28
Ballimaney . . .	5	Kildare . . . . .	29
Timolin . . . . .	19		<i>July</i>
Johnstown Bridge .	20	Rathbridge . . . .	5
Kilmaganny . . .	20	Leixlip . . . . .	11
Kildare . . . . .	20	Kilgowan . . . . .	20
Athy . . . . .	25	Athy . . . . .	25
Kildroughill . . .	27	Claine . . . . .	25
Castledermot . . .	27	French Furze . . .	26
Claine . . . . .	28	Tulley . . . . .	27
Celbridge . . . .	28	Monastereven . .	31
	<i>May</i>		<i>Aug.</i>
Calverstown . . .	1	Castledermot . . .	4 5
Kilteel . . . . .	1	Naas . . . . .	10
Kildangan . . . .	1	Kilcock . . . . .	11
Hortland . . . . .	2	New bridge . . . .	15
Leixlip . . . . .	3	Ballitore . . . . .	15
Newbridge . . . .	3	Ballimaney . . . .	21
Maynooth . . . .	4	Rathangan . . . .	26
Ballyonan . . . .	5	Russelwood . . . .	23
Kilgowan . . . .	8		



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Sep.</i>		
Celbridge . . . .	8	Claine . . . .	15
Kilcullen Bridge .	8	Ballyonan . . . .	28
Red Lion . . . .	8	Kildare . . . .	29
Maynooth . . . .	19		
Kildare . . . .	19		<i>Nov.</i>
Calverstown . . .	21	Ballimany . . . .	1
Kilbarenerin . . .	25	Kilteel . . . .	1
Castledermot . . .	29	Celbridge . . . .	7
Kilteel . . . .	29	Rathangan . . . .	12
Kildangan . . . .	29	Naas . . . .	22
Kilcock . . . .	29	Ballitore . . . .	30
	<i>Oct.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Carberry . . . .	2	Monastereven . . .	6
Kilcullen . . . .	2	Kilcullen Bridge .	8
Kilgowan . . . .	7	Hortland . . . .	9
Leixlip . . . .	9	Athy . . . .	11
Athy . . . .	10	Castledermot . . .	19
Johnstown Bridge .	13	Johnstown Bridge	21
		Tully . . . .	21

## KING'S COUNTY.

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KING'S COUNTY, is bounded on the north by East and West Meath; on the east by Kildare and Queen's County; on the south by Tipperary; and on the west by Galway; from which it is separated by the Shannon. Its greatest extent from east to west is thirty-two miles; and from north to south thirty-one miles; it contains 282,200 acres Irish plantation measure, of which 126,262 acres are bog, mountain, and waste. It is divided into eleven Baronies, which contain fifty-two Parishes.

### *Baronies in the King's County.*

Coolstown,	Kilcoursey,	Eglisli,
Warrenstown,	Garrycastle,	Ballibritt,
Philipstown,	Geashill,	Clonlish.
Ballycowen,	Balliboy,	

*Soil.*—The general soil of the arable lands is not naturally very fertile, and chiefly consist of either a deep moor, or a shallow gravelly loam. Lime-stone every where abounds in rich quarries, and lime-stone gravel forms a valuable manure in this district; this county is well watered by wholesome springs. The Brosna, which rises in West-Meath, winds through its centre until it empties its waters into the Shannon, which forms its western boundary; it is also touched by the Boyne, in the north eastern extremity near Edenderry, and the Barrow forms its line of separation from the Queen's County near Portarlington. No coal mines have been discovered; but an extensive tract of bogs constitutes an exhaustless source of cheap fuel to its inhabitants, through which many chalybeate wells are interspersed. The great mountains called Slieve-Bloom, are situated on

the south eastern extremity, running a range of fifteen miles, through which there is but one steep narrow and craggy pass, named Glandine Gap, not more than five feet wide, and may be aptly deemed the Irish Thermopilæ. The soil of these mountains is argillaceous, thickly interspersed with free-stone rocks. There now exists no traces of these vast forests, for which this county was anciently so celebrated.

*Parishes in the barony of Coolstown.*

Castropeter,

Ballinakill,

Kelligney,

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ROADS.

*Edenderry*,—At the twenty-nine mile stone, stands Edenderry village, mostly inhabited by that peaceable and industrious class of people, the Quakers. On the summit of a hill are the ruins of an old castle, and the church is situated to the left; two cross roads issue to the right, one leading to Clonard, and another to Mullingar; and another to the left leads to Clonbullock. The Grand Canal runs close by this village; on this side of the thirty-second mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of Ballenahill Church are situated to the left. On this side of the thirty-third mile stone, a cross road leads to the right. The half of this barony is bog and waste; the pastures are generally rich and luxuriant, and particularly adapted for dairies. On the hill near Edenderry, now the church-yard, there was formerly a silver mine attempted to be worked; no marls or clays of a calcareous quality are discovered in this barony. At Esker there is a chalybeate spa, deemed wholesome; at Monasteroras are the ruins of a spacious Monastery, contiguous to which is a charming spring of the purest water, sanctified by the superstition of the illiterate peasants: Ballykillin-Fort in this barony, was a celebrated rath defended with strong works and very difficult of access; in the centre there is a vault. This district abounded with a chain of forts strongly fortified, and commanded the bog-passes.

*Parishes in the Baronies of Philipstown and Warrenstown.*

Kilclonfert,

Croghan,

Clonchurch,

Ballycommon,

Philipstown,

Ballymackwilliam,



*Philipstown*.—Distant thirty-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is so named from Philip of Spain, husband to Queen Mary, who, in the year 1557, reduced this refractory district into a county. It is a very sorry village to constitute the Shire-town of a County. Here a spacious goal has been lately erected, contiguous to the horse barrack; it was formerly a garrison, of whose fortifications no traces remain but the ruins of an old castle, situated on the banks of a rivulet which waters the town. Previous to the Union it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. The Grand Canal runs close to the town, and has materially contributed to improve its condition. Here the roads approaching on the right, from Trim, Tyrrell's-Pass, and Kilbeggan, conterminate and unite. Two cross roads to the left, pass to Geashel and Killeagh. At the forty-one mile-stone two cross roads to the left communicate with Clonbullock and Geashill. The barony of Warrenstown, the smallest in the County, excels in the richness of its soil, scarcely containing an unprofitable acre. Here there is no tillage, but what merely supplies domestic consumption, its fine and fertile pastures being exclusively occupied in grazing—here a thousand cows and bullocks are annually fattened, and several thousand sheep. There is only the small village of Rhode in this district, and a brook named the Yellow River is its only streamlet. The greatest portion of the Barony of Philipstown is occupied in tillage: all the uplands are arable, and the moors or low lands, are stocked with numerous herds of store cattle. Croghan Hill, which forms the boundary of the County, at the north-west extremity of this Barony, is a conical hill of very considerable elevation, beautifully clothed with the most luxuriant verdure to its summit, where there is an ancient cemetery, and at its base are the ruins of an old Church. The soil of this hill is a hot lime-stone gravel.

*Parishes in the Baronies of Balycowen and Kilcoursey.*

Lynally,  
Ragban,

Durrow,  
Tullamore,

Kilbridetangan,  
Kilmanaghan.

*Tullamore*.—At the forty-four mile-stone, are the ruins of an old church to the right. Tullamore, distant forty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, is nearly divided into two equal portions, by a river of the same name. It is a neat, regularly well built town, and owes its present thriving condition to the paternal fostering indulgence, and munificent liberality of

its noble proprietor, Lord Charleville, who converted a straggling group of thatched cabins, into stately streets, composed of handsome dwellings, which exhibit the comforts of a wealthy and industrious population. Such an example, if universally imitated by the opulent proprietors, would quickly give the national character a very different feature, as judicious encouragement promotes industry, and industry and competency create contentment and civilization. The linen manufacture has been introduced, and under auspicious protection, cannot fail to flourish. The barracks are spacious and handsome, and the market-house, built at his lordship's expense, is very well adapted for its intended purpose. The Grand Canal runs close by the town. Here the roads passing from Tyrrel's-Pass and Killebeggan, on the right, and from Killeagh on the left, conterminate. The Church is adorned with a lofty steeple: a cross road leads to the right, and a little beyond the town are the ruins of an old castle to the right. Lord Charleville's demesne comprising 1,500 acres, extends to the suburbs; it is delightfully wooded with full grown timber, judiciously intermingled with young thriving plantations. The undulating hills covered with forest trees, the various cascades contrived at the different falls of the river Cladagh, now tumbling with impetuous rapidity, and then rolling with majestic grandeur over huge rocks in the valley, produce a charming effect. Grottos and rustic bridges are tastefully disposed, and an artificial excavation of nearly eight acres, formed by his lordship, is so admirably executed, as to give all the appearance of a natural formation; here the poetical maxim is happily observed, *arsesticlare artem*. At the forty-eight mile-stone, the road winds to the right; at the forty-nine mile-stone a cross road on the right leads to Clara; at the fifty-one mile-stone, stands Pallas Church, and the ruins of an old Castle on the right, and a cross road runs right and left. Near the fifty-third mile-stone, are the ruins of two old Castles, one on the right, another on the left; at the fifty-four mile-stone are the ruins of an old Castle to the right, and a cross road on the left; at the fifty-five mile-stone a cross road on the left unites.

*Frankfort*,—Distant fifty-five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the Silver-river: here is a Charter school, from this town three cross roads issue to the left, one runs to Roscrea, another to Killine, and a third to Eglish, and there is a cross road to the right. The greater portion of the Barony of Ballycowen is arable, and among the moors are small clusters of lime-stone hills, which yield a very good

pasture for sheep and store cattle. Kilcoursey Barony, from the superior excellence of its soil, has hitherto been mostly occupied in grazing, but since the introduction and extension of the linen manufacture, its population is rapidly increasing.

*Parishes in the Barony of Garry Castle.*

Lusmagh,	Killigally,	Reynaugh,
Clonmacnois,	Lemanaghan,	Tessauran.
Galen,		

At the sixty mile-stone, a cross road leads to the right; at the sixty-one mile-stone are the ruins of an old castle to the right.

*Cloghan*.—At the sixty-two mile-stone, stands the neat village of Cloghan, which has a most comfortable Inn on the left; here the road from Farebane, on the right, unites.—A cross road on the right leads to Athlone, and another to the left leads to Eglish: at the sixty-four mile-stone a cross road runs right and left; at the sixty-five mile-stone, are a cross road, and the ruins of an old castle to the right.

*Banagher*.—Distant sixty-six miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a tolerably large, well built town, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Shannon, over which there is a fine stone bridge. It has a barrack for two companies of foot; a cross road runs to the left. Previous to the Union it returned two members to the Irish Parliament. A little beyond the forty-seven mile-stone, on the road running between Kilbeggan and Shannon Bridge, a cross road runs to the right; at the forty-eight mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*To Banagher, by Edenderry.*

	(Miles.)
Edenderry . . . . .	—   29
Philipstown . . . . .	9½   38½
Tullamore . . . . .	7½   46
Frankford . . . . .	9¾   55¾
Cloghan . . . . .	6¼   62
Banagher . . . . .	4½   66½

*Clara*.—Distant forty-eight miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat, handsome village, pleasantly situated on



the river Brosna. The Church stands to the right, and a cross road runs right and left; this is the only town in the Barony of Kilcoursey. The linen manufactory is here carried on with spirit; near this town are the ruins of Kilcoursey Castle, whence the Barony is named, and the family of Lambert derives the title of Baron.

*Ballycumber*,—Distant fifty-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the banks of the Brosna. The Church stands on a rising ground, at a small distance to the right. A cross road runs right and left; at the fifty-fourth mile-stone, are the ruins of a Church to the left, and the ruins of an old Castle to the right. Near the fifty-sixth mile-stone are the ruins of two old Castles to the left.

*Farebane Village*,—Distant fifty-seven miles from Dublin, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Brosna. A cross road runs right and left, and the church stands to the right. Near this village on the right, are the ruins of Clanmacnois, celebrated for being the cemetery of many Irish chieftains, princes, and monarchs; these splendid fragments of venerable antiquity, are situated on a rising ground, on the eastern bank of the river Shannon; this was originally an Abbey, founded by St. Kieran, in the year 549, but was afterwards erected into a bishoprick, which is now annexed to the see of Meath. Here is a stone cross, whose shaft is fifteen feet high. There are also two round towers, and another at Farebane. For a description of architectural ornaments, still existing, *See Ledwidge's learned Antiquities on Monastic Institutions*; at the fifty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and a little beyond the fifty-ninth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated to the right; near the sixty-one mile-stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the right.

*Shannon Bridge*,—Distant sixty-five miles from Dublin Castle, terminates the County in this direction. A great portion of this barony is a naked rock, with scarcely any stratum of earth; such a barren soil must exhibit a miserable population, unless the introduction of the linen manufactory, already established in other parts of this country, may create a source of employment for its inhabitants, otherwise doomed to languish in hopeless poverty. Neither mines, marl, nor calcareous clays have been discovered, but there are many Chalybeate springs in this district.

*Parishes in the Barony of Geashill.*

Geashill,

Killinicur,

Kilbride.

*Clonegowan.*—On the road passing between Portarlinton and Parsonstown is the village of Clonegowan, distant forty miles and a quarter, from Dublin. A cross road on the right leads to Geashill, which though now an inconsiderable village, is a place of great antiquity; here are the ruins of a large, spacious, and lofty castle, the noted residence of the O'Molloy's in ancient times: this castle was battered by Cromwell, and withstood a long and obstinate siege; the garrison was commanded by Lady Ophelia, who, it seems made more resistance to this redoubted warrior than any of her countrymen: the Parish Church is recorded to have existed 1,200 years. On the glebe of Geashill, is a spring of an extraordinary quality. At the forty-sixth mile-stone, stands the village of Killeigh. At the foot of an hill, near the church, are the ruins of an old abbey on the right, founded in the year 540, by St. Sincheal. In the reign of Edward the First, a house for Grey Friars, was erected by O'Connor; a cross road to the right, leads to Tullamore. This is the best wooded district in the County; the soil is a deep clay, on a substratum of gravel; this barony is the estate of Lord Digby, at the fifty-two mile-stone a cross road runs right and left.

*Parishes in the Baronies of Balliboy and Eglish.*

Balliboy,  
Killahy,

Drumcullen,  
Eglish.

*Balliboy.*—An inconsiderable village, situated on the Silver-river, is distant fifty-six miles from Dublin Castle. A cross road runs right and left, and a church stands to the right. At the fifty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left. At the sixty-two mile-stone the road from Frankford unites on the right, and Eglish Church is situated to the right. In the barony of Balliboy, are Lakes Pallas and Anna; the latter forms a portion of the boundary between the King's and Queen's Counties, and constitutes the source from which the Silver-river flows. Near this lake are the ruins of Killinany Castle; this is the poorest and worst cultivated barony in the county. For alleged causes, *See Sir Charles Coote's Statistical Survey, page 82.* Eglish Barony has neither a town, village, nor manufactory; there is only one extensive bleaching green at Castle Eglish. In a very small compass are the ruins of five castles, of which there exist no historical records; at Ballincar there is a spa, of the same quality as that of Castle Connell.

This district is considerably overrun with moors, and the uplands are stubborn clays, and in some places a light gravel. In the demesne of Droughtville, is a strong rath which commands the whole district; it is difficult of access, and defended by a regular and double course of works, still in good preservation.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballybritt.*

Seikyran,	Aghancon,	Ettagh,
Kilcoleman,	Birr,	Rosscomore,

*Birr, (or Parsonstown,)*—Distant sixty-three miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a large populous and regularly built town, situated on a river of the same name. Here is an excellent Market-House and an Infantry-barrack; it is adorned with a fine old venerable castle, the residence of Lord Ross, the noble proprietor of the town; this castle was besieged by Sarsfield, and relieved by Kirk. In the centre of the town is a column of the Doric order, whose shaft is twenty-five feet high, crowned with a pedestrian statue of the late Duke of Cumberland, in a Roman habit. This town is situated at the verge of the County bordering on Tipperary, with which it communicates by three roads to the left. The direct road leads to Banagher, distant six miles. At the three mile-stone a cross road on the left, leads to Portumna; at the four mile-stone, are a cross road and the ruins of an old castle to the right; near the five mile-stone a cross road runs to the right, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left; and a little farther on, this road unites with the Frankford road, leading to Banagher. The soil of this Barony consists of two kinds, lime-stone gravel, and a deep stiff clay. The pasture is generally light and only fit for a sheep walk.

*To Birr by Clonegowan.*

	(Miles.)
Clonegowan . . . . .	—   40½
Killeagh . . . . .	6¼   46¼
Balliboy . . . . .	9½   56
Birr . . . . .	7¼   63¼



*Parishes in the Barony of Clonlisk.*

Castletownely,	Finglass,	Shinrone,
Cullenwaine,	Kilcomin,	Templeharry.
Dunkerrin,	Kilmuryely,	

*Dunkerrin*.—On the Limerick Mail-coach-road, passing through the south eastern extremity of this County, stands the Village of Dunkerrin; distant sixty-three miles and three quarters from the capital; here are a neat church, a charter school, and a comfortable inn.

*Frankford*.—Contiguous to this little town is situated the demesne of Frankford. The mansion is antique, but regularly defended with fortifications, a fosse, and a draw-bridge. Gloucester demesne is very extensive, but flat and frequently overflowed by the redundant waters of the Brosna. The mansion is very modern. The entire of this Barony is extremely well inhabited, by a wealthy gentry, laudably occupied in reclaiming moors, through which many chalybeate spas are interspersed. Two cross roads communicating between Roscrea and Birr, pass through this Barony, the one passes by the Leap-Castle, built on the declivity of a hill, commanding a very strong pass. Before the discovery of gunpowder, it was impregnable; but modern tactics render it useless, as it is commanded by the adjacent hills. The other by Shinrone, a village, which, from its central situation, is most commodiously adapted for an extensive trade and manufactory from its local advantages. Fuel and water here abound, and a collateral branch of the Grand Canal, extended to its vicinity, would soon exalt it from penury to affluence. Here are erected a handsome church, and a commodious market house. The population is generally composed of Protestant inhabitants, whose loyalty counteracted the wild innovations of refractory, revolutionary, and bigotted insurgents; a circumstance which exhibits a solemn warning to statesmen and legislators, how affectionately they should cherish, and encourage that identity of religious communion, which constitutes the staff, the refuge, and the stay of the reformation in the days of trouble. There are many raths scattered through this Barony, Cangor Castle was noted for obstinately resisting a long siege of the Irish army, but the garrison being basely betrayed, were consumed, together with the Castle, by the barbarians.

*Rathmore Castle*,—Had very lofty and strong walls, encircling two acres of ground, and protected by four great towers; a deep and wide fosse surrounded the whole. It was so advantageously situated that it could not be outflanked. Sir Charles Cootes's very judicious Statistical Survey of this County, contains much useful information, particularly interesting to the land owners of this district, respecting the best mode to be adopted for diminishing the numerous wastes with which it abounds.

*To Birr by Frankford.*

					(Miles.	
Frankford	.	.	.	.	$55\frac{3}{4}$	—
Birr	.	.	.	.	$9\frac{1}{4}$	65

*A Table of Fairs held in the King's County every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Cloghan - -	Jan. 1	Philipstown - - Shannon-bridge -	22 24
Clara - - - -	Feb. 1	Kilcommon - - -	July 5
Parsonstown - -	11	Shinrone - - -	9
Cloghan - - -	24	Tullamore - - -	10
Edenderry - - -	Mar. 2	Cloghan - - -	11
Cloghan - - -	17	Clonegown - - -	22
Philipstown - -	28	Clara - - - -	25
Cregan - - - -	Apr. 1	Ballycowen - - -	31
Cloghan - - -	1	Ferbane - - - -	Aug. 2
Banagher - - -	May. 1	Moneygall - - -	3
Geashill - - - -	1	Brosney - - - -	4
Ballicumber - -	2	Banagrotty - - -	11
Balliboy - - - -	4	Castlebrack - - -	12
Kilcummen - - -	4	Cloghan - - - -	15
Cloghan - - - -	4	Clononey - - - -	16
Rallihane - - -	4	Cullenwain - - -	20
Parsonstown - -	5	Caheronlish - - -	20
Shannon-bridge -	6	Balliboy - - - -	21
Brosney - - - -	8	Parsonstown - - -	25
Moneygall - - -	8	Cloghan - - - -	Sep. 8
Tullamore - - - -	10	Banagher - - - -	15
Clara - - - - -	12	Cloghan - - - -	15
Banagrotty - - -	26	Seven Churches -	20
Frankford - - -	28	Shannon-bridge -	29
Killeigh - - - -	June 1	Kinnetty - - - -	Oct. 2
Dunkerrin - - -	5	Geashil - - - -	6
Killion - - - -	7	Killion - - - -	10
Edenderry - - -	8	Killiegh - - - -	16
Durrow - - - -	9	Kilcommon - - -	18
Cloghan - - - -	21	Ferbane - - - -	20
		Tullamore - - - -	21
		Banagher - - - -	28



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Cloghan - - - -	29		<i>Dec.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>	Ballicumber - -	1
Clara - - - -	1	Philipstown - -	3
Dunkerrin - - - -	3	Balliboy - - - -	6
Edenderry - - - -	4	Parsonstown - - -	10
Banagher - - - -	8	Cregan - - - -	12
Frankford - - - -	8	Cloghan - - - -	12
Cullenwian - - - -	11	Dunkerrin - - - -	21
Shinrone - - - -	21	Shannon - - - -	21
Castlecuff - - - -	22	Geashill - - - -	26
Moneygall - - - -	24		

## QUEEN'S COUNTY.

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THE QUEEN'S COUNTY, so called in honour of Queen Mary, is bounded on the west, by the King's County; on the north, by Kildare; on the east, by Carlow; and on the south, by Kilkenny and Tipperary. Its greatest extent from north to south is about 25 Irish miles, and from east to west about 21 Irish miles. Its superficies is estimated to contain 235,300 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains, and wastes. It is divided into eight Baronies:—Slewmargy, Ballyadams, Stradbally, Cullinagh, Maryborough, Upper Ossory, Portnehinch, Tinehinch, which are divided into fifty-one Parishes. The soil, originally marshy, swampy, and boggy, is now considerably reclaimed, and the forests, which formerly overshadowed its entire surface, are now utterly extinguished.

### *Parishes in the Barony of Slewmargy.*

Killebane,  
Killeskin,

Rathaspic,  
Shrule,

Slaty.

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### ROADS.

There are only a few inconsiderable villages and hamlets in this Barony. On the road leading from Athy to Castlecomer, Queen's County commences at the thirty-fourth mile-stone.—On this side of the thirty-sixth mile-stone, Ballylinan Church is on the right, and a cross road from Carlow on the left; on this side of the thirty-seventh mile stone, a cross road runs to Carlow on the left, and a little farther on, are the ruins of an

old castle to the left; at the forty-first mile-stone a cross road runs to Carlow on the left: here the coal pits commence on both sides of the road, and the County terminates at the forty-second mile-stone. Here a small stream divides the County of Kilkenny from the Queen's County.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballyadams.*

Tankardstown,	Fontstown,
Ballyadams,	Monksgrange.
Tullowmoy,	

Killeban, Rahin, Sangana, Ballyadams, and Ballylohan are the only villages delineated to be situated in this small Barony. Stabban built a sumptuous Abbey at the village of Killeban; no traces of this monastery now exist, on whose site a parochial church has been erected.

*Parishes in the Barony of Cullenagh.*

Cremorgan,	Abbyleix,
Dysertgallen,	Timahoe.

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ROADS.

On the road leading from Athy to Timahoe, Queen's County commences at the thirty-sixth mile-stone; at the thirty-eighth mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right runs to Stradbally, and the other on the left, to Timahoe.

*Timahoe*,—Distant forty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village, where an Abbey was founded by St. Mochoe; here also stands a round tower. In the rebellion of 1641, a sanguinary battle was fought near this village, between the insurgents and the English forces, commanded by Monk. The road forks into two branches, that on the right, runs to Ballyroan, and the other on the left, to Ballynakill.

*Ballynakill*,—Distant forty-eight miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a ruinous and decayed village, where are the ruins of an old castle, destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1642, after a most formidable, and obstinate resistance. A cross road on the right branches to Durrow, and the direct road leads to Ballyragget. It was a borough previous to the Union.



*To Ballynakill, by Timahoe.*

	(Miles.)
Timahoe . . . . .	—   42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballynakill . . . . .	6   48 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Stradbally.*

Ballyquillane,	Timoge,
Corclone,	Stradbally.

*Stradbally*,—Distant thirty-eight miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small, neat village, where an handsome Church, a good Market-house, and a Charter School are erected. In the twelfth century, a monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded here by Lord O'More. This abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1592, to Francis Cosbie and his heirs, for a small annual rent, Irish currency, and the annual equipment of nine English horsemen. Within half a mile of this town stands Brockley Park, the magnificent residence of Earl Roden. Stradbally Hall, the beautiful seat of Mr. Cosbie, is also situated in this vicinity. Across road on the left, branches towards Ballyroan, and another on the right, runs to Maryborough. On the Mail-coach road, running from Monastereven to Maryborough, Queen's County commences at the thirty-first mile-stone; at the thirty-second mile-stone, a cross road on the left leads to Stradbally; at the thirty-third mile stone, a cross road on the left runs from Stradbally, and the ruins of Ballybrittas Castle stand on the right, and a cross road leads to Portarlinton. On this side of the thirty-fifth mile-stone, stand Emo Inn, and Dawson's Court; on the right, a magnificent seat, the property of Lord Portarlinton. On this side of the thirty-sixth mile-stone, a cross road on the left, runs from Stradbally, and another on the right, leads to Portarlinton. At the thirty-seventh mile stone, stands the stupendous rock of Dunamase on the left, inaccessible on all points but the east, which was defended by outworks; on this impregnable spot, a fortress is supposed to have been erected by Laigseach O'Moore, about the beginning of the third century, from which period, it not only continued the principal residence of the powerful chiefs of this district, but frequently was occupied by the kings of Leinster. On the arrival of the English, it was in the possession of Dermot MacMurrough, king of Leinster, whose only daughter Eva, was married to Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, by which alliance, it became this nobleman's pro-

perty. This Earl's only daughter having married William Marshal, who in right of this marriage, became Earl of Pembroke, he erected it into a county palatine, and built an elegant Castle on the Dun, in 1216. In 1325 it was recovered by the O'Moors, its ancient proprietors; in 1329 it was rescued from the Irish. It was again seized by the O'Moors, who, in about two years afterwards, were dispossessed of its inheritance. In the rebellion of 1641, this important fortress was surprised by the insurgents, but was retaken by the king's forces, in whose possession it remained until 1646, when it fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neil, until in 1650, it surrendered to Colonels Hewson and Reynolds, who dismantled the Castle, and blew up the fortifications. The remaining fragments of the walls and gates attest their former strength, extent, and magnificence, venerable even in their ruins; the present proprietor Sir Henry Parnel, is rebuilding the Castle in all the gloomy stateliness of its original grandeur, which was begun by his father. At the thirty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the thirty-ninth mile-stone, the road from Athy unites on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Maryborough.*

Burros,	Kilcolemanbane,	Straboe,
Clonagheen,	Disert,	Ballyfin.
Clonenagh,	Kilteal,	

*Maryborough*,—Distant forty miles from the Castle of Dublin, is the shire and assizes town of this County. It was so named in honour of Queen Mary, in whose reign this district was reduced into a shire, and is pleasantly situated near the river Barrow. It has a barrack for a troop of horse; here stands an ancient Castle, supposed to have been built by Bellingham: it was a borough previous to the Union. Two roads branch off on the right, one leading to Mountmellick, and the other to Portarlington. Two roads issue from this town, that on the right, leads to Mountrath, and the other on the left, stretches towards Durrow. At the forty-third mile-stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Donoughmore, and on the right lies Ballyfin, the beautiful residence of the Right Hon. Welesley Poole, brother to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The extensive demesne, thickly planted with very fine old timber, encompasses a noble lake, which materially contributes to enliven, and diversify the scenery of the undulating grounds. At the forty-fifth mile-stone, a neat church stands on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Upper Ossory.*

Kyle,	Kildellig,	Killermogh,
Attanah,	Rathfarran,	Offerillan,
Bordwell,	Aghaboe,	Rathdowny,
Coolkerry,	Aghmacarte,	Skirk.
Donaghmore,	Killeney,	

*Mountrath*,—Distant forty-six miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small, neat village, pleasantly situated on the river Nore. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Coote. The road from Mountmellick unites on the right, and a cross road on the left, leads to Abbeyleix; two roads issue from this town, that on the right, leads to Kilballyduff village, and the other on the left, to Burros in Ossory.

*Castletown*—Is a small village, distant forty-eight miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated on the river Nore. A cross road on the left, runs to Abbeyleix; at the fifty-first mile-stone, a cross road from Durrow unites on the left.

*To Burros in Ossory, by Ballybrittas.*

	(Miles.)
Ballybrittas . . . . .	—   33
Emo . . . . .	1 $\frac{5}{4}$   34 $\frac{5}{4}$
Maryborough . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$   40
Mountrath . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$   46 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castletown . . . . .	1 $\frac{5}{4}$   48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burros in Ossory . . . . .	5   53 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Burros in Ossory*,—Is a neat small village, distant fifty-three miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; the road from Donoughmore unites on the left. At the fifty-sixth mile-stone, are the ruins of Ballaghmore Castle on the right; at the fifty-seventh mile-stone the County terminates in this direction—on the road leading from Maryborough to Ballyroan, at the forty-third mile-stone, the road from Timahoe unites on the left.

*Ballyroan*,—is a small village, distant forty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; beyond the village the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Ballynakill already noticed. At the forty-eight mile-stone, stands the ancient village of Abbeyleix, pleasantly situated on the



river Nore. In 1183, an Abbey was founded here by Corcheger O'Moore, in honour of the Virgin Mary. In 1421 a great slaughter was committed near this village by the O'Moors, on the Earl of Ormond's retinue, he being then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. On the suppression of this monastery, it was granted with all its possessions, by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. Near this village is situated Lord De Vesey's magnificent residence. At the fiftieth mile-stone, the roads from Ballynakill and Durrow re-unite; at the fifty-first mile-stone, two roads branch to the right, one leads to Roscrea, and the other to Burros in Ossory; at the fifty-fourth mile-stone, stand the ruins of an old castle on the right, and a cross road on the left leads to Freshford; at the fifty-fifth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the left, and on this side of the fifty-seventh mile-stone, the County terminates in this direction. On the road leading from Durrow to Rathdowny, are the ruins of an old castle, and a small lake to the right. Rathdowny is a small village, distant seven miles from Durrow.—Donoughmore is a small village, distant eight miles from Durrow, where a barrack is erected. Skirk is an inconsiderable hamlet, distant thirteen miles from Durrow, having a neat plain church; a little farther on, a cross road on the right, leads to Thurles, where the County terminates in this direction. Between Abbey-leix and Burros in Ossory, lies Aghaboe village, containing about twenty cabins, where a celebrated Abbey was founded by St. Canice, a disciple of St. Finian. It was subsequently erected into an Episcopal see, which dignity it enjoyed, until, in 1152, during the legateship of Cardinal Papyro, the old Bishoprick of Aghaboe was extinguished and merged into that of Kilkenny, where the Cathedral of St. Canice was translated. In 1250, Fitzpatrick, Prince of Ossory, founded a Monastery, dedicated to St. Canice, for Friars of the order of St. Dominick. on the site of the Cathedral. At the general suppression of monastic institutions, Queen Elizabeth granted this Abbey, with all its possessions, to Florence Fitzpatrick. For an accurate description of this magnificent ruin, consult *Ledwidge's learned Antiquities*, page 514. Within a mile of Aghaboe stands a round tower in a high degree of preservation.

*To Ballynakill, by Maryborough.*

	(Miles.)
Maryborough . . . . .	— 40
Ballyroan . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$ 44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballynakill . . . . .	4 48 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Portneinch.*

Ardea,

Kilnaman,

Lea.

On the road leading from Monastereven to Portarlington, the Queen's County commences at the thirty-second mile-stone; at the thirty-third mile-stone, stands Lea Church on the left, and the ruins of an old castle on the right.

*Portarlington*,—Distant thirty-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is a large, populous, well built town, chiefly consisting of one extensive main street, and pleasantly situated on the river Barrow. It is inhabited by various opulent, private, and genteel families, who prefer the social intercourse of a town residence, to the boisterous and intemperate conviviality of stately and periodical rural entertainments; here are many elementary seminaries for infantine pupils, where the rudiments of the French language are generally taught. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Dawson, and returns one member to the United Parliament. Two cross roads issue to the right, one leads to Clonegowan, and the other to Rathangan; the road from Ballybrittas unites on the left. At the thirty-ninth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left; at the fortieth mile-stone, a Church is situated, and a cross road on the right, leads to Philipstown.

*To Clonaslee, by Portarlington.*

		Miles:
Portarlington	. . .	—   36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mountmellick	. . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$   43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rosenallis	. . .	2   45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonaslee	. . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   49

*Parishes in the Barony of Tineinch.*

Castlebrack, Oregan.

*Mountmellick*,—Distant forty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a sprightly, neat village, situated on a stream that flows into the Barrow. It is chiefly inhabited by Quakers, whose neatly appointed dwellings, display convenience, cleanliness, and elegant simplicity; whose example, more universally imitated, would remove the aspersion of national slovenliness, universally imputed to the Irish disposition. The peaceful and industrious habits of this sect, are proverbially conspicuous,

wherever they select a spot for a permanent residence. The roads from Maryborough and Mountrath, unite on the left; a cross road on the right, leads to Killeigh.

*Rosenallis*,—Is a small village, distant forty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; the road from Mountrath unites on the left, and a cross road on the right leads to Killeigh; at the forty-eighth mile-stone, are the ruins of Clonaslee Castle on the right; at the forty-ninth mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, both leading to Balliboy. On the right hand branch are the ruins of an old church; and on the left, the ruins of Cuffe Castle. On this side of the fifty-first mile-stone, the County terminates in this direction.



*Table of Fairs held in the Queen's County each month annually.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		
Maryborough . . .	1	Ballinakill . . .	10
Burros in Ossory . .	28	Dunaghmore . . .	12 13
		Mountmellick . . .	17
		Castletown . . .	29
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>July</i>
Mountmellick . . .	2	Timahoe . . . .	2
Mountrath . . . .	17	Maryborough . . .	5
Maryborough . . . .	24	Rathdowny . . . .	10
		Stradbally . . . .	10
	<i>Mar.</i>	Ballirone . . . .	14
Balluckmoyle . . . .	16		<i>Aug.</i>
Mountmellick . . . .	17	Aughaboe . . . .	2
Burros in Ossory . .	20	Mountrath . . . .	10
Maryborough . . . .	25	Ballinakill . . . .	12
Dunaghmore . . . .	28	Castlebrack . . . .	12
	<i>Apr.</i>	Burros in Ossory . .	15
Timahoe . . . . .	5	Stradbally . . . .	21
Portarlinton . . . .	19	Mountmellick . . .	26
Mountrath . . . .	19	Dunaghmore . . . .	31
	<i>May</i>		<i>Sep.</i>
Castletown . . . .	1	Maryborough . . . .	4
Clonaslee . . . . .	3	Rathdowny . . . .	12
Rathdowny . . . . .	6	Mountrath . . . .	29
Stradbally . . . . .	6	Mountmellick . . .	29
Mountrath . . . . .	6		<i>Oct.</i>
Cullonagh . . . . .	8	Cullihill . . . . .	2
Maryborough . . . .	12	Portarlinton . . . .	12
Ballyroan . . . . .	15	Castletown Mayo . .	18
Castlebrack . . . . .	15	Timahoe . . . . .	21
Abbeyleix . . . . .	18	Aughaboe . . . . .	22
Portarlinton . . . .	22	Burros in Ossory . .	26
Cullihill . . . . .	27	Tinnehinch . . . .	29
Ballibrittas . . . .	27		<i>Nov.</i>
	<i>June</i>	Mountmellick . . .	1
Burros in Ossory . .	1		
Disart . . . . .	7		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Abbeyleix . . .	4	Ballyroan . . . .	24
Mountrath . . .	11	Garrindenny . . .	24
Balluckmoyle . .	11		
Disart . . . .	12		<i>Dec.</i>
Castlebrack . . .	15	Maryborough . .	4
Ballinakill . . .	16	Mountmellick . .	11
Burros in Ossory .	20	Dunaghmore . .	12
Stradbally . . .	21	Rathdowny . . .	15
Castlecuffe . . .	22	Cullenagh . . .	18
Portarlington . .	23	Burros in Ossory .	20

## COUNTY OF CARLOW.

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THE COUNTY OF CARLOW, is bounded on the north by Kildare, on the east by Wicklow and Wexford; on the south by Kilkenny, and on the west by the Queen's County. Its greatest extent from north to south, is about 26 Irish miles, and from east to west about eighteen Irish miles; its surface comprises 137,000 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it contains five Baronies: Ravilly, Catherlough, Idrone, Forth, and St. Mullins, which are divided into forty-nine parishes. The river Barrow, navigable from New Ross to Monastereven, traverses this County from north to south. The Slaney crosses it in its progress from Wicklow to Wexford. The portion of this county situated on the west of the Barrow, although rough and mountainous, is beautifully fringed with timber, gradually ascending nearly to the summits of the loftiest hills, and thickly interspersed with elegant mansions, whose snow-white chimnies are sometimes visible peeping through the trees. Another mountainous tract stretches along the boundaries of Wexford, from the lofty rocks of Mount Leinster to Black Stairs. The scenery through this County is enchantingly delightful. The campaign portions are extremely rich and fertile, equally adapted for tillage or for pasture. The soil is generally composed of lime-stone, and lime-stone gravel. These lime-stone quarries, abundantly supply the inhabitants occupying the western mountainous district of Wicklow and Wexford with lime, conveyed either by land or water carriage. The lands are chiefly occupied by graziers. This district was formed into a County by King John in the year 1210.

*To Donard.*

		(Miles.)
Donard, Wicklow	.	23
Hacketstown	.	32



*Parishes in the Barony of Ravilly.*

Clonmore,  
Hacketstown,  
Rath,  
Rathmore,

Ravilly,  
Tullow,  
Aghade,  
Ardistran,

Cirerim,  
Rahil  
Castlemore,  
Tullowbeg.

## ROADS.

On the road leading from Donard to Tineheley is situated Hacketstown, a small neat village, distant thirty-two miles from Dublin Castle. This little town was furiously attacked on the 25th of May, 1798, by a formidable body of rebels, who were gallantly repulsed by the yeomanry, and a small party of the Antrim militia. It was again attacked by the rebels, on the 25th of June, and after an engagement, which continued from six o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon, they were repulsed with great loss, having fired the village, but could make no impression on the small but gallant garrison, the primary object of their vengeance. The road from Aghrim, unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, one to the left leads to Tineheley, the other on the right to Tullow. On the road passing between Baltinglass and Enniscorthy, Carlow county commences at the thirty-one mile-stone; where a cross road, on the right, runs to the town of Carlow; and at the thirty-five mile-stone, a cross road on the right also runs to that place.

*To Leighlin Bridge by Tullow.*

	(Miles)
Tullow . . . . .	— 38
Leighlin Bridge . . . . .	9½ 47½

*Tullow.*—At the thirty-eight mile-stone, stands the town of Tullow, pleasantly situated on the river Slaney, over which a bridge consisting of six arches, is erected; at the foot of the bridge are the ruins of an old abbey, supposed to have been founded by Simon Lambers and Hugh Tallon. This abbey and all its possessions were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. The castle, deemed

formidable, was reduced by Cromwell, after an immense slaughter of the Irish. It is now converted into a barrack. Here are a neat church and a good market house. Two roads issue from this town on the right, one leads to Carlow, and the other to old Leighlin; a cross road on the left, leads to Shillelagh; the direct road runs to Clonegal, distant forty-seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle.

*To Royal Oak by Carlow.*

	(Miles.)
Carlow . . . . .	— 39
Leighlin Bridge . . . . .	6 45
Royal Oak . . . . .	2 47

*Parishes in the Barony of Carlow.*

Ballycroge,	Painestown,	Ballinacarrig,
Carlow,	Tullowmagrimah,	Staplestown,
Kellystown,	Urghlin,	Killerig.

On the road passing between Castledermot and Carlow town, the County of Carlow commences at the thirty-six mile-stone; at the thirty-seven mile-stone is Burton Hall on the left. The whole intermediate space to the town of Carlow, is beautifully variegated with delightful country seats.

*Carlow*,—Distant thirty-nine miles from Dublin Castle, and agreeably situated on the river Barrow, is the shire and assizes town of the county. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are a market house, a court house placed over the goal, a horse barrack, and a venerable old church; its manufactory consists in the fabrication of coarse woollen cloths; and its traffic in supplying the adjacent country with Kilkenny coal. Here a Roman Catholic seminary was lately established for the education of the youth of that persuasion, to which a splendid chapel is attached. On an eminence, commanding the river, stood a strong castle, flanked with towers and bastions, and supposed to have been erected by King John, to secure a pass over the river Barrow for the protection of the English pale. In the reign of Richard the Second, it was surprised by Donald M'Art O'Cavannagh, who stiled himself King of Leinster, in whose possession it remained for a considerable period. In 1577 this town, then fortified, sustained a long siege against Rory

Oge O'Moore, then in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth, but it was ultimately constrained to surrender to the plundering assailants, who barbarously massacred many of the inhabitants. In 1642, a detachment from the Duke of Ormond's army rescued 500 Englishmen, imprisoned in the castle, where they were almost famished. In 1650, the parliamentary forces compelled the rebel garrison to surrender. In a late effort to new model and modernize this venerable pile, its foundations were so sapped and undermined, that the whole fabric instantly gave way, and now remains a heap of indiscriminate ruins. Here are the ruins of a very fine abbey, supposed to have been founded about the year 634. On the 25th of May, 1798, this town was furiously assaulted by an immense body of rebels, at two o'clock in the morning, who after a most sanguinary conflict, were routed by a small party of military, stationed in the Barracks, assisted by the loyal yeomanry; after the battle 470 corpses collected and interred in an indiscriminate mass, attested the loss sustained by these infatuated fanatics. This town gives the title of Viscount to the family of Dawson, as it likewise gave that of Marquis to the Duke of Wharton. It returns one member to the United Parliament. A cross road on the right, leads to Athy; three roads unite on the left; a cross road on the left stretches towards New Ross; from the upper end of the town, two roads issue, one on each bank of the Barrow, to Leighlin bridge. The intervening distance between Carlow and Leighlin, is charmingly diversified with a chain of rising grounds, gradually swelling into lofty mountains, along whose sides the verdant foliage of the forest, interspersed with beautiful habitations, forms a delightful contrast with their brown and heathy summits.

*To Clonegal by Tullow.*

	(Miles.)
Tullow . . . . .	—   38
Clonegal . . . . .	9½   47½

*Parishes in the Barony of Idrone.*

Tennagh,	Wells,	Kiltennan,
Old Leighlin,	Clonagoose,	Lorum,
Nurney,	Cloydogh,	Sleaguff,
Tullowcryn,	Dunleckny,	Drumfry.



*Leighlin Bridge*,—Distant forty-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a small village, situated on the eastern bank of the Barrow; a bridge erected over the Barrow, in the year 1320, gave rise to the town, from the inviting convenience of the situation. Here are the ruins of an old abbey founded by the Carews, which, at the suppression of monastic institutions, was converted into a fortress, regularly garrisoned; there are also the ruins of a strong castle, built by the Lacies.

*Old Leighlin*,—Distant about three miles from Leighlin Bridge; is situated in the mountains, on the western side of the Barrow; it was erected into an episcopal see in 632. In 1060, the cathedral was consumed by lightning, and afterwards repaired in 1232. In 1216, this town was incorporated and constituted a city, though now a straggling mean village, and the boundaries of its liberties, defined by large stones perpendicularly erected at convenient distances. It was once plundered by the Danes, and frequently by the natives, in the civil commotions which often raged in this unfortunate island, convulsed by the ambitious struggles of a semi-barbarous aristocracy, selfishly contending to retain a feudal ascendancy. In 1600, this Bishoprick was united to Ferns: St. Gobban founded a celebrated monastery here, in which a famous assembly of the clergy was held in 630, to deliberate about the proper period for the celebration of the Easter festival; it was a borough previous to the union.

*Royal Oak*,—Is a small village distant forty-seven miles from Dublin Castle. Here is a good Inn, much frequented by travellers for its comfortable accommodations. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Gowran, and the other on the left, to Gore's Bridge. At the forty-eighth mile-stone the county terminates in this direction. From Leighlin Bridge, a road sweeps along the northern bank of the Barrow; at the forty-seven mile-stone, stands Bagnell's Bridge. Here the roads from Carlow and Tullow unite on the left. At the fiftieth mile-stone the road from Clonegal unites on the left, and a Bridge crosses the Barrow on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Forth.*

Gilbertstown,  
Myshall,

Ballan,  
Barragh,

Templepeter.

There are no remarkable towns, roads, stages, or villa-

ges in this remote Barony, nor does it contain any natural or artificial curiosity meriting description, and 'worthy of inspection.

*Parishes in the Barony of St. Mullins.*

Ballyellen,

St. Mullins.

*Ballyellen Castle*,—On this side of the fifty-second mile-stone, are the ruins of Ballyellen Castle, and a bridge on the right, leading to Gore's Bridge Village, situated on the Kilkenny side of the Barrow. At the fifty-fourth mile-stone a road from Carlow unites on the left, and a bridge on the right crosses the Barrow; a little farther on is situated Ballyburris Village, and a cross road on the left, leading to Enniscorthy. At the fifty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road on the left runs from Enniscorthy, and another on the right, leads to Cragenamanagh: at this pass, on the Carlow side of the Barrow, are the ruins of an old castle. At the sixty-one mile-stone stands St. Mullin's Church and Village, which latter gives name to the Barony. Here St. Moling, who was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, in 632, founded an abbey, for regular canons following the order of St. Augustin. This monastery was plundered by the Danes in 951, and it was consumed by fire in 1138. It was the burial place of the O'Cavannaghs, Kings of Leinster, and still continues the favourite cemetery of the descendants of that race. In this barony are situated these formidable mountains, called Black Stairs, awefully grand, terrific, and majestic, forming an unsurmountable barrier between the counties of Carlow and Wexford, except only at Scullogh Gap, where there is a pervious passage, of mutual communication. On this side of the sixty-third mile-stone the county terminates in this direction.

*A Table of Fairs, held in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>June.</i>
Rathvilly - - -	1	Palatinetown - - -	17
Borris - - -	1	St. Mullins - - -	17
Tullow - - -	20	Carlow - - -	22
		Rathvilly - - -	24
	<i>Feb.</i>	Hacketstown - - -	27
Hacketstown - - -	4		<i>July.</i>
Clonegal - - -	10	Borris - - -	2
Sliguff - - -	12	Tullow - - -	10
		Kiledmond - - -	15
	<i>March.</i>	St. Mullins - - -	25
Clonegal - - -	3	Clonegal - - -	31
Hacketstown - - -	12		
Kiledmond - - -	12		<i>August.</i>
Tullow - - -	23	Rathvilly - - -	1
Rathvilly - - -	25	Ballon - - -	12
Myshal - - -	25	Borris - - -	15
Palatinetown - - -	26	Sherwood - - -	20
Ballon - - -	28	Hacketstown - - -	21
		Carlow - - -	26
	<i>April.</i>		
Tullow - - -	21		<i>Sep.</i>
Palatinetown - - -	23	Knockmill - - -	4
		St. Mullins - - -	8
	<i>May.</i>	Tullow - - -	8
Borris - - -	1	Myshal - - -	14
Staplestown - - -	1	Hacketstown - - -	18
Tinnehinch - - -	1	Leighlin Bridge - - -	25
Carlow - - -	4	Tenehinch - - -	29
Hacketstown - - -	4		
Clonegal - - -	5		<i>October</i>
Nurney - - -	6	Orchard - - -	2
Leighlin Bridge - - -	14	Leighlin Bridge - - -	6
Sherwood - - -	20	Tullow - - -	29
Clonegal - - -	27		
Wells - - -	27		<i>Nov.</i>
		Sliguff - - -	1
	<i>June.</i>	St. Mullins - - -	1
Clonegal - - -	7	Palatinetown - - -	6
Orchard - - -	8		



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Staplestown - - -	7	Nurney - - - -	26
Carlow - - - -	8	Knockmill - - -	30
Clonegal - - - -	12		
Rathvilly - - - -	12		<i>Dec.</i>
Borris - - - -	14	Clonegal - - - -	1
Hacketstown - -	16	Wells - - - -	11
Tullogh - - - -	21	Clonegal - - - -	11
Clonegal - - - -	22	Hacketstown - -	21

## COUNTY OF EASTMEATH.

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COUNTY OF EASTMEATH, is bounded on the north by Louth, a small portion of Monaghan and Cavan; on the west by Westmeath; on the south by Kildare; and on the east by Dublin and the Sea. It extends from east to west about thirty-five Irish miles, and from north to south about twenty-nine Irish miles. Its surface covers an area of 327,900 acres Irish plantation measure, of which 27,909 acres consist of bogs and waste. The great fertility of its soil rendered it a most tempting object for an invading army, whose ultimate design was perpetual occupancy; and the general flatness of this district, destitute of natural fastnesses or artificial obstacles, rendered it an acquisition easily retained by the conqueror. It is divided into nearly two equal portions by the river Boyne, from its entrance into Meath at Clonard, until it empties itself into the sea below Drogheda. The Black Water which issues from Lough Ramar, in the County of Cavan, falls into the Boyne at Navan; the tributary streams of the Nanny, the Rye-water, and Moynally intersecting this county in different directions, materially contribute to beautify and fertilize its surface. The splendid mansions and highly cultivated demesnes of many noblemen, and a numerous and opulent gentry, indicate its present prosperity; and the numerous mouldering piles of ruined castles, monasteries, friaries, and abbeys, still exist as monuments to record the gloomy grandeur of their ancient proprietors. It is divided into twelve baronies, which contain 147 parishes:

*Baronies in County of Eastmeath.*

Upper and Lower Duleek,	Upper and Lower Deece,
Dunboyne,	Upper and Lower Navan,
Ratoath,	Lune,
Skryne,	Upper and Lower Kells,
Upper and Lower Slane,	Demi Fowre,
Morgallion,	Upper and Lower Moyferragh

*Parishes in the Barony of Duleek.*

Ballygarth,	Ballymagarry,	Clonalvy,
Donore,	Julianstown,	Colpe,
Kentstown,	Kilsharvan,	Duleek,
Kilmoon,	Moorechurch,	Mornanstown,
Knockcommon,	Piercetownlandy,	Fennor.
Painestown,	Stamullen,	
Ardcath,	Brownstown,	

On the mail coach road running from Dublin to Drogheda, Meath County commences at the seventeen mile stone. At the eighteen mile-stone stands Gormanstown, the residence of Lord Gormanstown, and there is a cross road to the left: at the nineteen mile stone is situated White Cross; at the twenty mile stone the road is intersected by the Nanny-Water; a cross road runs to the left, and Julianstown church is situated on the right at the twenty-third mile stone a cross road runs right and left; here the county terminates in this direction. On the road leading to Drogheda by the Naul, Meath County commences a little beyond the fourteen mile stone, where a road slopes to the left, and the ruins of Snowton castle are situated on the right; at the sixteen mile stone a cross road runs right and left; on this side of the Nanny-Water, Dardiston church stands to the right; on the north side of the Nanny-Water, a cross road runs right and left, and a church stands on the left; at the twenty-second mile stone the road from Duleek unites on the left; on the road passing from Dublin to Duleek, Meath County commences at the nine mile stone, where the road forks into two branches, that to the right passing direct through part of the County of Dublin to Duleek.

*Duleek*—Is pleasantly situated on the Nanny-Water. It is now much decayed from its former population. The first stone church built in Ireland, is supposed to have been erected here by St. Kenan in the fourth century, and it continued



an episcopal see for many ages; it was frequently pillaged by the Danes in their plundering excursions; in the thirteenth century it was united to Meath; previous to the union it returned two members to the Irish Parliament; here was a priory founded by the family of the O'Kellys, which at the reformation was suppressed. This town gave the title of Baron to the ancient family of Bellew. From the lower extremity two roads issue, that to the right leading to Drogheda, distant four miles, and that on the left to Slane; the portion of this barony which stretches along the sea-shore, is a light thirsty soil, affording vegetation barely sufficient to feed rabbits; in some parts, it is composed of light clay on a substratum of impervious yellow clay; about Duleek the soil is deep, rich, and warm, equally adapted for tillage or grazing; lime-stone rock and lime-stone gravel abound throughout the whole of this district.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ratoath.*

Ballymaglasson,	Kilbrew,	Rathbeggan,
Creekstown,	Killeglan,	Ratoath,
Donaghmore,	Rathregan,	Cookstown,
Greenogue,	Dunshaughlin,	Miltown.

From the village of Grenogue a road running to the left leads to Slane, at the thirteen mile stone are the ruins of an old church to the left; at the fourteen mile stone is the delightful seat of Kilbrew, and a church stands to the left; beyond the fifteen mile stone there is a church, and a road on the right leads to Duleek; at the sixteen mile stone are the ruins of Macetown Castle to the left; at the seventeen mile stone are the ruins of an old church, to the left. The soil of this district is chiefly composed of stiff tenacious clay, under which strong blue lime-stone gravel is invariably found; every effort to drain this ground proves ineffectual, unless the cut be sunk to the gravel lying beneath the intervening stratum of yellow clay; by such an operation it is entirely freed from surface water. The scarcity of fuel prevents the use of lime, and therefore gravel is generally substituted; a rich vein of potters' clay has been discovered at Brownstown near Dunshaughlin, deemed superior to any found in Staffordshire.

*Parishes in the Barony of Skryne.*

Ardmulcan,	Danestown,	Trivet,
Dunsany,	Dowestown,	Cullenstown,
Follistown,	Killeen,	Kilcarn,
Monkstown,	Skryne,	Macetown,
Rathfeigh,	Tara,	Lismullen,
Athlumny,	Timole,	Odder.

At the nineteen mile stone stands the Black Lion, and a cross road runs right and left; at the twenty mile stone the beautiful mansion and demesne of Somerville is situated on the right. Kentstown church is situated on the left, and a cross road runs to the left; between the twenty-first and twenty-second mile stone a cross road runs right and left; at the twenty-third mile stone a cross road to the right runs on the south side of the Boyne to Drogheda, and another on the left leads to Navan.

*Parishes in the Barony of Slane.*

Killary,	Monknewtown,	Inismouthy,
Drumconrath,	Slane,	Sydan,
Gernanstown,	Stackallen,	Ardagh,
Grangegeeth,	Dowth,	Loughbraccan.
Mitchelstown,		

*To Slane by Grenogue.*

							Miles.
Grenogue	-	-	-	-	-	-	9½
Black Lion	-	-	-	-	-	-	9¾   19
Slane	-	-	-	-	-	-	5¼   24½

*Slane*—Is delightfully situated on the northern bank of the Boyne; this town in the time of Hugh D'Lacey, though now reduced to a village, constituted one of the boroughs in the palatinate of Meath; the hermitage of Eiro, situated south of the town, contiguous to the river, derives its name from its founder, consecrated first Bishop of Slane by St. Patrick; an abbey also was erected at a very early period, on a hill at an inconsiderable distance from the hermitage, in this peaceful asylum, Dagobert king of Austratia received that preparatory education, befitting the elevated station, which, after twenty years exile.

he was destined to fill. The Castle of Slane built by the family of Lord Slane, as well as the estates thereto pertaining, were forfeited in the rebellion of 1641; this ancient and venerable structure is now in the possession of Earl Conyngham, who is decorating it with the graceful ornaments of architectural splendour, to render it a superb and magnificent residence: this stately mansion is surrounded by an extensive and tastefully planted demesne, through which the Boyne winds its silver streams; the flour-mills of Slane, built on a most extensive scale, merit particular inspection, both for the ingenious contrivance of the machinery, and the magnitude of the edifice. This district, it is said, was the original settlement of the Belgians, who emigrated from Britain about 350 years before the Christian æra, where the tombs of the original chiefs still exist to commemorate the event, known at present by the Mounts or Tumuli of New Grange, which, in after ages, became places for Druidic sacrifices in honour of the Earth.

From Slane a cross road runs to the right, on the north side of the Boyne, to Drogheda; and another to the left passes by Slane Castle to Stackallen; the direct road forks into two branches, that to the right runs towards Collen, and the left section leads to Newtown, Fortescue, and thence to Ardee. This Barony is the most hilly in the county; its soil is a light earth upon a stiff clay bottom, under which lime-stone gravel is frequently discovered; fuel is very scarce in this district, there being few or no bogs in the vicinity; coal smute hath been discovered in the upper part of this Barony, but as yet this invaluable source of treasure to enterprizing individuals, and of comfort to the inhabitants, remains unnoticed and unexplored; there is a fine quarry of vitrescent stone in this district, very fit for flagging, as it retains no moisture on its surface. At the eighth mile stone, Meath County commences on the road leading by Ratoath to Navan; near the nine mile stone stands Kilbride Church to the right, and a cross road runs right and left; at the ten mile stone are the beautiful mansion and demesne of Kilbrue; at the eleven mile stone are the ruins of an old church to the right.

*Ratoath*—Distant twelve miles and three quarters from Dublin, is but an indifferent poor village, which, previous to the union, returned two members to the Irish Parliament. The church is erected on the ruins of an old abbey, dedicated to the invocation of St. Mary Magdalene, some fragments of which still remain; near the church is a lofty and conspicuous mount; here Malachy the First held the third convention of the states of



the kingdom. A cross road runs to the right ; near the fourteen mile stone a cross road runs right and left.

*Skryne Village*—Is distant nineteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin : the church stands on the right, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left ; it gave the title of Baron to the ancient family of Marwood, the roads in this vicinage afford a beautiful prospect of the surrounding country ; on this side of the twenty-first mile stone, the road from Trim unites, and the ruins of an old castle lie to the right, hence the road to Navan runs along both banks of the Boyne.

*To Navan by Ratoath.*

							Miles.
Ratoath	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Skryne	-	-	-	-	-	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Navan	-	-	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	26

*Parishes in the Barony of Navan.*

Ardbraccan,	Navan,	Trim,
Ardsallagh,	Donaghmore,	Churchtown,
Bective,	Martry,	Kilcooly,
Clonmacduff,	Newtown,	Tullaghenogue,
Liscartan,	Ratane,	Trimelstown.
Moymet,	Rathkenny,	

*Navan*—Is delightfully situated on the western bank of the Boyne, it consists of two streets, which intersect each other at right angles ; the Tholsel is an handsome stone building ; this town was walled and fortified by Hugh D'Lacy ; it gave the title of Baron to the family of Nangle ; an abbey for regular canons was erected here, on the site of which the horse barrack now stands ; in the burial ground are the remains of many ancient tombs ; it is a place of considerable trade, occupied by many opulent inhabitants, busily employed in various industrious departments. Here the Black-Water falls into the Boyne, which is navigable up to this town ; within a mile of Navan are the ruins of Donaghmore Church, where there is a round tower seventy feet high ; a road runs, on the south side of the Boyne, between Navan and Slane ; and a road to the left, passing by Ardbraccan, runs to Kells, on the south side of the Black-Water ; from the lower extremity of the town two roads issue, that to the right runs to Nobber, and the other on the left leads to Kells ; on

the north side of the Black-Water, where all the cross roads running in on the left from the Nobber road, join at nearly corresponding points to the opposite section.

*Parishes in the Barony of Morgallion.*

Clongill,	Kilpatrick,
Drakestown,	Knock,
Dunmow,	Kilshinny,
Kilberry,	Nobber.

*Kilberry*,—Situated on the road leading from Navan to Newcastle, is distant twenty-seven miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road runs right and left, and the church stands on the right; on this side of the twenty-ninth mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old castle lie to the left; on this side of the thirtieth mile stone, a cross road leads to the right; near the thirty-first mile stone, a diagonal cross road runs right and left; on this side of the thirty-second mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left, at the thirty-third mile stone, a cross road leads to the left.

*Nobber*,—Distant thirty-three and half miles from Dublin, is remarkable for being the birth-place of Turlogh O'Carrolan, the blind Irish bard, born in the year 1670, who died in March, 1738, and was buried in the Parish Church of Kilronan, Diocese of Ardagh,—whose tuneful lays, if carefully and faithfully collected, would immortalize him as a prodigy of harmony.—A sloping cross road leads to the left.

*Newcastle*,—Distant  $36\frac{7}{8}$  miles from Dublin Castle, is situated on the verge of the County. A road issues on the left from Navan to Kells; the soil of Navan Barony is generally a rich earth of various depths, on a substratum of lime-stone gravel, lime-stone rock, and in some parts ferruginous clay; with some trifling exceptions, most of this district is equally adapted for tillage or grazing. In the demesne of Ardraccan is a fine lime-stone quarry, of a white grain; the beds lie horizontally; the stone is capable of exquisite polish, and makes neat chimney pieces. The soil of Morgallion Barony, may be deemed a deep rich loam, equally adapted for grazing or for tillage; two extensive bogs, and some smaller ones dispersed through this district, render fuel a cheap and plentiful article; near Knock, there is a plastic argillaceous

clay, mingled with ferruginous particles, which is manufactured into a coarse pottery, adapted for the use of the peasantry. Near this manufactory is a chalybeate spring, which has been successfully tried in diseases arising from debility:—no traces of coal have as yet been discovered in this district.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dunboyne.*

Dunboyne,

Kilbride.

On the road leading from Dublin to Trim, Meath County begins at

*Clonee Bridge*,—distant seven miles from Dublin Castle; at the eighth mile stone a cross road to the left, passes through Dunboyne, and thence to Maynooth; at the ten mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that to the right leads to

*Dunshaughlin*,—Situated at the fourteen mile stone; here an abbey was founded in the year 439, by St. Seachlin, which was burned in the year 1043, on the site of which the present church is erected; on the breaking out of the rebellion in the year 1798, the Reverend Mr. Nelson, his brother-in-law, and gardener, were most wantonly and barbarously murdered in this town by a banditti of rebels, merely because they were Protestants; similar atrocities were, at the same time, committed at Dunboyne, from similar motives of sanguinary fanaticism, *See Musgrave's History*, vol. 1, page 276.—A road branches to the left, and another to the right; from the village, a new line of road running more to the right, along the flats, is traced to Navan; at the sixteenth mile stone are the ruins of an old castle and a church; a cross road runs to the left; and a little farther on stands Dunsany Castle, the residence of Baron Dunsany, and also Killeen Castle, the property of Lord Fingal, lies in the same direction;—at the eighteen mile stone are the ruins of an old church to the left; at the nineteen mile stone stands

*Tara Hill*,—Anciently Temora, so celebrated in the legendary tales of Irish Bards, for being the residence of Irish monarchs in ancient times, whose palaces must have been constructed of *Wattles*, as no vestiges of more durable materials exist to testify, and record this imaginary splendour. The great fort on the south side of this redouted hill, is generally admitted to have been erected by Turgesius, the Danish king, in the year 838, who fixed his head-quar-



ters within this clayey fortress, while he was subduing Meath. It is an outrage on probability to suppose, that a crafty invader would undertake the unnecessary trouble of inclosing seven acres with such stupendous labour, had this strong military post afforded any previously constructed shelter, or protection, to secure him from a surprise, and enable him leizurely to devise subsequent operations. The mud-built ramparts defy all the efforts of scepticism to deny their existence; similar reasoning, deduced from facts, could readily prove the reality of Tara magnificence, had a trace of fallen greatness remained to support the argument. On this hill a numerous band of rebels was defeated with prodigious slaughter, on the 26th day of May, 1798, by a few yeomanry, and a detachment of the Ray Fencibles, commanded by Lords Tara and Fingal; these noblemen displayed invincible intrepidity, consummate judgment, and deliberate coolness, on this memorable day. Their united efforts and splendid victory, totally discomfited the ulterior operations and subsequent proceedings of the disaffected in this quarter. Near the nineteenth mile-stone, stands Tara Church to the left; and a little farther on, is situated Castletown village, and a cross road runs right and left. The land of Dunboyne Barony nearly resembles the contiguous district of Ratoath, not only in the flat uniform appearance of an unvaried surface, but likewise in a similarity of soil, both equally destitute of any external indications announcing internal treasures.

*To Newcastle, by Clonee.*

	(Miles.)
Clonee . . . . .	7
Black-bull . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunshaughlin . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14
Tara Hill . . . . .	5 19
Navan . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Nobber . . . . .	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newcastle . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 36 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Deece.*

Agher,	Drumlargan,	Kilclone,
Assay,	Gallow,	Kilimessan,
Balfeighan,	Knockmark,	Kilmore,
Balroddan,	Trubly,	Moyglare,
Balsoon,	Colmolin,	Scurloughstown.
Dirpatrick,	Galtrim	

The road branching to the left from the Black-bull, leads to Trim. At the twelfth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left; at the fourteenth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the fifteenth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the seventeenth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left. On this side of the eighteenth mile-stone, stands the village of Grange, remarkable for a vaulted cave in the form of a cross, with a gallery leading to it under a mount, which has been discovered to be the roof of an heathen temple. Within two miles of Trim, on the right, are the ruins of Scurroughstown Castle; near Trim is the bridge of Newtown, and the ruins of a priory. Between this bridge and Trim, are the ruins of Newtown Abbey, and nearly opposite stand the ruins of a considerable monastery. On the eastern bank of the Boyne, the roads issuing from Kilcock and Castle-Jordan unite.

*To Old Castle, by Trim.*

	(Miles.)
Trim . . . . .	—   22½
Atkboy . . . . .	6   28½
Clonmellan . . . . .	4½   32¾
Ballynaganny . . . . .	7½   40¼
Old Castle . . . . .	1   41½

*Trim*—Is a small town, situated on the river Boyne, where the County assizes are held. The goal is an handsome, strong building. This town returned two members to the Irish Parliament, previous to the Union. It was formerly walled, and defended by a strong castle, built close to the river. There were many religious foundations in this town; in the year 432, St. Patrick founded an abbey for canon regulars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and consecrated his nephew St. Loman, Bishop of Trim. The steeple of the abbey was a lofty, handsome, square tower, partly demolished by Cromwell, against whom it made an obstinate resistance, and baffled all his efforts for a considerable time. Here also are the ruins of different friaries, and of a large castle, said to have been the residence of King John: parliaments were held here at different periods. There is a Charter-school for forty children, and a barrack built on the site of the old abbey. It is governed by a Sovereign, Recorder, and Town Clerk. From the lower end of the town two cross roads issue to the right, one leading to Navan, distant seven miles, and the other to Ardbraccan Palace, built in the neatest stile of chaste simplicity, by the Hon. Doctor Maxwell, late Bishop

of Meath. A cross road to the left, passing by Tremblestown, the residence of Lord Tremblestown, runs through Brackinabog, and thence into the County of Westmeath, the direct road leads to Athboy.

*To Moynalty, by Navan.*

	(Miles.)
Navan . . . . .	—   23 $\frac{3}{4}$
Kells . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$   31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Moynalty . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$   35 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Lune.*

Moyagher,	Athboy,	Killiconigan.
Rathmore,	Kildalky,	

At the twenty-sixth mile-stone, are the ruins of an old church to the right, and on this side of the twenty-eight mile-stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the left. Athboy is situated on a small river of the same name; previous to the Union it was a borough, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. Here was a friary of the order of the Blessed Virgin of Mount Carmel. The road issuing to the right, leads to Kells, distant six miles, and that to the left, leads to Mullingar. The direct road leading to Cross-keys, enters Westmeath County at Giltown-bog, and again re-enters Meath at Clonmellan village.

*Parishes in the half Barony of Fowre.*

Castlecor,	Killough,	Louchcrew,
Clonabreny,	Moilogh,	Old Castle.
Killallan,	Diamor,	

On this side of the thirty-fifth mile-stone, are the ruins of a church and castle; Crossakeale cross road runs to the right.

*Cross-keys village* is distant thirty-seven miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road to the right, intersected at Diamor Church, by a road passing from Clonmellan to Loughbrew, runs to Crossakeale; and another to the left, leads towards Mullingar; the direct road runs towards Granard; a little beyond this village, the county terminates in this direction.

*To Cross-keys, by Black-bull.*

	(Miles.)
Black-bull . . . . .	—   10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Grange . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$   18
Trim . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Athboy . . . . .	6   28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cross-keys . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$   37



*Parishes in the Barony of Kells.*

Castlekyran,	Moynalty,	Kells,
Cruisetown,	Newtown,	Stahalmuck,
Imlagh,	Robertstown,	Burry,
Kilbeg,	Telltown,	Dunleene,
Kilmainhamwood,	Donaghpatrick,	Rathboyne,
Kilskyre,	Girly,	

*Kells*,—Is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Black-Water, it was a borough returning two members to the Irish Parliament, and gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Cholmondely. It was walled, and fortified with towers by the English settlers. In the year 1178, a strong castle was erected, on whose site the market-house now stands; opposite to which is a stone cross, ornamented with curious inscriptions in the ancient Irish character; in the church-yard, near the church of St. Sinan, is a round tower ninety feet high, whose roof terminates in a point; St. Columb about the year 510, founded a celebrated abbey here for regular canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Kells was an episcopal see until the 13th century, when it was united to Meath; Columb-kill's stone-roofed chapel still resists the gnawing tooth of all-corroding time, and is supposed to be the first stone built structure erected in Ireland. On this side of Kells, all the roads from the upper part of the county running in this direction unite; the road running to the left leads to Crossakeale, and thence to Killaugh; the direct road leads towards Monalty; near Kells on the right is Headfort, the magnificent mansion of the Marquis of Bective, surrounded with a very extensive and beautifully planted demesne, commanding a great variety of most enchanting prospects; the gardens and offices are tastefully designed in a corresponding stile of splendid elegance. At the thirty-third mile stone a cross road runs to the right; at the thirty-fourth mile stone, stands a church on the left.

*To Kells, by Kilcock.*

	(Miles.)
Summerhill - - - - -	20
Trim - - - - -	25
Dunderry Bridge - - - - -	28
Kells - - - - -	36½

*Moynalty Village*,—Is situated on a river of the same name, and is distant thirty-five miles and one quarter from Dublin

Castle, the church is situated on the left; near the thirty-nine mile stone stand the ruins of an old castle to the left, and at the forty mile-stone the county terminates in this direction; at Stone-brook the Crossakeale road forks into two branches, that to the right leads to Old Castle, distant forty-one miles and one quarter from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the left leads to Ballingamny; the church is situated on the right; at the extremity of the county in this direction is situated the Church of Castlecote to the right.—The soil of this Barony may be termed a deep rich loam extremely productive, and equally fit for tillage or for pasture.

*Parishes in the Barony of Moyferath.*

Castlericard,  
Clonard,  
Larracor,

Rathcore,  
Rathmolian,  
Ballybogan,

Castle-Jordan,  
Killion.

From Kilcock, already described, a cross road to the right, passes by Summerhill to Trim, distant ten miles from this town, a cross road to the right runs from the new Inn to Summerhill, where it unites with the Kilcock road.

*Clonard*,—Is situated on the western mail coach road, and distant twenty-six miles from Dublin Castle, though now an inconsiderable village, it was anciently a Bishop's See; about the year 520, an abbey was founded here by St. Finian, and also a school, celebrated for having produced many learned men: there was also a nunnery for regular canonesses, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and richly endowed by O'Melaghan King of Meath; the bishopricks of Clonard, Trim, Ardraccan, Dunshaughlin, Slane, and Fowre, were all consolidated about the year 1152, and united to Meath about the beginning of the 13th century; some portions of the abbey still remain, where are some curious but mutilated monuments. In the rebellion of 1798, a brilliant achievement was accomplished by twenty-seven brave yeomen, commanded by Lieutenant Tyrrel of Dunfort, who being attacked by an immense column of rebel infantry and three hundred cavalry, repulsed them with great slaughter, after six hours arduous combat.—See Musgrave's History of this action. Two cross roads issue to the right, one runs to Trim, and another to Athboy; a cross road to the left leads to Castle-Jordan; the county terminates at Kinnegad Bridge, where a cross road runs right and left.

*A list of Fairs held every month in the Year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>June</i>
Warrenstown . . .	1	Bramhall . . . .	1
Oldcastle . . . .	11	Ratoath . . . .	1
Athboy . . . .	21	Slane . . . .	2
		Ratoath . . . .	5
	<i>Feb.</i>	Longwood . . . .	8
Longwood . . . .	2	Summerhill . . . .	9
Drumbride . . . .	12	Dunshaughlin . . . .	11
Kells . . . .	25	Oldcastle . . . .	14
Kildalkey . . . .	27	Navan . . . .	14
		Kilmainhamwood . . . .	16
	<i>Mar.</i>	Trim . . . .	16
Carlanstown Bridge . . . .	12	Belgree . . . .	17
Duleek . . . .	25	Nobber . . . .	20
Trim . . . .	27	Ardeath . . . .	21
		Warrenstown . . . .	22
	<i>Apr.</i>	Duleek . . . .	24
Slane . . . .	2		
Kilmainhamwood . . . .	14		<i>July</i>
Ratoath . . . .	18	Dunboyne . . . .	9
Navan . . . .	19	Longwood . . . .	12
Rathmolian . . . .	19	Oldcastle . . . .	12
Nobber . . . .	25	Armaghbregagh . . . .	19
Warrenstown . . . .	26		
Summerhill . . . .	30		<i>Aug.</i>
		Athboy . . . .	4
	<i>May</i>	Carlanstown . . . .	6
Carlanstown Bridge . . . .	1	Kildalkey . . . .	9
Duleek . . . .	3	Nobber . . . .	15
Athboy . . . .	4	Crossakeale . . . .	16
Kilmainhamwood . . . .	5	Oldcastle . . . .	20
Ardeath . . . .	7	Garretstown . . . .	26
Trim . . . .	8		
Crossakeale . . . .	9		<i>Sep.</i>
Oristown . . . .	13	Slane . . . .	2
Kildalkey . . . .	14	Warrenstown . . . .	9
Bective Bridge . . . .	16	Kells . . . .	9
Armaghbregagh . . . .	19	Navan . . . .	13
Musphedder . . . .	23	Oldcastle . . . .	13
Nobber . . . .	25	Summerhill . . . .	22
Kells . . . .	26	Ballybogan . . . .	25



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Sep.</i>
Rathmolian . . .	29	Slane . . . . .	8
		Mulphedder . . . .	13
	<i>Oct.</i>	Nobber . . . . .	14
Trim . . . . .	1	Trim . . . . .	16
Skryne . . . . .	10	Carlanstown . . .	19
Oristown . . . . .	11	Ratoath . . . . .	10
Nobber . . . . .	13	Cumullin . . . . .	21
Kells . . . . .	16	Summerhill . . . .	
Duleek . . . . .	18		
Armaibregagh . . .	18		<i>Dec.</i>
Ardeath . . . . .	27	Bram-hall . . . . .	1
Oldcastle . . . . .	28	Navan . . . . .	6
Kilmainhamwood . .	30	Armabregagh . . .	7
		Dunshaughlin . . .	10
	<i>Nov.</i>	Longwood . . . . .	11
Bective Bridge . . .	1	Kildalkey . . . . .	13
Crossakeale . . . .	2	Oldcastle . . . . .	13
Athboy . . . . .	7	Crossakeale . . . .	15

## COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

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THE COUNTY OF WESTMEATH—Is bounded on the north, by Cavan; on the east, by Eastmeath; on the south, by the King's County; on the north-west, by Longford; and on the west, by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. Its greatest extent from east to west, is about 33 Irish miles; and from north to south, about 27 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 249,943 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It contains twelve Baronies: Moygeesh, Corkerry, Moyashill, Magheredernon, Delvin, Farbill, Raconrath, Kilkenny-West, Brawny, Clonlonan, Moycashel, Fartullagh, and Half Fowre, which are divided into fifty-nine parishes. This County is agreeably interspersed with a considerable number of beautiful lakes, of which, Lough Leign, Lough Derrivaragh, Lough Iron, Lough Ennel, Lough Drin, (the trout of which lake have an emetic quality,) and Lough Annagh are the most extensive. The Shannon is the most considerable river that waters this County, and constitutes its western boundary, to divide it from Connaught. This district is much incumbered with reclaimable bogs. Its soil is fertile, and equally adapted for tillage, or for pasture.

### *Parishes in the Barony of Farbill.*

Killucan,                      Kinnegad.

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### ROADS.

On the mail-coach road, passing from Dublin to Athlone, Westmeath County commences at the twenty-ninth mile-stone.

*Kinnegad*,—Is a long straggling, village, distant twenty-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, much frequented by travellers of every description, for whose accommodation houses of entertainment abound, fitted up in a corresponding stile to suit either the weary pedestrian or the wealthy squire. A road issuing on the right, leads to Mullingar; two cross roads branch off to the left; here is a plain neat church. Within a mile of the town, are the ruins of Ardmullen Castle, situated on the summit of a lofty hill. At the thirty-second mile-stone, the road from Philipstown unites on the left; the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left, and the ruins of Lowtown Church on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Fartullogh.*

Carrick,  
Castlelost,  
Clonfadforan,

Enniscoffy,  
Kilbride,  
Lynn,

Molyscar,  
Kilbridevasty.



ROADS.

At the thirty-third mile-stone, stands the village of Kilbride-Pass; near this village are the ruins of an old church and two ancient castles; beyond the thirty-fourth mile-stone, the road from Mullingar unites on the right. At the thirty-sixth mile-stone, stands Gaulstown Church on the right, situated near the demesne of Gaulstown Park, the superb residence of Lord Kilmaine. At the village of Ratchine, in this Barony, Saint Carthag founded a celebrated monastery, where he collected 867 monks, who, by their industry, supported the establishment, and succoured the neighbouring poor: here also a splendid academy was established, resorted to by numerous pupils. In 630, King Blathmac forcibly seized the abbey, and expelled the monks. It is supposed that Constantine, King of the Britons, having resigned his crown, retired to this abbey, where he terminated his existence. At the thirty-seventh mile-stone, stands the small village of Beggar's Bridge; near this village are the ruins of an old castle, situated on the right. This vicinity is thickly interspersed with elegant country seats, and beautiful demesnes, occupied by private gentlemen.



*Parishes in the Barony of Moycashel.*

Newtownfartullagh,	Ardnurcher,	Rathue.
Vastina,	Kilcumriragh,	

*Tyrril's-Pass*—Is a neat, small village, distant forty miles from the Castle of Dublin; here are the ruins of an ancient castle, deemed a place of consequence, in the various feuds which frequently desolated this devoted island. The road from Philipstown unites on the left, and the road from Mullingar joins on the right. In 630, St. Cronan founded an abbey on the river Brosna, in this Barony. At the forty-second mile-stone, a cross road on the left, branches towards Tullamore.

*Kilbeggan*—Is a middling sized village, distant forty-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and agreeably situated on the river Brosna, over which a good stone bridge is erected. An abbey was erected here by St. Becan, cotemporary with St. Columb. In 1200, a monastery was founded here by the family of Dalton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supposed to have been erected on the site of the abbey. This monastery, with all its extensive possessions, were voluntarily surrendered to Henry the Eighth, and were afterwards granted to Robert Dillon and his heirs, by Queen Elizabeth; here the roads from Tullamore and Philipstown, unite on the left, and the road from Mullingar joins on the right. The road leading to Shannon Bridge, branches off to the left; about a mile and a half from this town, is situated the ancient village of Moycashel, whence the Barony derives its name, where are the ruins of a venerable old castle. Kilbeggan was a borough previous to the Union. At the forty-seventh mile-stone, the road enters the King's County; a cross road on the left branches off to Tullamore, and a road from Mullingar unites on the right, at Horseleap Church. At the forty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road leads from Mullingar on the right, and a little farther on, a cross road from Ballinon unites on the right; at the forty-ninth mile-stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the fifty-first mile-stone, the road re-enters the County of Westmeath.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clonlonan.*

Ballyloghloe,	Killcleagh.
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*Moat-a-Grenogue*,—Distant fifty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat small town, where there is an excellent Inn, plentifully supplied for the accommodation of passengers.—The church is a neat modern erected structure, adorned with a lofty square steeple; here the roads from Mullingar and Tullamore unite. At the fifty-third mile-stone, are the ruins of two old castles, one on the right, and another on the left; and a little farther on, a cross road to Shannon Bridge branches off on the left. At the fifty-fifth mile-stone, the road from Ballymahon unites on the right; the road from Fearbane joins on the left. At the fifty-sixth mile-stone, is situated Ballinahon, the residence of Lord Sunderlin. At the fifty-seventh mile-stone, a road from Fearbane unites on the left; and on the right is situated the fine mansion and beautiful demesne of Craggan. At the fifty-eighth mile-stone, are the venerable ruins of Garey Castle, situated on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Brawny.*

That portion of Athlone lying on the Leinster side of the Shannon, Drumrangy.

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ROADS.

At the fifty-ninth mile-stone, the road from Mullingar unites on the right, and a little farther on, the road from Ballymahon approaches in the same direction.

*Athlone*,—Distant fifty-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is built on both sides of the river Shannon, united by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge, erected over a very impetuous current, which swells to a great height after heavy rains; it is governed by a sovereign, bailiffs, and recorder. Its extensive barracks are erected on the western bank of the Shannon, in that portion of the town situated in the barony of Athlone and County of Roscommon. These barracks have been lately enlarged, and all the surrounding eminences strongly fortified, in a manner corresponding to the importance of so commanding a military station, whence succour may be expeditiously sent to any turbulent district, or invaded quarter; it being nearly situated in the centre of the kingdom, and possessing the singular advantage of an extensive water conveyance. A monastery was founded here by O'Connor Prince of Connaught,

which was completed by Sir Henry Dillon, and the great church was consecrated by Albert, Archbishop of Armagh in 1241. There was also another monastery erected on the Connaught side of the river, dedicated to St. Peter. In the centre of the bridge was erected a monument, on which the arms and escutcheon of Queen Elizabeth were emblazoned.—The castle, situated on an eminence commanding the river, was rendered still more formidable by the construction of an additional tower, erected by King John. The castle contained apartments suitable to the accommodation of the president of Connaught, and governor of the castle, whose permanent residence was established here. A tower situated in the centre, was exclusively appropriated for the preservation of warlike stores. On the dissolution of the presidency, the castle, with all its appurtenances, were granted to the grandson of Lord Renelagh. The castle and the town were consumed by fire, in the furious and fanatic rebellion of 1641.—This town gives the title of Earl to the family of Ginkle, in commemoration of that intrepid general's heroically forcing a passage across this formidable river, in the face of the Irish army, posted by St. Ruth, King James' redoubted French general, to guard this important pass. It is inhabited by opulent shopkeepers, traders, and chapmen of various descriptions, and it carries on a considerable inland retail trade. Its different houses of entertainment are numerous, and adapted to the diversified habits of the miscellaneous passengers; near this town is a chalybeate spa, deemed efficacious in chronic diseases; it returns one member to the United Parliament. A canal is cut on the western bank of the river, to open a water communication with Limerick, and also with Dublin, by the Grand Canal: here an extensive Eel Wire is constructed across the Shannon. On the road leading from Kinnegad to Mullingar, at the thirty-second mile-stone, the road from Killucan, joins on the right, and a cross road on the left, passes by the beautiful demesne of Lowtown. On this side of the thirty-third mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the thirty-sixth mile-stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left; this vicinity is thickly interspersed with delightful mansions and demesnes, occupied by an opulent gentry.

*Parishes in the Barony of Moyashill and Magheredernon.*

Disart,  
Mullingar,

Rathconnel,  
Kilbeggan.



*To Athlone, by Kinnegad.*

	Miles.
Kinnegad, . . . . .	—   29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilbride-Pass, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   33
Beggar's Bridge, . . . . .	4   37
Tyrril's Pass, . . . . .	3   40
Kilbeggan, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moat-a-grenogue, . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$   52
Athlone. . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   59 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Mullingar*,—Distant thirty-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a large populous well built town, situated on a river issuing from Lough-Fayle, it is the shire and assizes town of the County, and a place of considerable trade; besides the old barrack, sufficiently spacious to contain two troops of horse, a more extensive one has been lately erected, for the accommodation of a large garrison, destined to be stationed in this central and important station. Its public buildings are admirably well adapted for their intended purposes; it was anciently a palatinate, and gave the title of Baron to the family of Petit. Here a great wool fair is annually held. The finest horses in the kingdom, are exhibited at the fair of Mullingar, specifically held for the sale of that beautiful and useful animal. In the year 1227, a Priory for Canons regular of the order of St. Augustin was founded here by Ralp de Petyt, Bishop of Meath; it was dignified with the distinctive appellation of being denominated *The House of God of Mullingar*.

In the year 1426, the Prior of this house of God of Mullingar, brought a writ of error from the Parliament of Ireland, to the King's Bench in England, for arrears of rents claimed from the Priory of Lanthony in Monmouthshire, and on the King's Bench refusing to interfere in the holy suit, so piously persisted in by the *Prior of the House of God of Mullingar* this apostle of peace and meekness, humbly petitioned to have his suit removed to the English house of Lords. In the year 1464, this town was plundered and consumed by the people of Managh. Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey, with all the appurtenances situated within the site thereof, besides other valuable possessions attached thereto, to the family of Tuyte in capite by knight's service, and a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. In the year 1237, the family of Nugent founded a Dominican Friary here; Queen Elizabeth granted this friary, church, cemetery, and all its other possessions, to Walter Hope, for £10. annual rent. Part of the bell-tower, and other fragments of the ruins, still remain. On this side of the town, three roads conterminate; a cross road issues on the left, leading

to Tyrrel's-Pass. Three roads issue from this town, that on the left leads to Athlone, the centre road stretches toward Colehill; and the third road, diverging on the right, branches toward Longford. It was a borough previous to the Union. On the road leading from Mullingar to Athlone, at the fortieth mile stone, a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old church lie on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Rathonrath.*

Almoritia,	Pierce-town,	Conry,
Killare,	Rathonrath,	Church-town.
Moivore,	Ballimore,	

At the forty-two mile stone, are the ruins of an old church on the right, and a cross road sweeps off to the left; at the forty-three mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Racondra* is a small village distant forty-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and celebrated for a synod held here in the year 1112, by Celsus, Archbishop of Armagh; here a plain neat church is erected. The road forks into two branches, that on the right, leads to Ballymahon, and the other on the left runs to Athlone; at the forty-sixth mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and a church is situated on the right; at the forty-seven mile stone, a cross road, on the left, leads to Kilbeggan, and another on the right runs towards Ballymahon; at the forty-eight mile stone are the ruins of an old castle, situated on the right; here a cross road sweeps to the right towards Ballymahon, and a little farther on a cross road on the left, leads towards Kilbeggan.

*Ballimore* is a small village, distant fifty miles from the Castle of Dublin: here a neat church and a small lake are situated on the right, and the ruins of an old castle on the left; a road branching on the left, leads to Moat; it is supposed that a monastery was founded here by the family of Lacie in the year 1218, in honour of the Virgin Mary, for Gilbertine Monks, and Benedictine Nuns, living under the same roof, in different apartments on the site of an old abbey probably erected previous to the year 700; it does not appear from the laborious researches of Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, to whom this monastery, with all its valuable appurtenances were granted, at the general suppression of monastic institutions; at the fifty-two mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the fifty-three mile stone a cross road, on the left, branches towards Moat; at the fifty-four mile stone, the ruins of Killinney Castle are situated on the right; on this side of the fifty-six mile stone, a road from Moat unites on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilkenny West.*

Kilkenny West,      Bunowen,      Nogheval.

The intermediate space from the last mentioned station to Athlone is intersected with bogs. It is inhabited by an opulent gentry, whose industry has contributed to improve the cultivable portions of their allotted inheritance.

*To Athlone by Kinnegad.*

						Miles.
Kinnegad,	.	.	.	.	.	0   29 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mullingar,	.	.	.	.	.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$   38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Racondra,	.	.	.	.	.	6   44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballymore,	.	.	.	.	.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$   50
Athlone,	.	.	.	.	.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$   61 $\frac{1}{4}$

At the village of Drumrath in this barony, a celebrated monastery was founded in the year 588, dedicated to St Enan, which was consumed by the Ostmen in the year 946, with one hundred and fifty persons who perished in the flames. In the year 995, an hospital erected at Drumrath wherein were three hundred patients, was burned by the men of Munster. The family of Dillon founded an abbey in Hare Island situated in Lough-ree which borders on this barony. At the village of Kilkenny west, which gives name to the barony, an abbey was founded by Friar Thomas, grandson to Sir Thomas Dillon, who came to Ireland in the year 1185: Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey with all its appurtenances to Robert Dillon for a small annual rent. Here is a holy well dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

*To Moyvore by Mullingar.*

						Miles.
Mullingar,	.	.	.	.	.	0   38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Racondra,	.	.	.	.	.	6   44 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moyvore,	.	.	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   7 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Mogeesh.*

Kilbixy,	Kilmacnevin,	Templeoran,
Russagh,	Street,	Rathaspick.



On the road leading from Mullingar to Cole-hill at the forty one mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Ballymahon, and the other on the right, runs to Cole-hill; at the forty two mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the forty third mile stone, is the beautiful seat of Sonnagh, situated on the right; at the forty four mile stone lies Trasternagh to the right, the residence of Sir Pigott Piers, Baronet; on this side of the forty six mile stone, Morins-town Church is situated on the left, and the well planted demesne of Meares Court stands on the right; at the forty seven mile stone, a cross road on the left, runs to Ballimore; and another on the right leads to Buck-house-Inn; at the forty eight mile stone, stands Moyvore village, a little beyond which the county terminates in this direction.

*To Buck-house-Inn by Mullingar.*

	Miles.
Mullingar, . . . .	0   38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballinacargy, . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   45 $\frac{3}{4}$
Buck-house-Inn, . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$   47 $\frac{1}{4}$

On the road leading from Mullingar to Cole-hill, Ballinacargy village is situated, distant forty five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. Buck-house-Inn is distant forty seven miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin: here are the ruins of an old Church. A cross road sweeps to the left; at the forty eight mile stone, the river Inny terminates the county in this direction. Geoffry De Constantine, an early English emigrant, founded a splendid priory of Canons Regular at the village of Trasternagh in this barony; the Prior of which named Geoffry Delamer, was attainted by the Irish Parliament for high treason in the year 1468, he having on the 12th of October in said year robbed, burnt, and spoiled the town of Taghmon, situated in the barony of Delvin, being aided in the aforementioned atrocity by English and Irish rebels. In the year 1590, a lease of this priory, with all its possessions, was granted to captain William Piers. Another abbey was founded at the village of Kil-michael in this barony for Franciscan Friars. At the general suppression of monastic institutions, this monastery with all its possessions, was granted to Robert Nagle. The village of Kilbixy situated in this barony, was adorned with a castle, erected by Hugh De Lacie in the year 1192, who also founded a monastic Hospital for the relief of lepers. On the road running

from Mullingar to Edgesworth's-town, at the forty mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle, where the road from Castle-Pollard unites on the right. Here is situated Levinge-town Park, the residence of Sir C. Levinge, baronet. At the forty-one mile stone, a cross road sweeps off to the right; at the forty-two mile stone, a cross road branches towards the right, and Lough Huel lies on the left; at the forty four mile stone, is situated Wilson's Hospital on the right; on this side of the forty-five mile stone, stands Leny Church on the right: a cross road runs right and left, and the Charter School is situated on the left; at the forty five mile stone, Donore, the seat of Sir James Nugent, lies on the right, contiguous to which is situated the beautiful mansion and demesne of Lacken; here are the ruins of an old castle mouldering on the right.

*To Ballinalack, by Mullingar.*

	(Miles.)
Mullingar, . . . . .	—   38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leny, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$   44 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballinalack, . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$   46 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Corkerry.*

Multiferion,	Stonehall,	Leny,
Portlemon,	Taghmon,	Tiffernan.
Portshaungan,	Lackin	

*Ballinalack*,—Is a small village, distant forty-six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on the river Inny, flowing from Lough Erne, which is on the left. Beyond the forty-seventh mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Ardagh; at the forty-eighth mile-stone, the road from Granard unites on the right; at the forty-ninth mile stone, is situated New-Pass, a charming seat, commanding a beautiful prospect over a neat little lake, delightfully fringed with plantations, tastefully arranged; here the county terminates in this direction. William Delemar founded a monastery for conventual Franciscans, at the village of Multefernan, in this Barony. This abbey was so highly esteemed, that a chapter of the Provincial order was held here in 1529. At the general suppression, King Henry the Eighth distributed the different possessions attached to this monastery between Edmond Field, Patrick Clynych, and Philip Penteny. Notwithstanding this royal alienation of monastic property, the friars, still tacitly

permitted to reside in the house, became so opulent, that in 1622, they attempted to erect an additional establishment of the fraternity at Mullingar, and continued in peaceable possession of the abbey until 1641, when it was utterly abolished, and the holy fathers were dispersed for fostering and fomenting that sanguinary rebellion, hatched and matured by this intriguing and bigotted fraternity. The ruins which still exist, evince the neatness of the structure, built of blackish stone; the east window, totally destitute of external ornaments, still remains entire. Another monastic institution was founded at Leckin in this Barony, which was afterwards erected into a bishopric, where St. Fechin died Anno 664, in the 130 year of his age.

*To Mullingar, by Castletown Delvin.*

		(Miles.)
Castletown Delvin	. . .	—   35½
Mullingar	. . .	10¼   46

*Parishes in the Barony of Delvin.*

Clonarney,	Castletown Delvin,	Killuagh,
Killagh,	Kilcumney,	Kilweilagh.

On the road leading from Athboy to Mullingar, Westmeath County commences at the thirtieth mile-stone; at the thirty-second mile-stone, is situated Ballinlough, the charming residence of Hugh O'Reilly Esq.; a cross road branches off to the right, and a little farther on, another sweeps to the left; at the thirty-fourth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Castletown Delvin*,—Is a small village, distant thirty-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; on the right of which, is situated the charming residence of the Earl of Westmeath, and the ruins of an old castle stand on the left. At the thirty-sixth mile-stone, the road from Trim unites on the left; at the thirty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and the ruins of an old castle lie on the right. At the thirty-ninth mile-stone, are situated the ruins of an old castle on the right. A cross road on the right leads to Castle-Pollard, and another on the left, runs to Kinnegad. At the forty-third mile-stone, the road from Kells unites on the right.

*To Castle-Pollard, by Castletown Delvin.*

		(Miles.)
Castletown Delvin	. . .	—   35½
Maypole	. . .	11½   47
Castle-Pollard	. . .	2   49



*Parishes in the Barony of Fowre.*

Castle-Pollard,	Mayne,	Foyran,
Faghalstown,	Fowre,	Kilpatrick.
Lickblagh,		

*Castle-Pollard*.—Is a small village, distant forty-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin. A cross road on the right leads to Finae, and another on the left, to Mullingar. Within a mile of this village, is situated Pakenham-Hall, the splendid residence of the Earl of Longford.

*Finae*.—On the road passing from Cross-Keys to Granard, is situated the neat but small village of Finae, distant forty-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; the stream on which this town is built, divides the Counties of Westmeath and Cavan.

*Old-Castle*.—On the road leading from Athboy to Daly's Bridge, is situated Old-Castle village, distant forty-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. A cross road runs right and left. Fowre, from which the half Barony derives its name, although now a decayed village, was formerly deemed a place of much importance. Here a priory for canons regular was founded by St. Fechin, in the year 630, where three thousand monks were collected. The ruins of three churches, an abbey, and an anchorite's cell, attest the extent of this magnificent monastic structure. This town was a Borough previous to the Union.

*Table of Fairs held in the County of Westmeath every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>	Castlepollard . . .	21
Athlone . . . .	10	Athlone . . . .	26
Coolnaha . . . .	23	Emper . . . .	31
Clanmellon . . . .	28		
Fore . . . .	30		<i>June.</i>
		Finæ . . . .	5
	<i>Feb.</i>	Ballimore . . . .	7
Kellear . . . .	1	Rathconrath . . . .	7
Glasson . . . .	2	Killevalley . . . .	12
Balnalack . . . .	15	Miltown . . . .	14
		Seven Churches . . . .	14
	<i>Mar.</i>	Kilbeggan . . . .	16
Multifarnham . . . .	5	Moat . . . .	22
Balnabarna . . . .	19	Donore . . . .	29
Athlone . . . .	21		
Killucan . . . .	27		<i>July.</i>
		Freemarket . . . .	1
	<i>April.</i>	Ballinahown . . . .	2
Mullingar . . . .	6	Mullingar . . . .	4
Coolnaha . . . .	8	Noughwell . . . .	13
Moat . . . .	25	Clonmellon . . . .	25
Ballinahown . . . .	29	Finæ . . . .	27
Freemarket . . . .	30		
			<i>Aug.</i>
	<i>May.</i>	Castletown Delvin . . . .	1
Clanmellon . . . .	2	Castlepollard . . . .	1
Moyvore . . . .	4	Glasson . . . .	10
Coolnaha . . . .	7	Balnabarna . . . .	14
Grangemore . . . .	7	Finæ . . . .	18
Collinstown . . . .	8	Moyvore . . . .	20
Kinnegad . . . .	9	Kilgarvan . . . .	26
Ballinacargy . . . .	9	Churchtown . . . .	26
Glasson . . . .	10	Mullingar . . . .	29
Multifarnham . . . .	13		
Ballinabarna . . . .	15		<i>Sept.</i>
Rathowen . . . .	15	Multifarnham . . . .	1
Terrils-Pass . . . .	17	Athlone . . . .	6
Balnalack . . . .	18	Ballinahown . . . .	11
Coole . . . .	20	Finæ . . . .	18

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Keany . . . . .	20		<i>Nov.</i>
Clanmellon . . . .	29	Grangemore . . . .	7
Castletowngeoghegan	29	Mullingar . . . .	11
	<i>Oct.</i>	Finac . . . . .	15
Balnalack . . . . .	2	Coole . . . . .	20
Moat . . . . .	2	Glasson . . . . .	20
Miltown . . . . .	2	Killucan . . . . .	28
Castlepollard . . .	10	Balnabarna . . . .	28
Ballimore . . . . .	14		<i>Dec.</i>
Ballinacargy . . .	20	Castletown Delvin .	1
Kilkenny west . . .	22	Moyvore . . . . .	5
Killyvalley . . . .	23	Ballinahown . . . .	8
Coolnaha . . . . .	26	Castlepollard . . .	10
Kilbeggan . . . . .	28	Nathowen . . . . .	14
Collenstown . . . .	30	Moat . . . . .	15
Freemarket . . . .	30	Terril's-Pass . . . .	17
		Balnalack . . . . .	20
		Freemarket . . . . .	20



## COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

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THE COUNTY OF LONGFORD is bounded on the west by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the north by the Counties of Letrim and Cavan; and on the east and south by Westmeath. Its greatest extent from north to south is about 20 Irish miles, and about 16 Irish miles from east to west. Its superficies comprises 134,700 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains, and waste. It contains six baronies, Longford, Ardagh, Granard, Moydoe, Rathline and Shrute, which are divided into twenty-three parishes. The soil is generally fruitful, though much interspersed with bogs, mountains, morasses, and fens; the flat grounds skirting along the Shannon are subject to inundations; great crops of oats are annually raised in this county and sent to Drogheda market; the women are industriously occupied in spinning, and the linen manufacture is gradually improving and extending in all directions; the Shannon forms its western boundary; the river Inny waters a portion of the southern district; the rivers Camlin and Fallen, with other numerous inferior streamlets irrigate the remaining districts in various directions. Lough Gawnagh is its most extensive and considerable collection of fresh water, besides which, there are many small lakes too inconsiderable to be noticed, but materially contributing to diversify the scenery. When the Royal Canal shall be completed to its intended destination, the facility and cheapness of water conveyance for the product of its soil, must materially contribute to enhance the value of the lands, encourage the farmer to more active industry, and rescue the fairest and most fertile portions from grazing, in which mode of farming, the gentry are exclusively occupied.

		Miles.
Ballymahon	- - - - -	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lanesborough	- - - - -	49   62 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Rathline.*

Kilcomack,	Rathline
Cashel	Shrute
Lanesborough	

ROADS.

On the road leading from Mullingar to Ballymahon, Longford County commences on this side of the forty-nine mile-stone; at the fifty mile-stone is situated Forgney Church; a cross road on the right, leads to Shrute-abbey; here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Barry, and the other on the left to Ballymahon; the road from Ballimore unites on the left; beyond the fifty-first mile-stone a cross road on the left branches towards Athlone.

*Ballymahon*,—Distant fifty-two miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a small neat town, pleasantly situated on the river Inny; the road from Ballimore unites on the left; a road branching off to the left, leads to Athlone, and a cross road on the right, stretches towards Edgeworths-town; at the fifty-three mile-stone a cross road on the right leads to Barry; at the fifty-four mile-stone a cross road on the right runs to Longford; a little beyond the fifty-five mile-stone is situated Kilcomack Church on the right; here the road passes through a large tract of bog; at the sixty-first mile-stone, the road from Athlone unites on the right.

*Lanesborough*,—Distant sixty-two miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is delightfully situated on the river Shannon, over which a fine stone bridge is constructed; it has an handsome church, and a barrack for a troop of horse; it gave the title of Viscount to the family of Lane, as it now gives the title of Earl to the family of Butler; it was a borough previous to the Union. The road from Kilashee unites on the right. On the road leading from Ballineacargy to Cole-hill, Longford County commences where the road crosses the River Inny, a little beyond the forty eight mile-stone; at the forty-nine mile-stone are the ruins of an old church, and castle, situated on the right; at

the fifty mile-stone two cross roads branch off on the right, one leading to Edgesworthstown, and the other to Longford; on the left lies the ruins of Shrule abbey, founded by the family of O'Farrel for monks of the Cistertian order, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary: Queen Elizabeth granted the scite of this monastery with all its valuable appurtenances to Robert Dillon and his heirs, in capite for a trifling annual rent Irish currency. At an inquisition held in 1592, it was discovered that on the surrender of this abbey, the abbot was seized of some possessions then concealed from the visitors, which were now forfeited on a more accurate scrutiny. On the opposite bank of the River Inny is situated Tenelick, the charming mansion, and extensive demesne of the late Lord Annaly.

*Colehill*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant fifty-one miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Longford; at the fifty-two mile-stone stands the church of Tashiny on the right; on this side of the fifty-third mile-stone a cross road leading from Ballymahon, runs to Edgeworthstown.

*Parishes in the Barony of Shrule.*

Forgney	Taughshinny
Abbeyshrule	Aharagh

*Barry*,—Is a small village distant fifty-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Longford, and another on the left runs to Ballymahon; here the ruins of an old castle lie to the right; at the fifty-five mile-stone a cross road on the right leads to Longford, and another on the left runs to Tirlicken.

*Parishes in the Barony of Moydoe.*

Killashee,	Moydoe,	Taghsinnod,
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At the fifty-six mile-stone a cross road runs to the left.

*Kenagh*,—Is a small village distant fifty-six miles and three-quarters from Dublin Castle, agreeably situated on a river of the same name; a cross road on the right leads to Longford. A little beyond the fifty-seven mile-stone is situated on the left, Mosstown, the splendid residence of Sir W. Newcommon bart. the river Kenagh winds its course through the extensive and well planted demesne; at the fifty-nine mile-stone, the road



from Ardagh unites on the right ; here are the ruins of an old church and castle lying to the right.

*Killashee*,—Is a considerable village distant sixty-one miles from Dublin Castle, where a plain neat church is erected. The road from Longford unites on the right ; a cross road to the right, branches towards Newtown-Forbes ; and another on the left communicates with Lanesborough ; at the sixty-fourth mile-stone are the ruins of an old church, and Brienstown Castle, formerly destined to overawe any encroachments from Connaught across the Shannon, and a little farther on is Tomonbarry bridge erected over that majestic river ; a priory was founded by Gromgall O'Quin, in the reign of King John, at the village of Deirg in this barony dedicated to St. Peter, which, at the general suppression of monastic institutions, was granted with all its possessions to Nicholas Aylmor. St. Modan who was consecrated bishop in 591, was abbot at Moydoe, which gives name to this barony.

*To Tarmonbarry-bridge by Colehill.*

	Miles.
Colehill - - - - -	51
Barry - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kenagh - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{3}{4}$
Killashee - - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 61
Tarmonbarry-bridge - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 64 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Ardagh.*

Ardagh,	Mostrim,
Ballymacormac,	Rathrea.
Kilglass,	

On the road leading from Mullingar to Longford town, Longford County commences on this side of the fifty mile-stone ; at the fifty-two mile-stone, a cross road on the right leads to Ballymahon.

*Edgeworthstown*,—Is a considerable village, distant fifty-two miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle ; here is a plain commodious church ; a cross road on the right leads to Grannard ; and another on the left runs to Ballymahon ; at the fifty-four mile-stone a cross road on the right runs to Johnstown, and another on the left to Ballymahon. Ardagh, which is now a decayed village, gives name to this barony ; it was erected into an episcopal see about the year 454, of which St Mael, a disciple and reputed nephew of St. Patrick, was consecrated the first bishop.

In 1658 it was united to Kilmore. In 1692 it was re-established into a separate bishoprick, and so remained during the life of Doctor Ulysses Burgh, the then consecrated bishop, on whose demise, it was again re-united to the see of Kilmore, to which it remained annexed, until the year 1741, when Doctor Hort then Archbishop of Tuam, procured its separation from the see of Kilmore, and obtained its annexation to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, to which it still remains attached: only a few fragments of its ancient cathedral now remains, which is supposed to be one of the original churches erected after the conversion of the natives. At the fifty-six mile-stone a cross road runs right and left; a little farther on a cross road from Ballymahon unites on the left; on this side of the fifty-seven mile-stone a cross road runs to the right; on this side of the fifty-eighth mile-stone the charter school is situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Longford.*

Clondra,      Clongesh,      Templemichael.

*Longford town*,—Distant fifty-eight miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is agreeably situated on the River Camlin; it is the shire and assizes town of this county; here is a good barrack for a troop of horse; the charter school was liberally endowed by Lord Longford; the other public buildings are a goal, a church, a court house, and market house, edifices indispensibly necessary for all assizes towns. At a very early period an abbey was founded here, of which St. Idus a disciple of St. Patrick's was appointed the first abbot. In 1400, a splendid monastery for friars of the order of St. Dominick, was founded here by O'Farrel Prince of Annaly, in honour of the Virgin Mary. In 1429, it was destroyed by fire; a bill of plenary indulgence was granted by Pope Martin the fifth to every individual who would piously contribute to the re-erection of this structure, a melancholy example of popular delusion and sacerdotal arrogance. The possessions of this monastery, were granted in capite for ever, to Richard Nugent, by Philip and Mary, royalties excepted. Queen Elizabeth granted the scite of the friary, with all its residuary appurtenances, to Sir Nicholas Malbie, Knight. in 1615, King James the first, granted the monastery to Lord Valentia. This town gave the title of Earl to the family of Aungier, and afterwards the title of Viscount to the family of Micklethwaite. It now gives the title of Baron to the noble family of Pakenham.—To the present noble Lord's sister, Ireland's Pride and Europe's Liberator, the illustrious Duke of

Wellington, is married. Here the roads from Granard and Ballymahon unite.

*Newtown Forbes*,—Is a neat small village, distant sixty-one miles from the Castle of Dublin; here a plain church is erected. At the sixty-second mile stone, is situated on the left, Castle Forbes, the splendid residence of the Earl of Granard; a little beyond the sixty-second mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Drumless—the direct road towards Rusky Bridge, situated in the county of Leitrim.

*Parishes in the Barony of Granard.*

Abbeylarach,	Collumkill,
Clonbroney,	Granard.

The road passing between Finae and Granard, traverses the County of Cavan for a short distance, along the shore of Lough Inny, and again re-enters the County of Longford.

*Granard*,—Is a comfortable town, distant fifty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and about sixteen from Longford; here is a barrack for a company of foot; near the town is a very lofty Danish mount, named the mount of Granard; it is supposed to have been artificially constructed; on the summit of which a Danish fort was erected, commanding a very extensive prospect. In 1250 Lord Richard Tuit founded an abbey for monks of the Cistercian order, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1211 this lord perished by the fall of a tower at Athlone, and was interred in his own abbey. In 1319 Edward Bruce burnt this town and sacked the monastery. On the fifth of September 1798, a formidable column of rebels was gallantly defeated by the neighbouring corps of yeomanry, collected for the protection of the town. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Forbes; it was a borough previous to the Union. Two roads issue on the left, one leads to Edgeworthstown, and the other to Johnstown. A road on the right, runs to Scarby bridge. Near this town are the ruins of Larna abbey, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and supposed to have been founded by St. Patrick. The road passing from Granard to Johnstown, at the fifty-fourth mile-stone, forks into two branches, that on the right, leads to Johnstown, and the other, on the left, to Longford. There are some pleasant country seats scattered between Granard and St. Johnstown, which contribute to enliven and diversify this naked and bleak mountainous district.



*To Newtown-Forbes, by Edgeworthstown.*

	Miles:
Edgeworthstown . . . . .	—   52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Longford . . . . .	6   58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newtown-Forbes . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   61

*St. Johnstown*,—Is a small decayed village, situated on the river Camlin, and distant fifty-eight miles and three-quarters from the Castle of Dublin. It was a borough previous to the Union. A road on the right, leads to Rossduff, and the other on the left, to Longford. Here a friary was founded, no traces of which now remain. On an island in Lough Garon, situated in this Barony, St. Columb founded an abbey for canons regular, about the middle of the fifth century. In 804 the Danes destroyed this abbey, and invaded Roscommon. On Inishbofin, an island in Loughrea, St. Rioch, nephew to St. Patrick, founded an abbey, which was consumed by fire in 770. In 1010 it was plundered by the men of Munster. In 1087 it was again sacked and pillaged by the men of Munster. In 1089 the Danes plundered and destroyed this abbey. On the island of All Saints, in the same lough, St. Kierin erected a noble monastery, about the year 544. This abbey, with all its possessions, was granted to Sir Patrick Barnwall, at the general suppression. The northern portion of the Barony of Granard, bordering upon Cavan, is very mountainous. In this Barony are situated the Lakes Earne and Derruk. At Ballynamuck, a small village in the Barony of Granard, the French forces commanded by General Humbert, and accompanied by a vast number of infatuated Irish rebels, surrendered to General Lake, who commanded under his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, on the 8th of September, 1798. An event, which finally concluded that sanguinary and fanatic rebellion, and effectually frustrated all the projected operations of the revolutionary insurgents.

*To St. Johnstown, by Granard.*

	Miles.
Granard . . . . .	—   52
St. Johnstown . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$   58 $\frac{1}{4}$

*A Table of Fairs held in the County of Longford in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>August.</i>
Barry . . . . .	1	Drumlish . . . . .	6
Lanesborough . . . . .	12	Ballymahon . . . . .	11
Ballymahon . . . . .	25	Ardagh . . . . .	26
	<i>March.</i>		<i>Sep.</i>
Edgeworthstown . . . . .	1	Newtownforbes . . . . .	4
Killashee . . . . .	8	Ballinamuck . . . . .	11
Tashiny . . . . .	27	Edgeworthstown . . . . .	12
	<i>April.</i>	Drumlish . . . . .	19
Ardagh . . . . .	5	Cullyvore . . . . .	21
Newtownforbes . . . . .	20	Taughshinny . . . . .	26
Barry . . . . .	26	Killashee . . . . .	29
	<i>May.</i>		<i>Oct.</i>
Granard . . . . .	3	Granard . . . . .	1
St. Johnstown . . . . .	11	Keanagh . . . . .	10
Ballymahon . . . . .	11	Bonlahy . . . . .	15
Drumlish . . . . .	14	Barry . . . . .	18
Bonlahy . . . . .	16	Longford . . . . .	22
Ballynamuck . . . . .	22	Newtownforbes . . . . .	31
Killashee . . . . .	24		<i>Nov.</i>
Taughshinny . . . . .	28	Ballymahon . . . . .	21
	<i>June.</i>	St. Johnstown . . . . .	21
Longford . . . . .	10		<i>Dec.</i>
Abbyshrule . . . . .	16	Killashee . . . . .	1
Cullyvore . . . . .	24	Drumlish . . . . .	2
	<i>July.</i>	Bonlahy . . . . .	11
Edgeworthstown . . . . .	2	Edgeworthstown . . . . .	15
Tashiny . . . . .	9		
Bonlaghy . . . . .	26	N. B. No Fairs are	
Barry . . . . .	26	held in this County	
		in the month of	
		January.	

## COUNTY OF LOUTH.

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THE COUNTY OF LOUTH,—Is bounded by Eastmeath on the south and south west; by Monaghan and Cavan on the west; on the north by the counties of Armagh and Down; and by the Irish channel on the east. Its greatest extent from north to south, is about twenty one Irish miles, and from east to west, about sixteen Irish miles. Its superficies comprises 126,960 Acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain and waste. It contains four baronies, Ferrard, Atherdee, Louth, and Dundalk, which are divided into sixty-one parishes. The soil is generally fertile; its surface is undulating and uneven, and thickly interspersed with lofty hills, which highly contribute to diversify its scenery.—The fragments of its ancient monuments are numerous, bearing evident marks of grandeur and magnificence as it constituted the centre of the English Pale, originally extending from Wicklow on the south to Dunluce in the north. Its principal rivers are the Boyne, which separates the counties of Eastmeath for a short distance, and Louth, the Dee, the Fane, the Lagan, the Dundalk, and the Jenesborough, which traverse this County from west to east, and discharge their waters into the Irish Channel. There are no considerable fresh water lakes in this county.

*Drogheda.*—Distant twenty three miles and a half from Dublin Castle, though situated within the precincts of the County of Louth, on the north bank of the river Boyne, constitutes, with its liberties, extending into the counties of



Louth and Eastmeath, a distinct town and county in itself, where separate assizes are held. It contains two Parishes, St. Peter's and St. Mary's, into which the town is divided, and Ballimakenny in the liberties. It is governed by a mayor and sheriffs, and returns one member to the united Parliament. The harbour is excellent and the river navigable up to the bridge. It is large, regular, and well built, and carries on a very considerable trade. The Tholsel is an handsome structure; its fish-market is most abundantly supplied, particularly with salmon caught in the river Boyne. It is a walled town, but its antiquated fortifications would offer a feeble resistance to the present improved system of assault, as the town is commanded by adjacent eminences which, possessed by judicious scientific invaders, would quickly compel a capitulation. Its monastic institutions before the reformation, were a priory of canons regular, following the rules and ordinances prescribed by St. Augustin, in which cardinal Papero, held a synod in 1152. Amlave, the Abbott, was expelled from its government for sacrilegious crimes. The date of its foundations is not ascertained. St. Mary's Hospital was founded without the west gate of the city by Ursus De Swemele, who, with the consent of his wife, Christiana, granted all his Irish possessions for the support of this hospital. In 1300, Hamund the butcher, having murdered his wife, took sanctuary here. In 1377, four of its friars were indicted for assaulting, wounding, and robbing William Ashe of a knife, in the town of Drogheda, but were acquitted by a Jury. At the general suppression of monastic institutions, this abbey, and all its possessions, were granted to the mayor of Drogheda. St. Laurence's Priory, situated near a gate of the same name, is supposed to have been founded by the mayor and citizens of Drogheda. At the general suppression, this house, with all its appurtenances, was granted to the mayor and citizens of Drogheda. A Dominican Friary dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded in 1224, by Lucas De Netterville, Arch-bishop of Armagh. In 1300, Waller, son of Hugh, escaped from Carrickfergus Prison, and took sanctuary in the church of this house, where he confessed himself a felon. In 1330 Waller de Galway, having murdered John de Grymsly with a knife, took sanctuary here and confessed himself a felon. In 1394, the Irish Kings made personal submission to King Richard the Second. In this abbey Boniface the Ninth, in 1401, granted indulgence to all persons visiting the church and chapels of this monastery, on certain festivals. In 1405 the merchants of Drogheda

made a descent upon Scotland whence they carried some hostages and considerable booty. In 1451, a parliament was held at Drogheda. In 1460, a parliament was held at Drogheda. In 1464 Thomas Earl of Desmond was beheaded at Drogheda and interred in this monastery. In 1494, a parliament was held at Drogheda, which enacted the Poinings Law. Henry the Eighth granted this abbey, with all its extensive possessions, to Walter Dowdall and Edward Becke in capite for ever. Gray Friary, supposed to have been founded in 1240, stands on the north side of the river Boyne. In 1300, Richard Deblet, with other felons, having effected their escape from the town prison, took sanctuary in the church of this friary. In the same year, Thomas de Morson, having slain John de Medleton, also took sanctuary in this church. Henry the Eighth granted this friary with all its extensive possessions, to Gerald Aylmer in capite for ever. Augustinean Friary was founded in 1300, which at the suppression was granted to the mayor and citizens of Drogheda. There were also the houses of St. James and St. Bennett, respecting which, nothing particular is recorded. In 1641, Drogheda suffered most severely, being closely besieged by the rebels, and as gallantly defended by Sir Henry Tichburne, dispatched to its relief on the fourth of November, and appointed its governor. On the third of December, the besieged made a successful sally in quest of forage, of which there was a great scarcity, and returned with a great store of corn and cattle; after the consumption of provisions, thus precariously obtained, the garrison and townsmen were reduced to the utmost extremity by famine, of which circumstance the besiegers were accurately informed, and entertained very sanguine hopes of a speedy surrender; but the sight of a convoy plentifully stored with all necessaries for the relief of the inhabitants languishing and pining under all the horrors of famine, frustrated all their hopes, and so exasperated Sir Phelim O'Neil, that he resolved, on the second of February, to storm the town and take it by scalade; but after a sanguinary conflict, he was bravely repulsed. On the fifth of March Lord Moore made a sally, which so disconcerted the rebels, that their general, Sir Phelim O'Neil, was induced to raise the siege with precipitation, even before the approach of the Duke of Ormond despatched by government with sufficient forces to relieve the garrison. The miseries patiently endured by the garrison and the loyal inhabitants during the long and close investment of the town, are pathetically recorded in a diary written by the Rev. N. Barnard.

an eye witness and a fellow sufferer of all the privations voluntarily submitted to, rather than yield to a fanatic hord of superstitious and sanguinary rabble. Oliver Cromwell tarnished the splendour of his military atchievements by wantonly massacreing the garrison and inhabitants, after he had made himself master of the town. The roads from Slane, Duleck, and the Naul, unite on the south side of the river to the left, and six roads issue from the northern extremity of the town. Within two miles of Drogheda, an obelisk is erected in commemoration of a splendid victory obtained by King William the Third, over James the Second and his Irish adherents, on the first of July 1690. This town gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Moore, and returns one member to the united Parliament. A road winds to the right, along the northern bank of the Boyne, to Clogher-Head; on this road are situated the villages of Bankstown, Balloy, Tirmorfeckan, and Dardes Rath. On the road leading from Drogheda to Castlebellingham, at the twenty-sixth mile-stone, are the ruins of Cairntown Castle, situated on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ferrard.*

Beaulieu,	Port,	Parsonstown,
Clogher,	Rathdrummin,	Drumshallon,
Clonmore,	Termonfeckin,	Mellifont,
Disert,	Carrick,	Newtown,
Mayne,	Collan,	Salterstown,
Monasterboyce,	Dunany,	Tulloghallen,
Moylary,	Marlinstown,	Dunleer.

On this side of the twenty-seventh mile-stone lie the ruins of Ballymakenny church on the right. At the twenty-eighth mile-stone, is situated Drumshallon Church on the left; here a cross road runs right and left. On this side of the thirtieth mile-stone, is situated the small village of Grange Bellew; a cross road on the left, leads to Dunleer, another on the right, to Clogher Head. Here stands Rath Church, situated on the right; at the thirtieth mile-stone is situated, on the right, Barmeath, the charming mansion of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. encircled with an extensive and well planted demesne. A little farther on, stands the Church on the right, and at a small distance more to the right, is situated Clonmore Church.



*Parishes in the Barony of Atherdee or Ardee.*

Drumcar,	Philipstown,	Richardstown,
Cappoge,	Ardee,	Shenlis,
Clonkeene,	Charlestown,	Smermore,
Dromyn,	Kildemock,	Stabannon,
Gernanstown,	Mapustown,	Stickillen,
Kilsorran,	Mossstown,	Tallinstown.

At the thirty second mile-stone, lie the ruins of Glide Mouth Castle, situated on the right; at the thirty third mile-stone the road crosses the river Dee. Castlebellingham, distant thirty-four miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a very pleasant village, agreeably situated on the River Lagan; here ale of a very fine quality is brewed. The road from Dunleer unites on the left; at the lower extremity of the town, a road issues on the left, leading to Louth; at Greenmount, near this town, there is a Danish rath, on an eminence commanding a very extensive prospect.

*Parishes in the Barony of Louth.*

Derver,	Killincool,	Mansfieldstown.
Dromiskin,	Louth,	

At the thirty-sixth mile-stone, stands Dromiskin Church, on the right, where there is a round tower.

*Lurgan Green*,—Distant thirty-seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a neat smart village, situated on the river Fane; here the road from Ardee unites on the left; at an inconsiderable distance to the left, is situated Clermount, an elegant seat, the property of the Earl of Clermount; at the thirty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road from Ardee unites on the left, and Hainstown Church is situated on the left. On this side of the thirty-ninth mile-stone is situated Haggardstown Church on the right, near the sea shore.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dundalk.*

Ballybarrack,	Heynstown,	Ballymascanlin,
Baronstown,	Kene,	Haggardstown,
Dunbyn,	Carlingford,	Philipstown,
Foghart,	Dundalk,	Roach.

*Dundalk*,—Distant forty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is the shire and assizes town of this County; it is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, at the mouth of a bay in the Irish Channel, having a fine harbour; it is a large, ancient, populous and opulent town, consisting of one wide street, nearly a mile long, from which many streets and lanes diverge. Its public buildings are a fine market-house, a court house, a goal, a barrack, and a charter school, liberally endowed by Lord Clanbrissil; it is most advantageously situated for a very extensive inland trade. The only cambrick manufacture established in Ireland is carried on here; it was anciently a walled town, but is now dismantled: it was originally composed of towers and castles, which have been long since demolished to make room for more commodious habitations. In the reign of Edward the II. it was a royal city, and the last place in which a monarch of Ireland was actually crowned and resided; as according to Spencer, Robert de Bruce, King of Scotland, embracing the opportunity afforded by the dissensions fomented against Edward, by the refractory barons, despatched his brother Edward to Ireland, with some Scottish forces: these were quickly reinforced by the disaffected Irish, who joyfully sallied from their woods, and fastnesses to join the invader. This motly group of insurgents and foreigners committed all manner of excesses wherever they approached, sacking, plundering and spoiling every corporate town of the English pale which fell into their hands, until they arrived at Dundalk, where this adventurer was crowned and proclaimed King: here he resided for nearly a year, until Edward's English affairs permitted him to attend to the distracted situation of Ireland, whither he sent Lord Bermingham, with sufficient forces to exterminate the intruder, who accordingly encountered him near Dundalk, quickly vanquished his forces, and slew the invader, who thus lost his life and his crown in the conflict. The Castle was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641, It gave the title of Baron to the family of Georges, and returns one member to the united Parliament. Lord Roden has an elegant seat contiguous to the town. Its monastic institutions before the reformation, were a priory for Cross-bearers, following the order of St. Augustin, and dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by Bertram de Verdon, Lord of the town.—About the latter part of Henry the Second's reign, Queen Elizabeth granted this priory, with all its valuable possessions, to Henry Draycot and his heirs in capite, at a trifling annual rent, Irish

currency. Gray Friary was erected on the east side of the town, by the Lord John deVerdon, in the reign of Henry the Third. The east window of the church was deemed an elegant specimen of neat and curious workmanship. This friary and all its appurtenances, were granted by Henry the Eighth to James Brandon in capite.—The roads from Louth and Carrickmacross unite on the left. From the northern extremity of the town issue the roads branching to Armagh, Newry and Carlingford; the road leading from Dundalk to Armagh, at the forty-second mile-stone, forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Castleblaney, and the other on the right, runs to Armagh. At the forty-third mile-stone are the ruins of Balbriggan Castle; on the right a cross road on the left, leads to Mount-Hill. At the forty-fourth mile-stone, the ruins of Roch Castle, are situated on the left. At the forty-fifth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left, and the ruins of an old castle lie on the right; here the county terminates in this direction. On the road passing from Dundalk to Newry, a little beyond the forty-second mile-stone, a road branches off, on the left, leading to Market-Hill, and another winding on the right, leads to Carlingford. At the forty-third mile-stone, are the ruins of Faughart Church on the left, and a little beyond the forty-fourth mile-stone, the county terminates in this direction. On the road leading from Dundalk to Carlingford, at the forty-fourth mile-stone, stands Ballymascalon Village, pleasantly situated on the Janesborough river. A cross road on the left, leads to Newry. At the forty-fifth mile-stone, is situated Bellurgan Park; pleasantly extending along the sea shore. At the forty-eighth mile-stone, stands Piedmont on the left, a beautiful residence, the property of the Earl of Clermont; a little farther on, are the ruins of an old castle on the left, and the ruins of an old church on the right. At the fifty-first mile-stone the ruins of an old castle, lie on the left, and the pleasant demesne of Irish Grange is situated on the right.

	(Miles)
Drogheda . . . . .	— 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunleer . . . . .	7 30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlebellingham . . . . .	4 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lurgan Green . . . . .	3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dundalk . . . . .	3 40 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. The road running along the sea leads to Castlebellingham, without touching at Dunleer.



*Carlingford*,—Distant fifty one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is an inconsiderable town, pleasingly situated on a bay of the same name, remarkable for producing fine flavoured oysters, of which vast quantities are sent every season to Dublin. The harbour is deep and spacious, where the largest ship may anchor in safety, being sheltered by the adjacent lofty mountains; but these local advantages are more than counterbalanced by the dangerous rocks, which obstruct a secure refuge in tempestuous weather, and therefore, like the Sybel's grotto, it is avoided by the sea-beaten mariners. Here are the ruins of a very strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John in 1210, boldly situated on a solid rock, washed by the sea; the walls of this edifice were eleven feet thick. It commanded a very strong pass between the northern and southern counties by means of a narrow causeway, constructed over an impassable bog. The rays of the setting sun are intercepted from the inhabitants of this town by the intervening elevation of the adjacent mountains, for a considerable time before it descends below the horizon. At the opposite extremity of the town still exist the ruinous fragments of a monastery, founded in 1305 by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, for Dominican preachers, under the invocation of St. Malachy. The visible demarcation of its limits, still existing, proves it to have been a sumptuous and magnificent structure. Henry the Eighth granted this monastic establishment, with all its immunities, exemptions, and possessions, to Nicholas Bagnel, in capite for ever, without any rent whatsoever. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of Carpenter, now created Earl of Tyrconnel, and was a borough previous to the Union. The road from Newry unites on the left. This wild, rocky and mountainous promontory is thickly interspersed with ancient castles, mounds and raths, erected to protect the possessions of the successive proprietors, who seem to have been well aware of its natural advantages to secure a permanent establishment, and therefore have left ample records of their industry, to testify the sagacity of their speculation. The road passing from Drogheda to Dunleer, on this side of the twenty-seventh mile-stone, forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Ardee, and the other on the right to Dunleer. At the twenty eighth mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and Caterstown demesne is situated on the right. At the twenty-ninth mile-stone, under a lofty hill stands Stonehouse romantic demesne; a cross road runs to the right.

	(Miles.)
Dundalk . . . . .	—   40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballymascanlan . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carlingford . . . . .	8   51 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Dunleer*,—Distant thirty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is an ancient decayed village, situated on a streamlet flowing into the river Dee. It was a borough previous to the Union: two cross roads run to right and two to the left; at the thirty-first mile-stone a road branching off on the right, leads to Castlebellingham; at the thirty-second mile-stone, the road crosses the river Dee; a cross road runs right and left, and Clintinstown church is situated on the left: a little farther on, the road forks into two branches; that on the right leads to Castlebellingham, and the other on the left, to the mill of Louth. At the thirty-fifth mile-stone a cross road on the right, leads to Dundalk; at the thirty-seventh mile-stone, a cross road on the right leads to Dundalk, and another on the left to Ardee; at the thirty-eighth mile-stone the road forks into two branches; that on the left branches towards Castle Blaney, and the other on the right leads to the town of Louth, which is distant thirty-nine miles from Dublin Castle. Though a place of great antiquity which gives name to the barony, it is now a decayed village. Here St. Patrick founded an abbey for St. Mochteus, a Britain, who, according to M'Geoghegan, lived to the incredible age of three hundred years and three days, (Credat Judæas Apella.) On the same authority it is asserted, that one hundred bishops and three hundred presbyters, all eminently distinguished for piety and learning, were educated in a school established in this abbey. In 998, Murreartagh son of Donnell King of Ireland, pillaged the abbies of Louth, and Drumshallon, then possessed by the Danes, many of whom were slaughtered. In 981, the steeple of Louth was blown down. In 1043, Andalus O'Ruaire pillaged Louth and all the adjacent district; but the indignation of the holy saints Mochteus and Ronan, at such sacrilege amply revenged the injury, having caused the plunderer to be assassinated by a mean fellow, named Little Art. It is rather marvellous that the same overruling influence of these tutelary guardians did not preserve the steeple from the effects of the storm, and the sacrilege committed by King Donnell's son. In 1111, this abbey was consumed by fire. In 1148, the abbey was consumed in a general conflagration. On the scite of the abbey a priory for canons regular was erected at the joint expense

of the Bishop of Clogher, and Prince of Orgeal, which was consecrated by Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, and appointed a sanctuary. Louth was frequently sacked and pillaged. In 1242, a chapter was held here by the Archbishop of Armagh, at which all the abbots, priors, and regular canons in the kingdom were collected, and many holy relics exhibited to edify the people. In 1488, the Prior being concerned in the rebellion fomented in favour of Lambert Symnell, received the king's pardon. This rich monastery, with all its extensive possessions, was granted at its suppression, by Henry the Eighth to Oliver Plunket, Baron of Louth. A cross road on the left leads to the mill of Louth and another on the right runs to Dundalk. On the road leading from Drogheda to Ardee, at the twenty-seventh mile-stone, lie the ruins of Monasterboyce Abbey, founded at a very early period by St. Bœtius, son of Bronate. In 1097 this abbey was destroyed by fire. Here are the ruins of two Chapels, whose structure evince their antiquity. On the south side of the Church, stand two crosses, one of which named St. Boyne's Cross, is ornamented with figures rudely engraven; the inscription nearly defaced, is in the Irish characters. It is deemed the most ancient religious relic now extant in Ireland. Near the west end of the chapel is a round tower, one hundred and ten feet high, still in a very fine state of preservation. At the twenty-eighth mile-stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Collon*,—Distant twenty-nine miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a neat well built little town, having a fine church adorned with an handsome spire and steeple. Here a stocking manufactory is established under the patronage of the Right Honorable John Foster, an enlightened statesman, and the liberal promoter of our great national staple commodity, the linen manufacture. The demesne of Collon, contiguous to the town, is tastefully ornamented with extensive plantations. The roads from Slane and Dunleer meet at this town; two roads issue on the left, one leading to Kells, and the other to King's Court. The road leading to Ardee forks into two branches, one on the right and the other on the left; at the thirty-first mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left; at the thirty-second mile-stone, a cross road leads to the right; at the thirty-third mile-stone, a cross road on the left, runs to Drumcondra: on this side of the thirty-fourth mile-stone the road from Slane unites on the left. At the next end of the town, the roads from Kells, Callon, and Dunleer unite.



	(Miles.)
Drogheda	— 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Collon	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 29 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ardee	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mill of Louth	5 39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corcreah	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 41 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Ardee*,—Distant thirty-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on the river Dee: it was anciently a walled town, though now much fallen into decay. Here a strong castle was erected by Thomas Peppard, Lord of Ardee. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Brabazon, Earls of Meath, and was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish parliament. In 1207, the same Roger Lord of Ardee, founded an hospital for crouched friars or cross-bearers, following the rule of St. Augustin, for the good of his own, his wife's, father's, mother's and brother's souls, who it seems, by this stipulation, and on such specified conditions with heaven, were to be exempted from spiritual regeneration, and purgatorial tortures. Thus, as rich sinners may evade eternal reprobation, sometimes wealthy knaves escape the gallows. In 1215 great immunities were granted to this hospital by charter. In 1340, King Edward the Third confirmed all the former privileges and charters of this house. This great establishment, with all its possessions, was granted by King James the First to Sir Garret Moore, by letters patent. In the reign of Edward the First, a Carmelite friary was founded here, to which Ralph Peppard granted certain annual charitable allowances. In 1313, the church of this friary, filled with men, women and children, was consumed to ashes by the Scots and Irish commanded by Edward Bruce. Three roads issue from the lower end of the town, one leading to Carrickmacross; the direct road runs to Castleblaney, and another inclining to the right leads to Dundalk. Near Ardee there is a magnificent mount of considerable elevation, named Castle Guard. It is apparently artificial; its perpendicular height is about ninety feet, its circumference at the foundation is about six hundred feet, and at the summit it is about an hundred and forty feet. It is surrounded by a deep and wide trench. It is tastefully planted, which gives it a picturesque and romantic appearance. On this side of the thirty-seventh mile-stone, stands Charlestown Church: a cross road runs right and left; at the thirty-eighth mile-stone a cross road runs to the right.

*Mill of Louth*.—An inconsiderable village, pleasantly situated on the river Lagan, is distant thirty-nine miles and a half from Dublin Castle; here the road from Dunleer unites on the right, and a road branching off, on the right, stretches towards Dundalk; at the forty-first mile-stone a cross road on the right, leads to Dundalk, on this side of the forty-second mile-stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Carrickmacross: and another on the right, runs to Dundalk; on this side of the forty-third mile-stone the county terminates in this direction. On the road leading from Drogheda to Slane, on the northern bank of the river Boyne, an obelisk is erected at the second mile-stone from Drogheda, in commemoration of the splendid achievement, already noticed; at the fourth mile-stone, a streamlet separating the counties of Louth and Eastmeath, bounds the county in this direction. This county, although very limited in the extent of its dimensions, being deemed the smallest county in Ireland, has been the theatre of many sanguinary conflicts between the different invaders and the struggling natives in effectually combating to retain an exclusive possession. The fragments of the numerous monastic institutions still existing, faithfully record the pious superstition which checked this ferocious barbarity of boundless ambition, as the erroneous maxim artfully inculcated, that the erection of a splendid temple, dedicated to the Deity, would expiate crimes however wantonly and deliberately committed, induced illustrious robbers to sacrifice a portion of their spoils to insure the salvation of their souls. Thus conscious guilt excited terror, which produced that multiplicity of religious edifices, so profusely scattered in all directions over this fair island; and as necessity dictated the cultivation of geometrical calculation in the muddy plains of Egypt, so the subtle policy of priest-craft, introduced architectural science, as the most effectual means to subjugate a credulous multitude under the influence of spiritual dominion. Thus abbies were multiplied, and warriors were terrified. However, by this discordant combination of dissimilar causes, mankind were civilized, and the arts and sciences gradually succeeded military slaughter. The selfish ambition of the priesthood magically operated on the imagination of the vulgar, and the restless disposition of human nature was insensibly diverted to more peaceful habits and industrious occupations; the reverence with which these holy mansions were generally adored, materially contributed to preserve the most precious records of antiquity, which must have otherwise been irrevocably destroyed. This

consideration induces an involuntary connivance at the deficiency of the title by which possession was originally obtained, as the splendid liberality of an usurper reconciles the subject to the mortifying humiliation of innovation. The linen manufactory is most flourishingly established in every portion of this thickly inhabited county. It is unnecessary to descant on the variety of soil which a chain of high grounds, gradually ascending from the sea coast generally exhibits, as it must be light on the summits, and rich in the valleys. The mountainous tracts are situated between Dundalk and Carlingford, whose soil is invariably moor, or mossy peat, where naked rocks do not exclusively occupy the surface.



*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month of the year.*

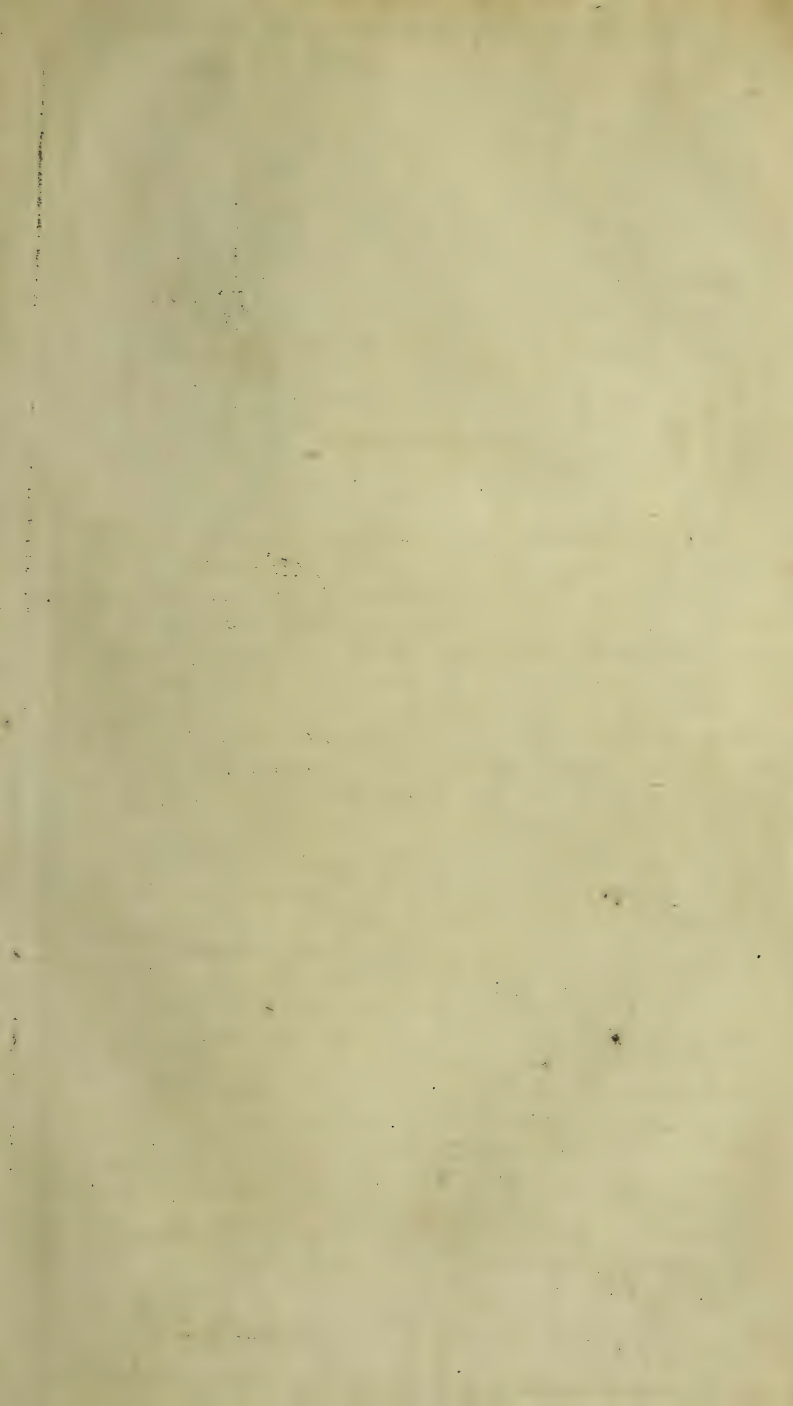
<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
	<i>Feb.</i>		
Mullaghrew - - -	2	Lurgangreen - - -	25
Foggart - - - -	12	Mullaghrew - - -	26
Dundalk - - - -	22	Annagossan - - -	27
			<i>August.</i>
	<i>March.</i>	Mullaghrew - - -	15
Mullaghrew - - -	17	Ardee - - - -	20
Annagossan - - -	17	Drogheda - - -	26
Mullaghrew - - -	25	Dundalk - - - -	27
Louth - - - -	28		
			<i>Sep.</i>
	<i>April.</i>	Mullaghrew - - -	8
Mullaghrew - - -	19	Dunleer - - - -	19
Castlebellingham -	20		
Ravinsdale - - -	23		<i>Oct.</i>
		Ravensdale - - -	1
	<i>May.</i>	Carlingford - - -	10
Mullaghrew - - -	1	Castlebellingham -	10
Annagossan - - -	7	Drumcashel - - -	12
Collon - - - -	10	Mullaghrew - - -	18
Drogheda - - - -	12	Rochdale - - - -	20
Dunleer - - - -	14	Collon - - - -	20
Dundalk - - - -	17	Ardee - - - -	23
Drumcashel - - -	19	Dundalk - - - -	25
Lurgangreen - - -	21	Drogheda - - - -	29
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Ardee - - - -	6	Annagossan - - -	8
Mullaghrew - - -	17	Lurgangreen - - -	11
Rochdale - - - -	20	Ravensdale - - -	12
Drogheda - - - -	22	Mullaghrew - - -	16
Collon - - - -	29	Collon - - - -	24
	<i>July.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Castletown - - -	5	Dunleer - - - -	11
Dunleer - - - -	5	Dundalk - - - -	13
Dundalk - - - -	5	Ardee - - - -	17
Ravensdale - - -		Mullaghrew - - -	21

## COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

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THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD is bounded on the north by the river Suir, which separates it from the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, on the east by its own harbour, which divides it from the County of Wexford; on the south by the ocean; and on the west by the County of Cork. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty-eight Irish miles, and from east to west about fifteen Irish miles. Its surface contains 262,800 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains and waste: it consists of seven Baronies, Gualtiere, Middle Third, Upper Third, Glancherry, Decies without Drum, Decies within Drum, Coshmore and Coshbride. Waterford City, with its liberties, constitutes a distinct county in itself: it is divided into seventy-four parishes; the surface is rough, rocky, and mountainous; its soil varies accordingly, passing through all the gradations from rich loam to moory and mossy peat. The vallies are fertile and luxurious.

*Waterford City*,—Distant seventy-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is situated on the south side of the river Suir. It is an episcopal see, and is governed by a mayor, sheriffs, and recorder. Its lately erected Cathedral adorned with an elegant steeple, is a chaste model of modern architecture; the episcopal palace is also a fine structure, built of hewn-stone, and double fronted. The other public edifices are constructed in a splendid stile of elegance, and essentially contribute to ornament the city. There are three parochial churches, besides the cathedral, four Roman Catholic Chapels, and other diffe-



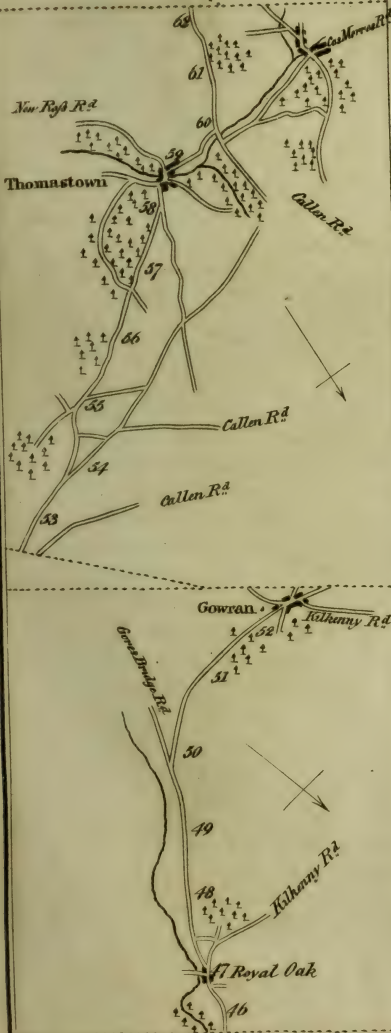




Dublin  
as in the Road  
TO  
Donaghadee



Waterford



A hand-drawn map of the Carrickfergus area, showing roads, rivers, and numbered locations. Roads include Dunmore Rd, Passage Rd, New Rd, Ballyshan Rd, Carrick Rd, Mullinarat, and Tammish Rd. Rivers include Grassy Fawn and Carrick. Numbered locations are 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73. The map also shows a large building complex near the center and various small structures marked with crosses.

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rent places of divine worship for various other sects; its white glass and other manufactories, are in a flourishing condition; its exports of beef, butter, hides, tallow, pork, corn, are very considerable, to which an extensive inland navigation by means of the rivers Suir, Nore and Barrow, materially contributes, as also to make a brisk demand for foreign commodities in the several rich towns and flourishing counties through which these rivers flow. This city employs about seventy vessels in the Newfoundland trade, whence they sail to the West Indies and return richly freighted with the luxurious productions of these tropical climates. The number of large hogs weekly slaughtered during the season, exceeds 3,000 on an average. The quantity of butter annually exported from this port exceeds 80,000 casks: these two articles alone, form a tolerable specimen of the other branches of export commodities shipped from this city. Its numerous charitable institutions are well conducted and liberally supported. The private dwellings lately erected, are built in a corresponding stile with the other modern improvements, rapidly increasing: many of its streets were originally very narrow, an inconvenience which can only be gradually remedied. Here are a fine court-house, exchange, custom-house, goal, tholsel, theatre, coffee-house, barracks, and assembly rooms. Here the county assizes are held, and the county members elected. It returns one member to the United Parliament. The harbour is deep and spacious; its entrance is effectually protected by Duncannon Fort; packet boats are established between this port and Milford-haven, for the convenient intercourse of the south of Ireland with great Britain. The quay, about half a mile long, is considered the most beautiful in Europe, where the largest vessels may conveniently load and unload, and at a small distance continue constantly afloat. A fine wooden bridge has been erected here to facilitate an uninterrupted communication with the counties of Wexford and Kilkenny. This City gives the title of Earl to the family of Talbot, also of Viscount to the family of Lumley, and of Marquis to the Earl of Tyrone. Waterford was originally built in 879, but was totally destroyed in 981: it was considerably enlarged by Strongbow in 1171; and Henry the Seventh granted very extensive liberties to the citizens for their attachment to his person, against the pretensions of Perkin Warbeck. Richard the Second landed, and was crowned here in 1399. In 1690, James the Second embarked here for France, after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne. It was twice visited by King William the Third, who confirmed

all its privileges. Several towers and castles have been formerly erected here, one of which, named Reginald's tower, still remains, supposed to have been built by the son of Ivorus the Danish King. Strongbow converted it into a prison for refractory Irish and Danish chieftains. In 1663, it was made a military store repository. The present barracks are erected on the scite of an ancient square fort, encompassed with a moat. The cathedral dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was originally founded by the Danes or Ostmen, of which Malchus was consecrated the first bishop. Cromwell, in the splendid and irresistible career of his military achievements, besieged and subdued this city, although fortified and walled in the strongest manner that the then imperfect knowledge of fortification deemed requisite for security and protection: its monastic institutions previous to the Reformation, were the Priory of St. Catherin's, founded by the Ostmen, for Augustinian Canons of the congregation of St. Victor. In 1111, this city was destroyed by fire. Edward Poer, the last prior, at its suppression, was siezed of the impropriate tithes of Baluaclogh, and two parts of the tithes of Balleigarry, in Tanniswood, in the County of Tipperary, which now constitute a considerable portion of the estate possessed by the Digby family. Queen Elizabeth granted this priory, with various portions of its extensive possessions, to Elizabeth Butler, Alias Sherlock. The priory of St. John the Evangelist, was founded by John Earl of Morton, in the suburbs of the city, in 1185, for monks of the order of St. Benedict. Peter De Fonte was a munificent benefactor to this house. In 1315, King Edward the Second granted a charter to this priory, which, with sundry possessions thereto pertaining, was at its suppression, granted to William Wyse and his heirs male, at the annual rent of a Knight's fee upon application of the citizens to King Henry the Third.—In 1226, he granted his royal approbation, that a waste piece of ground, late the scite of an ancient tower, should be selected for the erection of the monastery of St. Saviour. This monastery called the Black Friars, constitutes the present Court House. King Henry the Eighth granted this friary, with all its extensive possessions, to James White in capite for ever, at the annual rent of four shillings, Irish currency. Franciscan friary destined for conventual Franciscans, was founded by Lord Hugh Purcel. In 1240, Henry the Third, and afterwards Edward the First, granted some inconsiderable aids to the support of this abbey; the steeple is still entire; at the suppression of this abbey, Henry the

Eighth, divided its possessions between Patrick Walsh and David Bailiffe,

*Parishes in the Liberties of Waterford.*

Killoteran,                      Waterford,                      Kilbarry.

A road issuing on the left from Waterford, runs along the south bank of the river Suir, to Passage: about a mile from Waterford, a cross road sweeps off to the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Gualtiere.*

Corbally,	Kilsaintlaurence,	Kilmacleague,
Crook,	Moneminter,	Kilmacomb,
Faithleag,	Ballinakill,	Rathmoylan.
Kilcarragh,	Ballygunner,	
Kilcop,	Killea,	

*Passage*,—Is situated six miles to the east of Waterford, and lies at the foot of a steep hill, on the summit of which, a church is erected. In the roads 500 vessels may ride in safety: the piers are constructed on the scite of an old block house, formerly mounted with many guns, and placed under the command of the governor of Duncannon Fort, which is situated at about a league's distance on the Wexford side of the harbour. In 1649, Cromwell sent a small detachment to reduce the place, which service, after a feeble resistance, was effectually accomplished. In 1663, the the Duke of Ormond was appointed governor of the fort and town of Passage for life; the projection of the hill intercepts the sun's rays from the town for a considerable portion of the day, particularly in winter.

*Parishes in the Barony of Middle Third.*

Drumcannon,	Kilronan,	Reisk,
Islandakean,	Lisnakill,	Donkill,
Kilbride,	Kilmeadone,	Newcastle.

		(Miles.)
Waterford	. . . . .	—   74½
Tramore	. . . . .	6   80½



On the road leading from Waterford to Tramore, on this side of the third mile-stone, is situated the well planted demesne of Ballinamoan: at the fourth mile-stone, stands Drumcannon church, on the left.

*Tramore*,—Distant eighty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and six from Waterford, is a very neat regular, well built village, situated on a broad, open, and dangerous bay, in St. George's Channel, often fatally mistaken for Waterford harbour in tempestuous and hazy weather, to the utter destruction of both vessel and mariners. This delightful village is considered the best bathing place on the eastern coast in the south of Ireland, and is much frequented in the summer season. Here a handsome market house is erected for the accomodation, and a neat assembly room, for the amusement of its numerous fashionable visitors. There is also a billiard table where the gentleman may lounge in rainy weather. From Tramore a road sweeps off on the right, running along the coast to Dungarvan, on which road many fishing villages, and hamlets are situated, but no place, or town of consequence sufficiently remarkable to attract the traveller's notice. On the road leading from waterford to Dungarvan, at the third mile-stone, are situated Killottery church and charter school on the right. At the fourth mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right runs to Carrick, and the other on the left, to Dangarvan; here also is situated the beautiful seat of Mount Congreve, commanding an extensive prospect over the river, majestically flowing underneath, and covered with numerous craft, passing between Waterford, Carrick and Clonmel. On this side of the eighth mile-stone, are the ruins of Newcastle Church, situated on the left; at the tenth mile-stone, stands Newtown Inn; here are the ruins of an old church situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Upper Third.*

Clonegan,	Disert,	Kilmoleran,
Fenoagh,	Guilcagh,	Mothel,
Ballylameen,	Kilbarrymeadon,	Rathcormuck.

*Kilmacthomas*,—Distant eighty-three miles and three fourths from Dublin Castle, and eleven miles and three fourths from Waterford city, is a pleasant village, agreeably situated on the river Maghan. Here is a small barrack, fitted up for the

accommodation of twenty soldiers; here also stood a fine castle erected by the family of Power. In 1643, Sir Charles Vavasor reduced this castle with many others situated in the eastern districts of the county. The road from Carrick unites on the right; a road issuing on the left, leads to Bonmahon; at the sixteenth mile-stone, the road crosses the river Tay: here the ruins of Fox's Castle lie on the left: at the seventeenth mile-stone, are the ruins of Ballycheroge Castle situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Decies without Drum.*

Kilrush,	Kilgobenet,	Seskennan,
Affane,	Kilmolash,	Stradbally,
Clonea,	Kilrossanty,	Whitechurch,
Colligan,	Modeligo,	Villierstown.
Dungarvan,	Ringonagh,	
Fews,	Rossmere,	

At the twentieth mile-stone, a road branches off on the left leading to Abbeyside: here the road from Tramore unites; on this side of the twenty-third mile-stone, the road crosses the Colligan river, where the road issuing from Dungarvan unites on the left.

*Dungarvan*,—Distant one-hundred miles from Dublin Castle, and twenty-one from Waterford City, is a large populous well built town, very conveniently situated on the southern side of a bay of the same name: it is deemed the largest fishing town in Ireland. Here is a barrack for two companies of foot: vast quantities of potatoes are shipped from this town for the Dublin Market, and likewise birch-brooms, jocosely stiled cargoes of fruit and timber: it has a good market and session house. The barrack is situated on the scite of an old castle, erected by King John, which was afterwards seized and repaired by the Desmond family. This castle was vested in the crown, by act of parliament, passed in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. This town was incorporated about the year 1463; its privileges were renewed and its charter confirmed by James the First, for the loyalty, attachment, and fidelity, manifested by the inhabitants during the rebellion fomented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is governed by a sovereign, recorder, and twelve brethren, annually elected: the admiralty of the harbour was



vested in the sovereign, with a similar jurisdiction as the mayor of Bristol enjoyed. This charter was renewed in 1659, by Richard Cromwell, during the short period of his protectorship. In 1689, James the Second, after his abdication, renewed the charter, and extended the former privileges, but this royal favour proved an useless boon to the citizens, as its validity would not be admitted by King William the Third. The several ruins still existing, evince that splendid monastic institutions were founded here. In the seventh century an abbey of regular canons was founded by St. Garbhan, a disciple of St. Firbar, of which edifice no vestige now remains. Thomas, Lord Offaly, who was justiciary of Ireland, in 1295, founded an Augustinian friary, for Eremites; this institution was richly endowed by the family of Magrath. Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of this friary, with its sundry possessions, to Roger Dalton, for a trifling annual rent: it was situated on the other side of the water, opposite the town; the remaining fragments prove it to have been a neat light Gothic structure; the steeple above sixty feet high, is supported by a curious vault; its cells occupied a very considerable space. Near the altar, on the north side of the church, is situated the tomb of Donald Magrath, who was interred here in the year 1400; here an hospital for lepers was erected and endowed, under the invocation of St. Bridgid; it returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. This town is much frequented in the summer and bathing season by fashionable visitors. On the road passing from Dungarvan to Youghal, at the first mile-stone, a road sweeping off on the right, leads to Cappoquin; on this side of the fifth mile-stone is situated White Church on the left, and a cross road runs to the right. About a mile from this church, there is a stupenduous cavern, called the Pigeon Hole, to which there is an easy descent by a narrow declivity of about fifty feet, opening into a large cave, above one hundred and fifty feet long, from which a small chamber diverges near the entrance; through this chamber a subterraneous river flows in a natural aqueduct, excavated in a solid rock; this river sinks under ground at Ballinacourty, and passing through this cave, emerges again at Knockane, about a mile from the place where it first disappeared; various chambers radiate from the principal cave, on the right and left, the entrances to which chambers are very intricate, but the fantastical crystalizations they exhibit, amply repay the difficulties encountered by prying curiosity to explore nature's magnificent operations in her most hidden recesses.



	(Miles)	
Waterford . . . . .	—	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmacthomas . . . . .	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dungarvan . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in Decies within Drum.*

Aglish, Clashmore,	Ardmore, Kinsalebeg,	Ballymacart, Lisgennan.
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At the sixth mile-stone from Dungarvan, a cross road runs right and left: the direct road runs along a chain of mountains, situated on the left, to Dromana, the splendid residence of the Earl of Grandison, whence the road inclining to the left, leads to the ferry, communicating with Youghal. A little beyond the third mile-stone, on the road leading from Dungarvan to Cappoquin, the road from Clonmell unites on the right; a little beyond the fourth mile-stone, are situated the ruins of Capuck Castle, to the left; at the fifth mile-stone, the road crosses the Finisk river; at the sixth mile-stone, the road from Clonmell unites on the right, and a road issues on the left, leading to Youghal. At the eighth mile-stone, a road from Clonmell unites on the right, and a cross road runs on the left, leading to Aglish village, distant one hundred and one miles from Dublin Castle, where there exist the remains of an ancient square enclosure, consisting of a high wall having towers at each angle: on the south side there is a gate-way protected by a portcullis; loop holes have been fixed along the walls, over which the battlements seem to have been erected; the towers are the only parts of the fortification that appear to have been roofed; this fortress most probably was erected previous to the invention of gunpowder, and before the discovery of fire arms. Tradition imputes its construction to King John, to secure a communication between the counties of Cork and Waterford. Within a mile of this village are the venerable ruins of a fine ancient abbey.

*Clashmore*.—Is an inconsiderable village, distant one hundred and four miles from Dublin Castle; here an abbey for canons regular was founded in the seventh century: by St. Cronan Mechua. The lands of which at its suppression were granted in fee farm to Sir Walter Raleigh. At the one hundred and fifth mile-stone, are the ruins of an old castle, situated between the road and the Black Water; at the one hundred and eighth mile

stone, the mountain road from Dungarvan, already noticed, unites on the left at Kingsalebeg Church; whence the ferry across the Black Water conveys to Youghal; a cross road on the left, winds along the sea coast to Ardmore Head, situated four miles to the east of Youghal. Ardmore, although now a poor hamlet, was anciently an episcopal see, where the fragments of two ancient churches still exist, one of which situated on a cliff near the sea, appears to have been the first erected, the other, situated about a mile north-west of the former, seems to be very ancient; the pillars supporting an handsome Gothic arch, which separates the chancel from the body of the church, appear more massy than those of the Tuscan order, a very presumptive testimony of its antiquity; the chancel is roofed and is used for divine worship: on the west of the church, Adam and Eve, the tree and the serpent, and the judgment of Solomon are delineated, in alto relievo, on free-stone. These efforts of art, however rude, are venerable for their antiquity, and prove that sculpture was known in Ireland in the fifth century, previous to which period, this church was erected, as appears from irrefragible records. Near this church stands a fine round tower, upwards of one hundred feet high, and forty-five feet in circumference. In the church-yard, there is a small low building, called the Dormitory of St. Declan. On the road leading from Waterford to Carrick, a little beyond the fourth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle, situated between the road and the river Suir; at the fifth mile stone stands Kilmaiden Church, on the right, and an intended line of a new road, leading to Clonmel, is marked on the left; at the ninth mile stone, a little beyond the pleasant rivulet of Portlaw, the road forks into two branches, that on the left running through the extensive demesne of Curraghmore, the residence of the Marquiss of Waterford, which, for beauty and variety of rural scenery cannot be surpassed in any part of the united kingdom; in embellishing its natural advantages, all the efforts of art, united with taste, have been liberally exerted by the munificence of the noble proprietors. Curraghmore House stands on the scite of an old castle, originally erected by the family, part of which still remains; the present mansion was built in 1700; Sir Richard Le Poer was created Baron Le Poer and Curraghmore in 1535, whose descendant Richard, Le Poer, was created Viscount Decies, and Earl of Tyrone in 1673; he was succeeded by his son John, who dying without issue in 1693, the title and honours of the family devolved on his brother James, by whose death in 1704, without male issue, the title became extinct: his only daugh-



ter, Lady Catherine, having married Sir Marcus Beresford, Baronet, he was created Viscount Tyrone, by King George the First, and thus the ancient family distinctions were revived in the female branch. From such an ancient stock of noble ancestry, the present Marquis of Waterford is descended. The right hand branch of the road, passing along the brow of a lofty mountain, commands an enchanting and extensive prospect of the river Suir, majestically rolling underneath, and of the thickly inhabited, highly cultivated, and well wooded county of Kilkenny, extending its verdant meads in rich profusion in all directions, as far as the eye can reach; the sides of the mountains, through which this romantic road passes, are delightfully fringed with copses of oak, gradually creeping towards their sterile and dusky summits: at the twelfth mile stone are the ruins of Tybroghery Castle, situated on the Kilkenny side of the river Suir, and a little farther on, the Curroghmore road unites on the left. No portion of this Island can exhibit a more picturesque and delightful journey than the distance intervening between Waterford and Carrick, either by the main road, or the more circuitous sweeping road, running through Curraghmore demesne, where the difference of the distance is more than compensated by the exquisite gratification derived from contemplating the diversified beauties with which this enchanting spot abounds. Carrick is distant fourteen miles and a half from Waterford, on the road passing from Carrick to Kilmacthomas. At the first mile stone, a road branches off on the right, running through the mountains to Cappoquin. At the third mile stone, lie the ruins of Muthel Church, on the left; at the fourth mile stone, the road crosses the Clodogh river, where the ruins of Clone Castle are situated on the right; at the fifth mile stone, the road from Portlaw unites on the left; at the sixth mile stone, a road running towards Newtown, branches off to the left. Kilmacthomas, already noticed, is distant eight miles and a half from Carrick on Suir, whence the road continues to Dungarvan, as already described.

*Parishes in the Barony of Glaneherry.*

*Kilronan.*

On the road passing between Clonmel and Cappoquin at the eighty-seven mile stone, a road running towards New-Castle, branches off on the right; on this side of the eighty eight mile



stone, are the ruins of an old castle, situated on the left; at the eighty eight mile stone, the road crosses the Four-mile Water river, where there is a small village of the same name. On this side of the ninety mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle, situated on the right; at the ninety-one mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Dungarvan, the other on the right, stretches towards Cappoquin. At the ninety four mile stone on the left hand Section, leading to Dungarvan, lies the ruins of an old castle situated on the right; at the ninety six mile stone are situated the Colligan mountains both right and left; on this side of the ninety-nine mile stone the road from Tramore, already described, unites on the left; at the hundred mile stone, by the Clonmel road, stands Dungarvan already described, on the right hand branch of the road passing from Clonmel to the towns of Dungarvan and Cappoquin; at the ninety four mile stone, a road branches off on the left, leading to Youghal; on this side of the ninety-five mile stone a cross road runs right and left; at the ninety seven mile stone a road branches off on the left, leading towards Youghal, by Aglish, already described, as situated on the Dungarvan road.

*Parishes in the Barony of Cashmore and Coshbride*

Macollop,  
Lismore,

Kilcroghan,  
Kilwaltermoy,

Rincrew,  
Tallow.

*Cappoquin*,—Distant ninety seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, and sixteen miles from Clonmel, is pleasantly situated on the Black Water river, over which a wooden bridge is erected; here are the ruins of an old castle, most advantageously situated; and commanding a most extensive prospect over the adjacent country. The date of its erection is not ascertained, but its construction is traditionally ascribed to the Fitzgerald family, proverbially turbulent intriguing, ambitious and disaffected; in the fanatic rebellion of the year 1641, it was provisionally defended by an English garrison, commanded by captain Hugh Croker, acting under the authority of the Earl of Cork. In the year 1642, Lord Broughill, after having relieved Knockmore, defeated a formidable column of rebels, strongly posted in its vicinity. In the year 1645 Lord Castlehaven subdued it, after an obstinate resistance. There is a cavalry barrack here. The road from Dungarvan unites on the left: a cross road issues on the left,

leading along the northern bank of the Black Water to Youghal Ferry: the direct road leads to Lismore, along the south bank of the Black Water.

*To Tallagh by Cappoquin.*

	(Miles.)
Cappoquin, . . . . .	97
Lismore, . . . . .	$2\frac{3}{4}$ 99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tallagh, . . . . .	4 103 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Lismore*,—Distant one hundred miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is agreeably situated on the southern bank of the Black Water, over which a solid stone bridge was erected at the private expense of his grace the Duke of Devonshire. The Castle, supposed to have been erected by King John in the year 1185, is boldly situated on the verge of a rock, rising perpendicularly from the Black Water; over the gate are affixed the arms of the first Earl of Cork; opposite the entrance is constructed a modern portico of Bath-stone in the Doric order; the several offices, which compose the two sides of the square, are still kept in repair; the principal edifices have been suffered to remain in a ruinous condition since the rebellion of the year 1641: at each angle of the square, a tower was erected, which angular bulwarks constitute irrefragible proof of its ancient magnificence. In the year 1139, this Castle was demolished by the Irish, who took it by surprize, but it was expeditiously recovered. The manor of Lismore Castle was granted by Miler Magrath Arch-bishop of Cashel and Bishop of Lismore, to Sir Walter Raleigh, whose title devolved by purchase on Sir Richard Boyle, who highly embellished the original edifice by many considerable additions and improvements, all of which were demolished in the exterminating fury of the rebellion of the year 1641; at the explosion of which insurrection, this Castle was closely besieged by five thousand Irish forces commanded by Sir Richard Beling, and as bravely defended by the young Lord Broughil, third son of the Earl of Cork, who obliged them to raise the siege. In 1785, the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the course of a tour through Munster, held a council in, and issued proclamations from this Castle. This magnificent pile, so long neglected, is now repairing, and will soon resume the prestine splendor of its ancient gloomy grandeur, through the munificent liberality of its present noble proprietor, the Duke

of Devonshire. It was an episcopal residence for a considerable period. Although Lismore is now in a ruinous condition, Cambrensis asserts that it was anciently a very rich city, and held out a considerable time against the English, who after a long and close siege, took it by storm, and procured as much rich plunder as freighted sixteen vessels. Its monastic institution previous to the Reformation, was an abbey of regular canons founded at a very early period, in which a school was established by St. Mochuda, so celebrated in the beginning of the seventh century, that not only the natives, but Saxons and Britons resorted hither for instruction. Lismore was plundered by the Danes in the year 831 and in 833. In the year 913, the Danes plundered the abbey. In the year 915, the Danes renewed their depredations. In the year 978, the town and abbey were plundered and burnt by the Ossorians. In the year 1116, the town and abbey were consumed in a general conflagration. In the year 1127, Cormac M'Carthy, having been deposed from the sovereignty of Munster, was compelled to make a pilgrimage to Lismore and there to receive the crosier, where it is supposed he erected two Churches. In the year 1147, the son of Earl Strongbow plundered it. In the year 1207, an accidental fire wholly consumed Lismore, together with all its Churches. Here an hospital for lepers was founded under the invocation of St. Bridgid; an anchorite cell was attached to the Church of Lismore, to which considerable possessions were annexed. In the year 1363, the bishoprick of Lismore was united to the see of Waterford, seven hundred and thirty years after its foundation. Below the town there is a fine salmon fishery, the only branch of trade carried on in this deserted and forlorn quarter. Previous to the Union it was a borough, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. From Lismore a road issues on the right, running along the southern bank of the Black Water, to Fermoy, and another branches off on the left, leading to Tallagh.

*To Dungarven by Clonmel.*

	(Miles.)
Clonmel, - - - - -	81½
Dungarven, - - - - -	18½   100

*Tallagh*,—Distant one hundred and four miles and a half



from the Castle of Dublin, is an inconsiderable decayed village, situated on the river Bride: it was erected into a borough by James the First, at the solicitation of the Earl of Cork. Its liberties extended one mile in all directions from the church, considered as the centre: it was never a walled town, nor considered a place affording any strong natural defence; however, in the rebellion of the year 1641, an entrenchment was cast round it by the Earl of Cork for the protection of the inhabitants against the sudden inroads of the rebels. This entrenchment had four entrances carefully guarded by one hundred soldiers, supplied and maintained at the Earl's private expence. By such liberality and judicious precaution, he preserved this town from sharing in those horrible cruelties so barbarously inflicted on many others, at this gloomy period of fanatic discord. This town returned two members to the Irish Parliament previous to the Union: its electors were of that description denominated *Pot-Wolopers*, a term well understood in Ireland, although it may shed no additional lustre on the elective franchise in these places formerly gifted with so precious a privilege, of which crafty candidates frequently availed themselves, by introducing interlopers, to the mortification and annoyance of the resident electors. There is a Barrack in this town; at the west of Tallagh Bridge lie the ruins of Lessfinny Castle; formerly the property of Earl Desmond, whose castles in this county were very numerous, and a confidence in whose strength engendered that turbulence of ungovernable spirit, which ultimately proved his destruction, and utterly extinguished that noble, ancient and unfortunate house. The road from Youghal unites on the left; a road branches off on the right; the centre road runs to the village of Curryglass, situated in the county of Cork, on the verge of this county. At the hundred and six mile-stone Waterford County terminates in this direction. Its soil assimilates to that of the contiguous counties of Wexford and Cork, as nearly as its surface resembles their inequalities, so that a particular detail describing the physical qualities of either county, may be generally applied to the relative fertility of Waterford County, with a very few particular exceptions not assential to be delineated in a general description. Granite is the prevailing stone generally found in its mountains; a moory or a red sandy soil composes the surface of the high elevated grounds, and a deep loan, light mold, or a sandy soil, constitutes the essential difference of the valleys.

*A Table of Fairs held in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>	Mountain-castle . . .	24
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>July.</i>
Dungarvan . . . .	7	Cappoquin . . . .	5
Kilgobenet . . . .	22	Newtown . . . .	10
		Two-mile Bridge . . .	25
	<i>Mar.</i>	Tramore . . . .	25
Tallagh . . . .	1		<i>Aug.</i>
Cappoquin . . . .	17	Whitechurch . . . .	5
	<i>Apr.</i>	Affane . . . .	12
Ballinamultina . . .	20	Kilmacthomas . . . .	12
		Faithleag . . . .	14
	<i>May</i>	Windigap . . . .	21
Stradbally . . . .	1	Kit St. Laurence . . .	21
Newtown at } . . . .	1	Clonagan . . . .	26
Silvermines } . . . .	1	Modiligo . . . .	26
Mountain castle . . .	1	Dungarvan . . . .	27
Kilgobenet . . . .	3		<i>Sept.</i>
Tramore . . . .	3	Drumana . . . .	4
Waterford . . . .	4	Ballinamultina . . . .	8
Passage . . . .	6	Passage . . . .	9
Ferrypoint . . . .	8	Stradbally . . . .	14
Kilmacthomas . . . .	12	Balligunnér . . . .	19
Affane . . . .	14	Drumana . . . .	19
Conna . . . .	14	Cappoquin . . . .	20
Faithleag . . . .	20	Drumcannon . . . .	25
Lismore . . . .	25	Lismore . . . .	25
Clonagan . . . .	28	Mountain-castle . . .	29
Cappoquin . . . .	31		<i>Oct.</i>
	<i>June</i>	Tramore . . . .	1
Drumana . . . .	5	Ballykeroque . . . .	2
Kilgobenet . . . .	11	Ferrypoint . . . .	3
Passage . . . .	12	Tallagh . . . .	10
Tallagh . . . .	14	Faithleag . . . .	10
Faithleag . . . .	20	Cappoquin . . . .	14
Windigap . . . .	21	Two-mile Bridge . . .	18
Dungarvan . . . .	22	Waterford . . . .	25
Waterford . . . .	24		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		
Kilgobenet . . . .	1	Affane . . . . .	22
Tramore . . . .	1	Newtown . . . . .	22
Dungarvan . . . .	8	Mountain-castle . . .	30
Newtown at } . . .	11		<i>Dec.</i>
Silvermines } . . .		Kilmacthomas . . .	6
Lismore . . . .	12	Tallagh . . . . .	8
Passage . . . .	12	Kilgobenet . . . . .	27
Ballinamultina . .	13	Mountain-castle . . .	30



## COUNTY OF CORK.

THE COUNTY OF CORK, the largest in Ireland, extends about 35 Irish miles from east to west; its greatest breadth is about 44 Irish miles. Before the arrival of Strongbow, it constituted a kingdom, of which the M<sup>c</sup>Carthys were sovereigns. In the year 1210 it was converted into a shire by King John, who appointed sheriffs and other officers. It is bounded on the north-east by Waterford; on the north by Tipperary and Limerick; on the north-west by Kerry; the sea environs the remaining portion on the east and south-west. It is divided into seventeen baronies, which comprise 137 parishes; its surface comprises 1,048,799 acres Irish plantation measure, of which 231,959 acres are bogs, mountain, and waste. It abounds with excellent harbours, rivers, and a superabundance of springs, and rivulets. Its most considerable river is the Black-water, issuing from mountains situated on the confines of Kerry; the river Lee, next in magnitude, also issues from Lough Lua, situated at the foot of these mountains, which separate the counties of Cork and Kerry: the river Bandon derives its source from the mountains bordering on Dunmanway; the Flen rises in the mountains above Drimoleague; the river Aubeg is consecrated to immortality in the pastoral lays of Spencer; by the poetical appellation of Mulda, on whose banks, it is supposed, he composed the principal part of his Fairy Queen. There are many small lakes in this county, particularly in the rough and mountainous districts. Its soil is calcareous in the lime-stone tracts, a deep loamy soil generally occurs in the less elevated parts of the grey and red stone districts; the light and shallow soil com-

monly rests on an absorbent bottom, such as gravel, and rubble stone; the moorland or peat soil rests on a substratum of hard rock, or strong retentive clay, the surface presents a great variety, which if adorned with timber, would be extremely beautiful; the westren part of this county is wild, mountainous, bold and rocky; the north and eastern portions are distinguished for their richness and fertility; the range of high grounds runs from east to west; thus, in travelling from north to south, the roads are perpetually crossing hills, but in going from west to east, there is no such interruption from similar obstructions. There are several chalybeate springs, but no waters of medicinal celebrity but those of Mallow. Iron and lead ores have been discovered in many places; copper has been, as yet, very partially and inaccurately traced, though from some external indications, it is supposed to be in the mountains. Coal is the only fossil whose absence is to be regretted, as the only barony where it abounds, from local circumstances, renders such a treasure so situated, an unprofitable acquisition.

*Table of Baronies in this County.*

Kinaltalloon,	Kilmore,	Kilnameaky,
Imokilly,	Two Barrets,	Courcies,
Condons and }	Duhallow,	Ibawne and }
Clangibbon, }	Muskerry,	Barryroe, }
Barrymore,	Kerry and }	East Carberry,
Fermoy,	Currihy, }	West Carberry,
Orrery and,	Kinalea.	

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilnattalloon.*

Ballinoe,	Agherns,
Mogeally,	Knockmourne.

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ROADS.

*Youghal*,—By the Ferry road, is distant 108 miles from Dublin Castle; and is commodiously situated at the base of a lofty hill near the mouth of the Pay, on the south side of the Blackwater river; it is governed by a mayor and other municipal officers; and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament; here is a thriving manufacture of earthen-ware. A bar at the

entrance of the port renders navigation troublesome and sometimes dangerous; this obstacle being surmounted, it is safe, spacious and convenient. The town consists of a very large street and suburbs; its custom-house is large and convenient. It was besieged in the year 1579 by the Earl of Desmond in his rebellion, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; after the garrison had surrendered for want of timely relief, this haughty chief hanged the mayor as a punishment of his allegiance to his legitimate sovereign. In the civil wars it yielded to Cromwell's usurpation, who embarked here for England after his unparalleled successes in Ireland, although in the year 1648, the corporation proclaimed Charles the second King of England, &c. In the year 1224 a monastery for Franciscans was founded here by Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Justice of Ireland. In the year 1268 a friary for Dominicans was founded on the north side of the town, of which structures few fragments now remain. Here the first potatoe is supposed to have been planted in Ireland. The collegiate church is a very ancient Gothic structure; its nave is 132 feet long and 66 broad; it has a square tower on the north side 32 feet high; there are two ruined chapels on each side of the chancel, containing very ancient tombs and monuments. Two roads issue from this town, one leading to Castlemartyr and an other to Middletown. This small barony exhibits no particular feature of peculiar excellence; a great portion of it is coarse high moorland.

*Parishes in the Barony of Imokilly,*

Aghada	Corkbeg	Rostellan
Ardagh	Dingandonevan,	Teteskin
Ballygourney	Gerranekinniff	Cloyne
Bohillane	Inch,	Garrivoe
Cahirultan	Itermurrough	Kilcredane
Castlemartyr	Killeagh	Kilmacdonough
Castracore	Killmahon,	Trabolgan
Clonpriest.		

*Cloyne by Killagh.*

	(Miles.)
Killagh	112
Castlemartyr	6½ 118½
Cloyne	7 125½
N. B. Castlemartyr by the Fermoy road is 123½ miles distant from Dublin.	



On the road leading from Templemichel, Cork county commences at the hundred and six mile-stone; at the hundred and eight mile-stone are the ruins of an old castle to the right; a little beyond the hundred and ten mile-stone lie the ruins of an old castle to the right; at the hundred and twelve mile-stone stands the village of Killeagh; here the Youghal road unites: two roads issue from this village, that to the right leading to Middleton, and that to the left passing to Castlemartyr.

*Castlemartyr*,—Is distant a hundred and eighteen miles and a half from Dublin Castle; it was a borough previous to the Union. It gives the title of Baron to a branch of the noble family of Boyle: here is a charter school, liberally endowed by the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Shannon; there is also a handsome church and an alms house; a spinning school has been established for the encouragement of the linen manufacture. This place was formerly the residence of a branch of the Fitzgeralds; it was incorporated in the year 1663 through the influence of the first Earl of Orrery; here is the magnificent mansion of the Earl of Shannon; from this town two roads issue, that to the right leads to Middleton, and that to the left runs to Cloyne.

*Cloyne*,—Is a neat small town distant a hundred and twenty-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and about twelve miles east of Cork. A church was erected here previous to the year 604. In the year 707 an abbey was founded here: the author of the Monasticon does not mention in what year it was erected into an episcopal see. In the year 1430 it was united to Cork, but since the year 1638, it is governed by its own bishop, and constitutes a distinct independent see. The cathedral is a venerable Gothic structure, whose nave is 120 feet long having lateral ailes, besides cross ailes divided by Gothic arches; near the cathedral is a Danish rath, and a round tower 90 feet high and 15 feet in diameter; the bishop's palace is large and commodious; about a mile west of Cloyne is Castle Mary, the seat of Lord Longueville.

*To Middleton by Killeagh.*

	(Miles.)
Killeagh as before	112
Middleton	10   122

*Middleton*,—Distant an hundred and twenty-two miles from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on the north-west angle of Cork Harbour; it was a borough previous to the Union; it gives

the title of Viscount to the family of Broderick. It is governed by a sovereign, two bailiffs and twelve burgesses. Here is a good market-house, and a town-house, ornamented with a clock and cupola, the gift of Lord Middleton. The public free school is a fine edifice; the church is a neat structure adorned with a lofty spire and steeple; here is a most extensive manufactory for fine and superfine cloths, which employs numerous individuals of all descriptions. An abbey was founded here by the Fitzgeralds in the year 1180 for monks of the Cistercian order. Near the town is a subterraneous river and a large romantic cave. Two roads issue from this town, that to the left leads to Cloyne, and that on the right to Cork. About a mile from the town is Ros-tillion, the noble seat of the Earl of Inchiquin: the tide gently flows to the garden walls: a castle was erected here by the Fitzgeralds in the year 1645, on whose scite the present mansion stands. This barony, which, for the most part, is extremely fertile, consists of two lime-stone vales separated by a range of brown stone hills: it is thickly inhabited, but fuel is scarce, where coal cannot be supplied without an expensive land carriage. On the road passing between Tallow and Cork, at the hundred and twelve mile-stone, stands Castle Lyons a little to the right; a cross road runs to the left; this road unites with the Rathcormick road at Water-grass-hill turnpike.

*Parishes in the Barony of Condons and Clangibbon.*

Aghacross,	Netlash,	Kildorery,
Ardskeagh,	Nonane,	Kilworth,
Brigown,	Beeltagh,	Leitrim,
Kilgullane,	Clondullane,	Macrony,
Kilphelan,	Kilcrumper,	Marshalstown.

On the mail coach road passing through Fermoy, Cork county commences at the ninety-nine mile-stone.

*Kilworth*,—Distant a hundred and four miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a thriving town situated at the foot of a large ridge of mountains of the same name. The river Funcheon, well stored with trout and salmon, runs near the town. In this vicinage is situated Moorfield, the superb residence of Lord Mount-Cashel, adjoining whose improvements stands the castle of Cloughleagh, boldly situated on the banks of the Funcheon; this castle withstood many sieges. A cross road leads to the left and another to the right.

*Fermoy*,—Distant a hundred and seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is situated on the banks of the Black-water, over which a bridge consisting of 13 arches is erected; it is a regular neat well built town; the principal street runs parallel to the river; it is intersected at right angles by cross streets. The artillery barrack is a large quadrangle, one side of which forms a part of the street; the permanent barrack is situated on the north side of the river, on the east side of the Dublin road; it forms three sides of a right angle 800 feet by 700, and with all the necessary appurtenances, covers nearly thirteen acres surrounded by a high wall, with a draw bridge in front, behind which, on the esplanade, is the main guard, opposite to this, the foundations of another barrack of equal dimensions are now laying; the church situated on the ascent of the hill fronting the bridge and market-house, is a neat chaste structure; at the west end of which is a tower of hewn stone. Here are many manufactories in a most prosperous and thriving condition, which exhibit an happy specimen of what liberality directed by judgment, can effect; as in the year 1791, when it came into the present enterprising and patriotic proprietor's (John Anderson Esq.) possession, it consisted of a carman's inn, and a few wretched mud wall cabbins. Here an abbey for Cister-tian monks was founded, the date uncertain, but it existed in the year in 1226, when Patrick, its prior, was consecrated bishop of Cloyne; here eight roads conterminate, two roads run to the left, and one to the right, a direct road leads to Rathcormick.

*Parishes in the Barony of Barrymore.*

Ballycurranny,	Middleton,	Lisgool,
Britway,	Mogeasagh,	Ardnagehy,
Clonmult,	Rathcormick,	Dunbullogue,
Coolinay,	Templebodane,	Killaspugmullan,
Disert,	Templenecarriggy,	Kilcoan,
Dungourney,	Ballyspellan,	Kilroan,
Gortroe,	Carrigtohil,	St. Michael,
Greenagh,	Castlelyons,	Templeeusque,
Inchinabacky,	Kilcurfin,	Cahirlag.

*To Cork by Kilworth.*

	Miles.
Kilworth . . . . .	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fermoy ; . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   107 $\frac{1}{2}$



		Miles.
Rathcormick	3½	111
Glenmire	9	120
Cork	4½	124½

Beyond the hundred and nine mile-stone, a cross road runs to the left.

*Rathcormick*,—Distant a hundred and eleven miles from Dublin Castle, is situated near the river Bride; here is a neat market house; and a church adorned with a spire and steeple; it was a borough previous to the Union. A cross road leads to the left; on the south side of the river Bride, a cross road runs to the left; a little beyond the hundred and fourteen mile-stone are the ruins of Mount-Cathrine to the right; at Water-grass-hill turnpike, the Tallow road unites on the left.

*Upper-Glenmore*,—Distant a hundred and twenty miles from Dublin Castle, a pleasant outlet from Cork, is situated on a river of the same name; here is a bolting mill supposed the first erected in Ireland. At the hundred and twenty-three mile-stone, the Limerick road unites to the right, and a cross road runs to the left; on this side of Cork, all the roads converging, in progress, from the eastern districts towards this city, unite and conterminate.

*Castle Lyons*.—On a road branching to the left from Fermoy is situated Castle-Lyons, distant a hundred and eleven miles from Dublin Castle, anciently called Castle-Lehan from the O'Lehan's, an ancient Irish sept. It is a well built market-town pleasantly situated in a fruitful valley near the river Bride; here are the ruins of an old abbey of Franciscans founded in the year 1307. On its dissolution it was granted to the Earl of Cork, who assigned it to his Son-in-law David first Earl of Barrymore. On the ruins of O'Lehan's-Castle, Lord Barrymore's fine old mansion is erected, it is a stately and ponderous edifice; in removing some of the old castle walls, a stone chimney-piece was discovered with this inscription, *O'Lehan hoc fecit anno MCIII*, a document which proves, that private stone structures were erected in Ireland at that period; the river Bride meanders through the demesne, producing various agreeable prospects. This barony contains a small portion of lime stone on the north and south extremities; the residue consists of brown, or red stone scattered over a coarse high, moory and mountainous surface; the southren portion adjacent to Cork, was, until very lately, exclusively occupied by dairies, and totally destitute of agricultural improvements.

*Parishes in the Barony of Fermoy.*

Litter,	Kilcumner,	Castletownroche,
Ballyhooly,	Mallow,	Derryvillane,
Bridge-town,	Monanimy,	Killathy,
Carriodownan,	Rossdagh,	Kilbrony,
Clenore,	Templerone,	Raghan,
Farahy,	Wallstown,	Cahirduggan,
Glanore,	Ballydeloughy,	Doneraile.
Imphric,	Carrighamleary,	

By the Michelstown road, Cork County commences, near the ninety-nine mile-stone.

*Michelstown*,—Distant a hundred and two miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; is a neat handsome little town, having been improved and enlarged by the late Lord Kingston: here an establishment called the College is founded, through the munificence and humanity of Lord Baron Kingston; it provides for the comfortable maintenance of twelve decayed gentlemen, and sixteen gentlewomen, to each of whom is allotted a neat house and garden free of rent and taxes, with a salary of 40*l.* a year paid quarterly; a chapel also constitutes a part of this charitable institution, accompanied with a salary of 120*l.* a year, and a house, offices, and garden for the chaplain, who is daily to read prayers for this venerable congregation. The mansion house, at Michelstown, the residence of the Kingston family, is a large and magnificent structure, surrounded with a fine and well planted demesne containing about one hundred and thirty acres. A cross road runs to the right; about a mile and a half from this town are the ruins of Caherdriny castle; at the hundred and four mile-stone, a cross road leads to the left; at the hundred and five mile-stone a cross road runs to the left, and the ruins of Carriganoura Castle lie to the right.

*Kildoreny*,—Is a small village distant a hundred and seven miles from Dublin Castle, where are the ruins of Ballynamana Castle; a road to the right leads to Limerick, the direct road to Doneraile, and that on the left runs to Glanworth.

*Glanworth*,—Is a decayed village, though anciently a corporation, situated on the banks of the Funcheon: here are the ruins of an abbey founded by the Roches in the year 1227, and the remains of a sumptuous castle built with massy stones on arched vaults; the whole of this edifice was environed with a strong wall flanked with turrets.

*Doneraile*,—Distant one hundred and thirteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the river Aubeg; here is a neat church with a lofty spire and steeple; a barrack for a troop of horse is erected on the scite of the old castle; it gives the title of Viscount to the family of St. Leger. Near the town are several quarries of variegated marble. It was a Borough previous to the Union. Near the town is Lord Doneraile's residence. A cross road on the left, leads to Castletown-roche, where are the ruins of a fine old castle, once the residence of the Roches, Lords of Fermoy.—This castle was gallantly defended for several days by Lady Roche, against the Parliament forces, Anno 1649. About a mile from Roches town, is the Castle of Carrignocunny, and at Bridgetown in the same vicinity, are the ruins of an old abbey, founded about the year 1314, and most enchantingly situated at the confluence of the rivers Aubeg and Black-water.—The soil of the two contiguous baronies of Fermoy and Glangibbon, partly consists of mountainous tracts and lime-stone vales, which are kind and mellow, and sometimes fertile; the high grounds are generally a moory soil. Fuel is a very scarce article in these districts, as there are none or few bogs, but in the mountains, where a partial supply can be obtained by the neighbouring inhabitants.

*Parishes in the Barony of Orrery and Kilmore.*

Aglish,	Lackeen,	Kilbrin,
Dranina,	Shandrum,	Liscoral,
Ballybeg,	Ballyclough,	Rathgoggin,
Churchtown,	Bregogue,	Bothon,
Kilmacleny,	Castlemagnor,	Kilbolane.

*Charleville*,—Distant one hundred and eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty-eight miles and a quarter from Cork, was a Borough previous to the Union. Here is a charter school liberally endowed by the Earl of Cork and Orrery. The church and horse barracks are neat modern structures. It gave title of Earl to the family of Moores.

*Buttevant*,—Distant one hundred and thirteen miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and situated on the river Aubeg, was anciently a corporation, governed by a Mayor and Alderman. It was a walled town, the traces of which still remain. Here are the ruins of different splendid monastic institutions, containing the tombs of many illustrious Irish chieftains.



ans. The celebrated Spencer had his residence in this vicinage. Two cross roads run to the right, and two to the left.

*Mallow*,—Distant one hundred and eighteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and sixteen from Cork, is pleasantly situated on the Black-Water, over which there is an excellent stone bridge; here were formerly erected two noble castles by the Earl of Desmond, which were destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. Its modern structures are a fine church, a good market house, and a barrack for a troop of horse. Contiguous to the town, is a fine spring of moderately tepid water, bursting from a lime-stone rock; its real, or imputed medicinal qualities, attract a numerous assemblage of fashionable society in the summer season: in quality, it assimilates to the hot waters of Bristol, and was discovered in the year 1724.—A road runs right and left; the direct road in this position leads to Cork. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Kilmore contains no lime-stone, and principally consists of stiff clay and moorland. Orrery, stands particularly distinguished for the rich variety of its soils, which are all calcareous, abounding in lime-stone gravel. Fuel is very scarce and difficult to be procured.

*Parishes in the Barony of two Barrets.*

Carrigrohanbeg,	Mattehy,	Aglish,
Iniscara,	Mourne Abbey,	Courbally.
Kilcoleman,	Kilnaglory,	

Near the thirteen mile stone, a cross road runs to the left, and another to the right; at the five mile-stone, stands White Church, and a cross road runs to the left, and near the third mile-stone are the ruins of Rahanisky Castle.—A small portion of this Barony consists of lime-stone, the remainder is chiefly composed of moorland and mountain.

*Parishes in the Barony of Duhallow.*

Clenfort,	Nohovaldaly,	Clonmeen,
Cullen,	Kilshanick,	Dromdowny,
Drumtariff,	Knocktemple,	Rosskeen,
Kilmeen,	Subulter,	Tullaghleash.

*To Mill-Street by Michelstown.*

	Miles.
Michelstown . . . . .	—   103
Kildorory . . . . .	4   107
Doneraile . . . . .	6   113
Mallow . . . . .	5½   118½
Mill-Street . . . . .	17¾   136¼

*Newmark.*—Distant one hundred a forty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin, consists of one regular street, and is a considerable thorough-fare into the county of Kerry; here is a decent Parish Church. Near this village stands Castle MacAuliffe, formerly the chief residence of that sept. There is another of their castles at Carigacushen in the same vicinage. The road on the left, runs towards Mallow, and that to the right to Kerry. The western part of this Barony consists of high moorland and mountain, in some places there are deep turf bogs; but the general soil is a shallow turf, resting on a stiff heavy wet clay. Its stone consists of two kinds, argelite and limestone. This Barony stands particularly distinguished for the quantity of coal mines with which it abounds. There are many old castles in this district, of which, that at the village of Kanturk is the most remarkable.

*To Charleville by Whitechurch.*

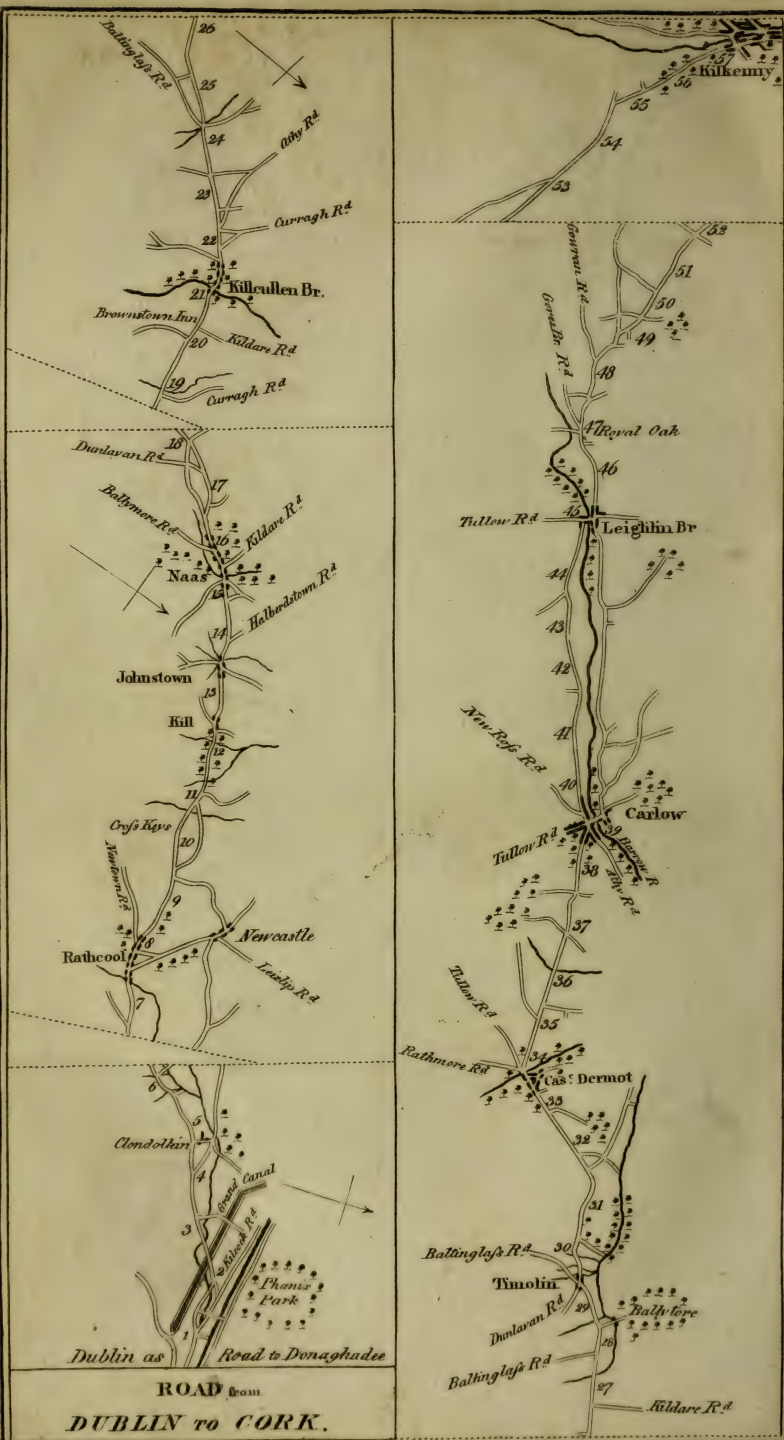
	(Miles.)
Whitechurch . . . . .	—   5¼
Ballynamona . . . . .	7½   12¾
Mallow . . . . .	2¾   15½
Buttevant . . . . .	5½   21
Velvetstown . . . . .	2   23
Charleville . . . . .	5¼   28¼

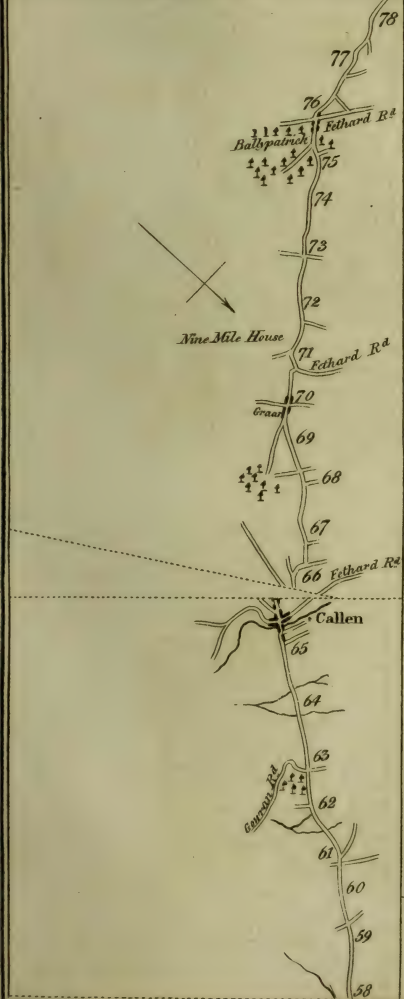
*Parishes in the Barony of Muskerry.*

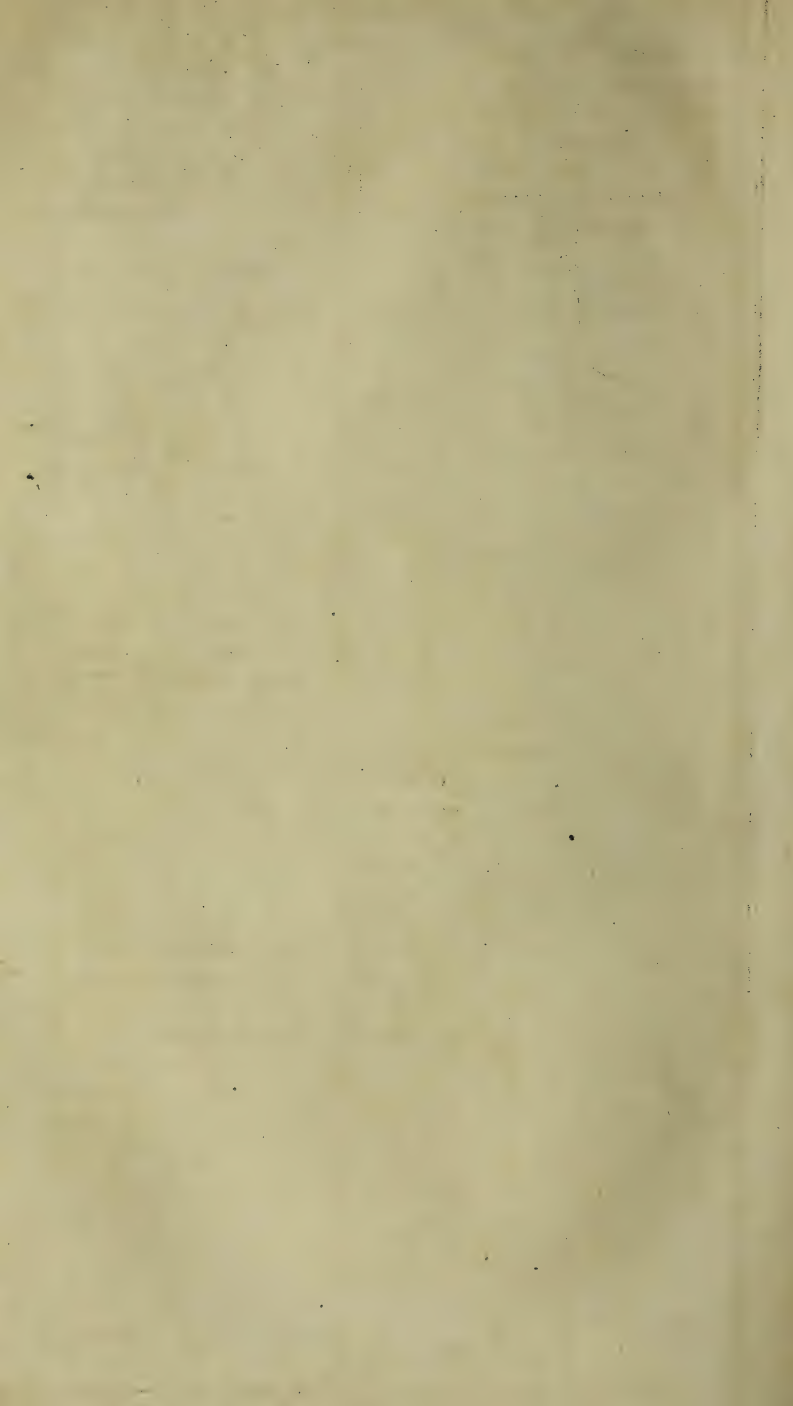
Aghabullog,	Kilnamartory,	Kilmichael,
Aghinagh,	Macroon,	Kilmurry,
Ballyvourney,	Macgourney,	Knockavilly,
Clondrohid,	Athnowen,	Macloneigh,
Donaghmore,	Cannaway,	Moyviddy,
Garrycloyne,	Desertmore,	Kilbonane,
Kilcorney	Inchegela,	Duniskey.













*Mill-Street*.—Distant one hundred and thirty-six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village, remarkable for a good inn; there is a commodious barrack for two companies of foot. Some manufactories of linen cloth have been introduced here. From Mill-Street, a direct road runs to Cork; from which it is distant twenty-two miles and three quarters.

*To Mill-Street by Glanton.*

	Miles.
Glanton . . . . .	— 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newbridge . . . . .	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mill-Street . . . . .	10 17 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Macroom*.—Distant one hundred and forty-two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the river Sullane, in a dry gravelly lime-stone soil. Opposite to the bridge, is a neat handsome church dedicated to St. Colman; here is a barrack for a company of foot, and a good market-house. The castle is very ancient, having been built in the reign of King John. It was burnt in the rebellion of 1641. It now consists of two strong towers about sixty feet high, connected by a large modern building. At the distance of two miles, are the ruins of Mashanglass Castle, and within half a mile of the town is a chalybeate, deemed very efficacious in cutaneous eruptions. A new line of mail-coach road passing through Macroom, facilitates the communication between the counties of Cork and Kerry.

*Blarney*.—Distant one hundred and twenty-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on a river of the same name; there are paper mills and other manufactories established here. Here is a castle situated on a bold romantic rock; its walls are very strong, being eighteen feet thick. It stood a formal siege against King William's forces, who, after its surrender, demolished the fortifications, leaving only one solitary tower to record its fallen greatness. Some modern buildings have been constructed both handsome and spacious. the western portion of this Barony is mountainous; the soil of the eastern district assimilates to that of the Barony of Barret.

*Parishes in the Liberties of Cork.*

White-church,  
Carigrohan,

Currickippane,  
Inchkenney,

Kilcully,  
Rathconey.

*Cork*,—The most commercial city, and the second in magnitude in Ireland, is distant one hundred and twenty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It was originally constructed on a low marshy island, formed by the river Lee, which divides into two branches a little above the town, and unites again a little below it, encompassing a considerable extent of ground, subject to frequent inundations from high tides and floods. It is supposed to be coeval with the foundation of the cathedral, erected about the beginning of the sixth century, but most probably, it owes its regular conformation to the Danes, by whom it was walled and fortified in the ninth century. Its approaches were by two opposite bridges, erected in the north and south channels, between which ran the principal street, still named the Main Street, from which some others diverged east and west; and probably constituted the entire of the city in the time of the Ostmen, as most defensible by the wall and bridges. There were several lesser branches of the river intersecting the marshes, in various directions, and flowing through many of the streets, and thus resembled Dutch towns, possessing similar commercial conveniencies;—but these supposed advantages were more than counter-balanced by the putrid exhalations, arising from a nauseous collection of stagnated mud, engendering such maladies, as foul air and a swampy situation always create. These unwholesome nuisances have been gradually closed by the indefatigable exertions of the corporation; to which improvement, the old town is indebted for several of its most spacious and elegant streets. Three additional bridges erected at the most convenient points, materially contribute to facilitate a general communication with various outlets leading to this populous city. The exchange, built by an Italian architect, is an elegant structure ornamented with columns of the Doric and Tuscan orders. The market-house is a spacious edifice, executed in the Tuscan order. The other public buildings consist of churches, chapels, meeting-houses, and hospitals, which, although internally spacious and convenient, are externally destitute of architectural ornaments and embellishments. The custom-house is a splendid pile of hewn stone. The Cork institution lately incorporated by charter, has associated for the laudable design of applying science to the



primary objects of social life, which ultimately must be productive of permanent and extensive benefits to mankind; here public lectures are delivered in chemistry, agriculture, and botany. The Botanic Garden attached to the establishment, is in a great degree of forwardness. There are many charitable institutions supported by voluntary contributions, more distinguished for utility, than external beauty. A spacious barrack, capable of accomodating four regiments of infantry, and a thousand cavalry, has been erected on a commanding eminence on the north-east side of the city. The principal market, placed in nearly the centre of the city, is large, convenient, and well contrived, and plentifully supplied with meat, fish, and vegetables. It enjoys all the advantages of its fine harbour, by means of its navigable river, combined with all the conveniences of an inland local situation, to supply the general wants of a thickly inhabited country. The merchants of this city carry on an extensive export trade. British ships bound to the West Indies, constantly put in here to victual. The slaughtering season, continues from October to the latter end of January, during which space of time, 100,000 head of black cattle are prepared; the other exports, consist of butter, candles, hides raw and prepared, linen cloth, pork, calves, lambs, rabbit skins, tallow, linen, woollen, yarn, porter and whiskey. Its manufactories are sail-cloth, sheeting-paper, leather, glue, glass, coarse cloth, with sundry inferior articles. Its cathedral, dedicated to St. Fimber, is well situated, having a tower at the west end, supporting a lofty spire. There are six parochial churches, namely; St. Mary Shandon; St. Ann's; Christ Church; St. Peter's; St. Paul's; St. Nicholas's Church. The corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Burgesses. There were several religious monastic institutions in this city, of which scarcely any traces now exist, having most probably been demolished, from the convenience their ponderous materials afforded, of erecting other edifices in a populous and crowded city, after the original destination ceased to be deemed useful and essential. Though this city, from its local situation, be incompetent to make any considerable resistance in the modern stile of warfare; still, in the year 1690, it withstood the Earl of Marlborough for five days, who recovered it from King James's forces, and made the garrison, consisting of 4,500 men prisoners of war. The liberties of this city are very extensive, stretching about four miles in all directions, thickly interspersed with country residences, fitted, adorned, and improved in a correspondent stile of elegance and



neatness, with the various dispositions of their opulent proprietors. This city returns two representatives to the Imperial Parliament.

*Parishes in the great Island in Cork Harbour.*

Kilgarvan,

Templerobin,

Clonmel.

A road runs from Cork, on the south bank of the river, to Passages distant six miles, then cross the ferry to Cove Island, forming one side of the harbour, which is four miles long and two broad. Cove town is chiefly inhabited by sailors and fishermen. The chief passage to this island was on the northern side, where the channel is very narrow, which was defended by the Castle of Ballyvelly; near Cove is a fine fort, composed of three tiers of guns. The lower range is on a level with the water. The barracks are situated over the fort. Here the shore is bold and the water deep. The entrance into the harbour is defended by Spike Island and Carlisle forts. This harbour is deemed the most commodious in the world, being capable of containing many hundred ships of war without the least inconvenience.

*To Kinsale by Cork.*

	(Miles.)
Cork	—
Kinsale	11½
	124½
	136

*Parishes in the Barony of Kerry, Currihy, and Kinalea.*

Ballyfoil,	Killanully,	Templemichael,
Ballymartle,	Kilmoney,	Ballyfiard,
Barnahely,	Kilmonoge,	Templebreedy,
Brinny,	Kinure,	Ballinaboy,
Carrigaline,	Leighmoney,	Kilpatrick,
Cullen,	Liscleary,	Marmullane,
Innishonan,	Noghaval,	Tracton.

On the road leading from Cork to Kinsale, at the four mile stone, a cross road leads to the right, and near the six mile stone, two cross roads run to the right, and another to the

left; at the eight mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, and on this side of the eleven mile-stone, a cross road sweeps to the left.

*Kinsale*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, is situated under Compass Hill, on the banks of the river Bandon; it extends a mile in length, and is defended by a fort built in the reign of Charles the Second. On the opposite shore, are two well built villages called Love and Scilly; within the precincts of the town and liberties are six parishes. The barracks contain twelve companies of foot, besides a regiment stationed at Charles Fort. In the year 1600, the Spaniards made themselves masters of the town, but were soon constrained to surrender to the deputy Mount-joy. In 1649, it yielded to Cromwell, and in 1690, the Earl of Marlborough wrested it from King James the Second's forces. It gives title of Baron to the ancient family of de Courcy, and is governed by a sovereign and recorder. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Some ruins of its ancient monastic institutions still remain. Its harbour is spacious, commodious, and perfectly secure from all winds. Here is a dock-yard for repairing men of war, and a crane and gun wharf, for landing and shipping artillery. A road on the north side of the Bandon river, runs to Innishonan.

*To Innishonan by Cork.*

	(Miles.)
Cork	—   124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Innishonan	104   134 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Kinalmeaky.*

Kilbrogan, Moragh, Templemartin,  
Ballymodan.

On the road leading from Cork to Innishonan, at the four mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the five mile-stone, are the ruins of an old abbey to the right. A little beyond the eight mile-stone, the road forks into two branches.

*Innishonan*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-four miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, and ten miles and three quarters from Cork, is situated on the brink of the Bandon. The linen manufacture was much encouraged here by the late Mr Adderly; there is likewise a charter school for 40

children. It was formerly a walled town, as appears by the foundations of several castles and other strong buildings which have been discovered. On the south side of the river Bandon, a road to the left runs towards Black Head, and that on the right to Bandon. On the isthmus connecting this promontory with the main land, stood an ancient castle of the Lords of Kinsale, extending from one extremity to the other. This castle was a royal residence of the Irish Kings. The Isthmus was so completely excavated by the incessant lashing of the surge, as to form a stupenduous arch, through which boats might pass from one bay to the other. Among the rocks of this coast, eagles, hawks, and ospreys, erect their airy habitations, inaccessible to human encroachments, and beyond the plunderer's spoilation. Castlebernard, the residence of Lord Bandon, is in this vicinity.

*To Bandon by Cork.*

	(Miles.)
Cork . . . . .	—   124½
Bandon . . . . .	13¼   137¾

*Bandon*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, and thirteen miles and a quarter from Cork, is situated on a river of the same name. It was built in the year 1610, by Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, by whom it was walled and fortified, and had two churches and market houses. The walls were demolished by the Irish in 1689, for which violence, no papists were afterwards permitted to reside in the town. It has a barrack for two companies of foot, and gives title of Baron to the family of Bernard. Near the town, there is a fine chalybeate, and at a small distance, stands the old Castle of Dundarene. It returns one member to the United Parliament. The hilly portions of this barony are generally poor, shallow and stony, much interspersed with bog and moorland.

*Parishes in the Barony of Courcies.*

Kilconeys,	Templetrine,
Ringrone,	Kilroan.



The low grounds along the river in this Barony afford a light and fertile soil producing good crops of oats and potatoes; the hilly portions are generally unproductive. Fuel is very scarce in this small insulated district. At Old-head, a promontory situated in this barony, a light house has been erected for the convenience of mariners.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ibane and Barryroe.*

Abbey-mahon,	Templeomalis,	Ardfield,
Donagh-more,	Timoleague,	Kilkerranmore,
Kilsilagh,	Lisle,	Rathbarry.

*Clonakilty*.—Distant one hundred and forty six miles from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty-two from Cork, is built in the form of a cross; the church, a plain structure, is erected on a rising ground. Here is a good yarn market. This town supplies the neighbouring district with a great abundance of fuel. It flourished until the rebellion in the year 1641, at which time it was totally consumed, from which desolation, it has never since perfectly recovered; it was a borough previous to the Union. At the near end of the town, a road unites on the left. Its bay is sandy, dangerous, and inconvenient for shipping. Four miles to the south-east are the ruins of Timoleague Castle, built by the O'Shaughnessies, where also are the walls of an old Franciscan Abbey, founded by the Macarty's in the fourteenth century: the eastern portion of this district is very fertile; the western division, though intermingled with coarse sands, contains some excellent farms. The high lands are very inferior in quality to the less elevated grounds, though generally arable.

*Parishes in the Barony of East and West Carberry.*

Ballymoney,	Durrus,	Abbey-stowry,
Ballinadee,	Fanlobbish	Aghadown,
Cahiragh,	Kilcrohane,	Castoventry,
Drumdaleague,	Kinnaigh,	Clare-Island,
Kilbritain,	Castle-haven,	Disert,
Kilgobane,	Creagh,	Kilcoe,
Kilmoe,	Kilmaloda,	Kilfaughnahbeg,
Ratclaren,	Kilmine,	Kilgaruff,
Rathdowntan,	Kilnagross,	Kilmacabeae,
Skull,	Myros,	Ross,
Disartserges,	Templebrian,	Templequinlan,
Drinagh,	Tullagh,	

*Ross*.—Distant one hundred and fifty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty-eight from Cork, is a bishoprick united to Cork in the year 1586; the cathedral is a small Gothic structure; the church yard is washed by an arm of the sea, but so shallow and choaked with sand that no vessels can approach the town. Some subterraneous passages have been lately discovered near the cathedral: the ruins of an old abbey still remain. Here is a good infantry barrack, and a neat market-house. A cross road, runs to the right, the direct road leads to Skibbereen.

	Miles.
Cork, - - - - -	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonakilty, - - - - -	22   146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ross, - - - - -	6   152 $\frac{1}{2}$
Skibbereen, - - - - -	9 $\frac{1}{4}$   161 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baltimore, - - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$   168

*Skibbereen*.—Distant one hundred and sixty-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle is situated on the river Ilan. Here is a decent market-house. The church is erected on the west bank of the river: the cloathing trade and linen manufacture are established here. A cross road runs to the left. At the west end of the town, a cross road runs right and left.

*Baltimore*.—Distant one hundred and sixty-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, and forty-three miles and a quarter from Cork, is situated on a head land, running into the sea, with a commodious harbour. It was a place of considerable importance until the year 1631, when it was plundered by the Algerines, whose atrocities so terrified the inhabitants, that they gradually withdrew to a place of more security; in consequence of which emigration it has insensibly decayed, and is now sunk to a miserable fishing hamlet. It was a borough previous to the Union. In this desolate tract, are the ruins of many castles formerly deemed impregnable. The surface of this barony is uneven and irregular; the eastern portion is generally arable and sometimes fertile. The western division is rough, rocky, and mountainous, with some occasional intermixture of profitable ground.

*Iniskeane Village*.—Is distant one hundred and forty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty from Cork. To the north of this village, lies the ruined church of Kinigh,

with a remarkable round tower above seventy feet high, the first story of which is an hexagon, the remaining stories round.

*To Bantry by Cork.*

				Miles.
Cork.	-	-	-	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bandon,	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$   137 $\frac{3}{4}$
Inniskeane,	-	-	-	7   144 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunmanway,	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$   151
Bantry.	-	-	-	13 $\frac{1}{4}$   164 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Bear and Bantry.*

Templeadigan,	Kilconenagh,	Kilcaskin,
Kilmacomoge,	Kilmanaght,	Kilcomenan.
Kilcatern,		

*Dunmanway*,—Distant one hundred and fifty one miles from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty six miles and a half from Cork, stands near the head of the river Bandon in a small valley encompassed with lofty hills. It was the first place in this province, where the linen manufacture flourished; here is a charter-school for forty children. Two cross roads run to the left, and one to the right; near the twenty eight mile-stone lie the ruins of Kilbarry Church to the right.

*Dromaleague*,—Is a village distant one hundred and fifty six miles from the Castle of Dublin, and thirty one miles and a half from Cork. A cross road sweeps to the left; the direct road leads to Bantry, distant one hundred and sixty-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, situated at the bottom of the finest Bay in the world, capable of containing all the shipping in Europe. Near this town Treton erected fortifications, with four regular bastions, in the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell. The Bay is memorable for a naval victory, obtained by admiral Herbert over the French fleet, in the year 1689. Here also a formidable French armament destined to invade Ireland, was totally dispersed in the month of December 1796, which event greatly disconcerted the operations of the united Irishmen, at whose solicitation the expedition was fitted out by the Consulate; and numerous land forces embarked, commanded by a celebrated democratic ge-



neral, named Hoche. Few or none of either the men of war or transports returned to a French port, while the British fleet dispatched in pursuit of them, though equally exposed to the same destructive storm, escaped without the loss of even one solitary vessel. A pious man would impute so very marvellous a preservation to the interposition of an all ruling Providence. The infidel may scoff if he please, at that confidence which a Christian reposes in the manifold mercies occasionally manifested to nations as well as to individuals in apparently inextricable difficulties, to prove that a paramount reliance is not always to be exclusively placed in the multitude of an host, or in chariots, or in horses, or in experienced warriors. No reflection deduced from the barren fountain of sterile philosophy can engender so ineffable a consolation. Dermot O'Sullivan Beare founded a beautiful small monastery for conventual Franciscan Friars on the sea shore, near this town, which is totally demolished: as the founder died in the year 1466, it could only have been erected a few years previous to that event.

From Bantry the road on the left runs to Dunmanus Bay; another on the right, winds along the coast to Bear Haven, through a barren, desolate, mountainous, and uncultivated tract. The surface of this barony is wild, sublime, and romantic: its soil is generally composed of moory and mossy peat, thinly interspersed with fertile spots: no indication of coal has been discovered in the stupenduous mountains with which this barony abounds. The Rev. Mr. Townsend's very judicious Statistical Survey of this county will afford much useful local information to the resident gentry interested in its agricultural improvements, which cannot be sufficiently abridged, to be incorporated in a selection of this description.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>Apr.</i>
Castletown . . .	1	Castle Lyons . . .	20
Castle Lyons . . .	1	Castletown . . .	20
Mallow . . . . .	1	Kilworth . . . . .	20
Nadrid . . . . .	1	Singland . . . . .	20
Mallow . . . . .	1	Dronmanagilibeg	20
Newcestown . . .	8	Ballyvolane or Cove	20
Glanworth . . . .	15	Kilcummer . . . .	21
Ahercross . . . .	20	Cecilstown . . . .	25
Coldorohy . . . .	20	Grenoghs . . . . .	25
Kilworth . . . . .	25	Rathclare . . . . .	26
		Michels-fort . . . .	28
	<i>Feb.</i>	Barngrove . . . . .	28
Maslacanlands . .	2	Tullilease . . . . .	29
Shanballymore . .	4		
			<i>May</i>
	<i>Mar.</i>	Ballinhassig . . . .	1
Mill-street . . . .	1	Kildorery . . . . .	1
Monkstown . . . .	1	Kilmurry . . . . .	1
Tullilease . . . . .	1	Liscarrol . . . . .	1
Mallow . . . . .	1	Lisgold . . . . .	1
Carrigtowhill . . .	12	Old-castle . . . . .	1
Glanworth . . . . .	16	Passage . . . . .	1
Curraghbegland . .	17	Castlemartyr . . . .	3
Mossgrove . . . . .	17	Knocknemariff . . .	3
Anngrove . . . . .	25	Dunmanway . . . . .	4
Rostellan . . . . .	25	Shanballymore . . .	4
Buttevant . . . . .	27	Glenville . . . . .	4
Timoleague . . . .	28	Kinturk . . . . .	4
		Kinsale . . . . .	4
	<i>Apr.</i>	Aughadown . . . . .	6
Transtown . . . . .	3	Bandon . . . . .	6
Eniskeon . . . . .	5	Curras and Maun	6
Clonikilty . . . . .	6	Ballinvroony . . . .	10
Kilmaclenon . . . .	6	Mallow . . . . .	11
Lough of Cork . . .	6 2	Monkstown . . . . .	12
Blarney . . . . .	19	Castletown . . . . .	12
Carrigaline . . . .	19	Carrigtowhill . . . .	12
Ballidehob . . . . .	20	Macrompt . . . . .	12

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>
Glanworth . . .	13	Newmarket . . .	8
Newtown . . .	13	Blarney . . .	8 & 9
Cecilstown . . .	14	Bantry . . .	9
Middletown . . .	14	Ballinphelick . . .	9
Crookstown . . .	14	Five-mile Bridge . . .	9
Skibbereen . . .	14	Old Mill-street . . .	12
Ballinspidale . . .	15	Drumdeer . . .	12 & 13
Lisnacon . . .	15	Killeleagh . . .	13
Dunaghmore . . .	18	Cork City . . .	14
Coldorohy . . .	20	Barnagrove . . .	15
Dromagh . . .	20	Lisnacon . . .	16
Droumalagree . . .	20	Kilworth . . .	17
Old Abbey . . .	20	Mossgrove . . .	17
Coolymurrahoo . . .	23	Connaugh . . .	19
Lepp . . .	24	Dromanagilibeg . . .	20
Castletown Roche . . .	25	Kilmaclanone . . .	21
Shandrum . . .	25	Eniskeon . . .	22
Anngrove . . .	25	Coldorohy . . .	24
Connaugh . . .	27	Lisgold . . .	24
Youghal . . .	27	Balligurteen . . .	24
Bandon . . .	27	Kildorrey . . .	27
Bahlaghan . . .	27	Ballinhagsig . . .	29
Innishannon . . .	29	Tullilease . . .	29
Insegelagh . . .	31		
Liscarrol . . .	31		
			<i>July</i>
	<i>June</i>	Rathclare . . .	1
Mill-street . . .	1	Kinturk . . .	4
Cloghnakilty . . .	1	Middletown . . .	5
New-mill . . .	4	Timoleague . . .	5
Maslacanlands . . .	5	Ballinvrooney . . .	10
Balinamoney . . .	7	Kilmurraghan . . .	10
Carrigaline . . .	7	Skibbereen . . .	10
Castle Lyons . . .	7	Cahirmee . . .	12
Curragbeglands . . .	7	Macromp . . .	12
Downderry . . .	7	Coolagurragh . . .	3
Cloyne . . .	8	Dunmanway . . .	13
Newcestown . . .	8	Currag and Maun . . .	16
		Kilcummer . . .	21



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Mallow - - - -	25	Millstreet - - - -	<i>Sep.</i> 1
Ballygurteen - - - -	25	Ballinakelly - - - -	3 4
Passage - - - -	25	Drumcallagher - - - -	3
Castletownroche - - - -	28	Kildorery - - - -	3
Michelstown - - - -	30	Ballinavat - - - -	4
Clonakilty - - - -	30	Bartholomew-well - - - -	4
<i>Aug.</i>		Castletown - - - -	4
Glangowra - - - -	1	Kinsale - - - -	4
Monkstown - - - -	1	Old castle - - - -	4
Skibbereen - - - -	2	Rugsboro - - - -	4
Knocknamariff - - - -	3	Kilmurray - - - -	8
Ballybuy - - - -	3	Newmarket - - - -	8
Balliclough - - - -	3	Ballinvroony - - - -	10
Cardriney - - - -	3	Kilworth - - - -	11
Dangon - - - -	3	Old Mill-street - - - -	12
Killacounty - - - -	3	Macromp - - - -	12
Tracton - - - -	3	Curras and Maun - - - -	14
Barnagrove - - - -	8	Shanballymore - - - -	16
Ballinahassig - - - -	10	Dunmanway - - - -	17
Glanworth - - - -	10	Blarney - - - -	18
Lonerail - - - -	12	Ballinakelly - - - -	18
Enniskeon - - - -	12	Ballyclough - - - -	19
Carnagaline - - - -	12	Carrigtohill - - - -	19
Rathcormick - - - -	12	Ross - - - -	19
Maslacanlands - - - -	15	Kilcummer - - - -	21
Anngrove - - - -	15	Mossgrove - - - -	21
Rostelan - - - -	15	Glanworth - - - -	24
Coolymurrahoo - - - -	17	Drimoleague - - - -	25
Dromagh - - - -	20	Transtown - - - -	25
Shandrum - - - -	20	Newtown - - - -	25
Ballinamone - - - -	21	Ballinspidale - - - -	25 26
Bantry - - - -	21	Ballinhassig - - - -	29
Magilla - - - -	21	Castletownroche - - - -	29
Timoleage - - - -	21	Anngrove - - - -	29
Curraghbegland - - - -	24	Castle Lyons - - - -	29
Coldorohy - - - -	24	Coldorohy - - - -	29
Carrigtohill - - - -	26	<i>Oct.</i>	
Crookstown - - - -	26	Cork - - - -	1
Castle-Lyons - - - -	28	Aughadown - - - -	2
Insegeleage - - - -	31	Balliheen - - - -	2 9
Liscarrol - - - -	31		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>October</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Castlemartyr . . . .	2	Bandon . . . .	8
Connaugh . . . .	2	Carrigaline . . . .	8
Enniskeon . . . .	2	Cerrigtowhill . . . .	8
Kilmaclenning . . . .	2	Ballivoorney . . . .	10
Abacross . . . .	3	Blarney . . . .	11
Innishannon . . . .	3	Charleville . . . .	12
Balliclough . . . .	6	Clonakilty . . . .	12
Ballidehob . . . .	10	Doneraile . . . .	12
Ballenphelick . . . .	10	Killileagh . . . .	12
Charleville . . . .	10	Macrump . . . .	12
Clonakilty . . . .	10	Michelstown . . . .	12
Five-mile Bridge . . . .	10	Monkstown . . . .	12
Middletown . . . .	10	Lisnacon . . . .	14
Nadrid . . . .	10	Dromnagilibeg . . . .	15
Newmarket . . . .	10	Castle Lyons . . . .	16
Skibbereen . . . .	12	Crookstown . . . .	17
Buttevant . . . .	14	Connaugh . . . .	20
Bantry . . . .	15	Dromagh . . . .	20
Newcestown . . . .	15	Donaghmore . . . .	21
Ballyvolanne or Cove . . . .	15	Kilworth . . . .	21
Cecilstown . . . .	18	Kinsale . . . .	21
Youghal . . . .	18	Newmarket . . . .	21
Lepp . . . .	20	Middletown . . . .	22
Knocknamariff . . . .	20	Kilbriton . . . .	22
Tullilease . . . .	24	Cecilstown . . . .	24
Doumalagree . . . .	27	Dunmanway . . . .	26
Mallow . . . .	28	Kildorery . . . .	27
Bandon . . . .	29	Liscarrol . . . .	29
Rathcormuck . . . .	29	Glanworth . . . .	30
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Lisgold . . . .	1	Bantry . . . .	1
Rathclare . . . .	1	Mill-street . . . .	1
Glangowra . . . .	1	Insegelagh . . . .	3
Kilmurry . . . .	1	Ballinamooney . . . .	5
Grenoghs . . . .	2	Cloyne . . . .	5
Glinville . . . .	3	Brigown . . . .	6
Kinturk . . . .	3	Timoleague . . . .	7
Old Abbey . . . .	3	Maslacanlands . . . .	8
Curras & Maun . . . .	5	Mossgrove . . . .	8
Barnagrove . . . .	6	Kilworth . . . .	10
		Kinturk . . . .	11

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Dec.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Skibbereen - - -	11	Knocknamariff - - -	20
Castletown Roche - -	12	Kilcummer - - -	21
Newcestown - - -	12	Kilmurry - - -	21
Old Mill-street - - -	12	Lisgold - - -	21
Shanballymore - - -	13	Skibbereen - - -	23
Rathclare - - -	17	Anngrove - - -	26
Coldorohy - - -	18	Balligurteen - - -	28
Ross - - -	19	Carigaline - - -	31
Curraghbegland - -	20		



## COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

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THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY is bounded on the north, by the King and Queen's Counties; on the east, by Kilkenny; on the south, by the Counties of Waterford and Cork; and on the west, by the Counties of Galway, Clare, and Limerick. Its greatest length is about 52 Irish miles, and its greatest breadth is about 30 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 554,950 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It is divided into 12 Baronies,—Lower Ormond, Upper Ormond, Ikerin, Isleagh, Owen and Arra, Kilnelegurty, Kilnemanna, Sewarda and Compsy, Middle Third, Clanwilliam, Iffa and Offa, and Eligurty:—which contain 186 Parishes. The lands of this County are ranked amongst the most productive in the island, but are generally occupied in grazing, and consequently the population does not correspond with the fertility of the soil. The peasantry being by such a desolating system of farming, exiled into barren mountains, or forced to crowd into towns and villages to procure a precarious and wretched subsistence, become turbulent, violent, and discontented; and are the ready instruments of every revolutionary insurrection. This circumstance may account for that wide difference observable in the disposition of the northern and southern peasantry. In the former provinces industry and civilization are manifestly progressive, when not artfully interrupted by religious discord, occasionally excited by the machinations of ambitious demagogues; but the County of Tipperary appears to be the exhaustless fountain of discontent, successively breaking forth in some new form. The western portion of this County is rugged, coarse, and mountainous, where the surface is composed of such soil as is generally found in elevated situations. Iron and lead ore have been discovered in various places, coal mines also are very numerous. The flat parts consist of lime-stone and lime-stone gravel. This County was

formerly a palatine, under the jurisdiction of the Duke of Ormond, which was suppressed on that nobleman's attainder, in the reign of King George the First. The northern mountainous portion was denominated Ormond, and the upper district was distinguished by the appellation of Holy Cross. The river Suir flows nearly through its whole extent.

*Parishes in the Barony of Sewarda and Compsey.*

Ballinure,	Isertkerin,	Gare,
Buolic,	Kilcooly,	Killenaul,
Crohane,	Lickflin,	Kilvemnon,
Derryneffin,	Lismalin,	Templemichael,
Fennor,	Modeshil,	Grangemocler.
Graystown,	Mowny,	

ROADS.

On the road running from Callen to Clonmel, Tipperary County commences at the seventy-first mile-stone, where a cross road on the right, sweeps towards Fethard, and another on the left, leads to Carrick on Suir; here is situated a remarkable stage, called the Nine-Mile House, a little beyond which, lie the ruins of an old castle, situated on the left; the Slieve-na-Manna mountains commence their lofty range here, and skirt the road on the right, for a considerable distance. At the seventy-fourth mile-stone, is situated the elegant mansion and well planted demesne of Kilcash, romantically situated at the foot of these mountains.

*Parishes in the Barony of Iffa and Offa.*

Ballyclerahan,	Tulloghmelan,	Kiltigan,
Newchapel,	Ballybacon,	Lisronan,
White Church,	Cahir,	Neddans,
Ardcollum,	Carrick on Suir,	Newcastle,
Ardfinnan,	Derrigrath,	Rathronan,
Clonmel,	Killalane,	Shanraghan,
Rochestown,	Kilcash,	Templehay,
Innislough,	Kilgrant,	Tubbrid,
Kilmurry,	Kilshilan,	Tullaghhorton,
Newtownlenan,	2 K	

## ROADS.

At the seventy-sixth mile-stone, stands the little village of Ballypatrick; a cross road on the right, leads to Fethard, and another on the left, to Carrick on Suir. At the seventy-seventh mile-stone, lie the ruins of Ballyglaskin Castle, situated on the right; at the seventy-ninth mile-stone, stands Kilmore, the beautiful seat of — Bagnal Esq. situated on the right, and a little farther on, lies Newtown, the elegant residence of Sir Thomas Osborne; in the same direction, contiguous to Newtown, is situated the neat mansion and demesne of Redmonds-town. At the eighty-first mile-stone, stands the Charter-School, situated on the right, liberally endowed by the charitable munificence of John Dawson, Esq. and Sir Charles Moore, Baronet.

*Clonmel*,—Distant eighty-one miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is delightfully situated on the river Suir, navigable from thence to Waterford, over which a bridge consisting of twenty arches is erected, communicating with the County of Waterford; it is the shire and assizes town of this County. Its civil government is vested in a mayor, bailiffs, and town-clerk. It consists of four cross streets, regularly and well built. It carries on a brisk inland trade, and is well furnished with retail shops, plentifully stored with such articles as either capricious fancy or actual necessity require. The woollen manufacture is vigorously though not very extensively carried on here: its goal, market-house, court-house, barrack and church, are substantially and not inelegantly constructed stone edifices. Its inns, or houses of entertainment, are numerous, some of which are elegantly fitted up for the reception of guests of rank, consequence, and distinction; other receptacles are arranged in a stile corresponding with the humble situation and wants of their occasional visitors. This town is very ancient, having been built previous to the Danish invasion; it was formerly fortified and defended by a very strong wall. Here Oliver Cromwell encountered a more obstinate resistance than he experienced in the reduction of any other town in Ireland; after its surrender, he demolished the castles, walls, and fortifications, of which ancient monuments, few fragments now remain. In 1262 a Dominican friary was founded here, dedicated to St. Dominick, but by whom, is not stated in the learned and laborious researches of the author of the *Monasticon*. In 1269 a Franciscan friary was founded here, by De Grandison, the church of which was splendidly magnificent; in this church a miracle-working



image of St. Francis was preserved. King Henry the Eighth, at the suppression of this monastic institution, granted one moiety of its possessions to the sovereign and commonalty of Clonmel, at the annual rent of twelve pence, to be held in capite for ever. The other moiety was granted to James, Earl of Ormond, for a similar rent and tenure. The church is now converted into a meeting-house, of a dissenting congregation. Laurence Sterne, the witty author of *Tristram Shandy*, was born in this town, on the 24th of November, 1713. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Scott. It returns one member to the United Parliament. Here the roads approaching from Fethard and Cashel unite; two roads branch off on the right, from the upper extremity of the town, one leading to Ardfinnan, and the other to Tipperary town. The road continued from the bridge erected across the Suir, leads to Dungarvan and Cappoquin, as delineated in the description of the County of Waterford; from this road, a cross road issues on the left, running along the Waterford side of the river Suir to Carrick. Another road leads on the Tipperary side of the river Suir to Carrick. At the five mile-stone of this road, running from Clonmel, lie the ruins of Poulakerry Castle, situated between the road and the river Suir. Near the six mile-stone, are the ruins of Burnchurch; at the seven mile-stone, are situated the ruins of Ballydoyne Castle.

*Carrick.*—At the ten mile-stone, from Clonmel, stands Carrick, built on both sides of the river Suir, and distant seventy-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; the distance intervening between Clonmel and Carrick on Suir is thickly inhabited by an opulent gentry, whose beautiful seats highly contribute to adorn and diversify its variegated scenery of majestic mountains, whose dusky summits exhibit a striking contrast to the verdant carpet expanding beneath their base. Carrick on Suir is a very considerable and opulent town, irregularly built; it had formerly walls and fortifications, some fragments of which still remain; the manufacture of broad cloths and ratteens, is extensively carried on here; it has a barrack for two troops of horse; it gives the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Butler, as it formerly conferred a similar distinction on the Duke of Ormond. Its monastic institutions, previous to the Reformation, consisted of a priory, founded by William de Cantel, and Dionisia his wife, dedicated to St. John the evangelist, for canons regular, observing the rules of St. Augustin. This priory, at its suppression, was granted to the Earl of

Ormond without any reserved rent. Thomas Duff, or black Thomas, Earl of Ormond, erected a castle on the scite of the priory, long since suffered to moulder into dust. Here the roads from Callen and Ferry-bank meet; two roads issue from the Waterford end of the town, as noticed among the roads of that County. About three miles beyond Clonmel, on the left, stands Knocklofty, the finely planted demesne and delightful residence of Lord Donoughmore, enchantingly situated on the banks of the Suir.

*Ardfinnan.*—On the road passing between Clonmel and Ballyporeen, stands the ancient village of Ardfinnan, agreeably situated on the river Suir, and distant eighty-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, where are the ruins of an old castle, built by King John when Earl of Morton, in 1184, boldly situated on a rock overhanging the river; in its present state, it wears the gloomy aspect of Gothic magnificence. St. Finian the leper, who flourished about the end of the sixth century, founded an abbey for regular canons here, to which Cormac MacCuillenan, the celebrated archbishop of Cashel and king of Munster, bequeathed an ounce of gold, an ounce of silver, his horse and arms, in 903. The town and abbey were sacked, plundered, and destroyed by the English in 1178. Here the road from Cahier unites on the right, and two roads branch off from this town, one on the right, leading to Clogheen, and the other on the left, runs towards Newcastle. Beyond the eighty-ninth mile-stone, are the ruins of Lady's Abbey on the left; at the ninety-first mile stone, stands Castle Grace Church on the left; the road from Cahier unites on the right.

*Clogheen.*—Distant ninety-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, by the Clonmel road, is a small village, pleasantly situated on a streamlet, which flows into the Suir; it is a great thoroughfare, much resorted to by travellers journeying to Cork; the roads from Lismore and Carrick here unite. At the ninety-fourth mile stone, stands Shanrahany Church on the left, and a little farther on, to the right, is situated Shanbally, the splendid residence of Lord Lismore.

*Ballyporeen.*—Is a considerable village, distant ninety-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, much frequented by travellers. At the ninety-eighth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right, leads to Michelstown, and the other on the left, runs to Kilworth; at the ninety-ninth mile stone, the County terminates in this direction. On the road passing between Urlingford and Killenaule, Tipperary County commences near the sixty-third



mile stone; at the sixty-four mile stone, a cross road unites on the left; on this side of the sixty-fifth mile stone, stands Kilcooly on the left, the delightful residence of Sir William Barker, Baronet; at the sixty-fifth mile stone, on the left, lie the ruins of Kilcooly abbey, founded in 1200, by Donough Carbragh O'Brien for Cistercian monks, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; this abbey, on its suppression, with all its appurtenances, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond: a neat church now stands contiguous to the ruins of the abbey. At the sixty-eighth mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the left; on this side of the seventieth mile stone, are the ruins of an old church, situated on the left; at the seventieth mile stone, the road to Thurles, branches off to the right.

*Killenaule*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant seventy-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, surrounded by a rich, fertile, and charming country. The road from Callen unites on the left; and the road to Cashel, branches off to the right; at the seventy-fourth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the seventy-fifth mile-stone, a road from Callen joins to the left, a little farther on, a road to Cashel sweeps to the right; at the seventy-seventh mile stone, lie the ruins of Kilnockin Castle on the left, and a little farther on, are the ruins of another castle in the same direction.

*To Ballyporeen, by Nineteen Mile House*

	Miles.
Nineteen Mile House . . . .	— 70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clonmel . . . . .	11 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardfinnan . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 88
Clogheen . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballyporeen . . . . .	3 96 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Middle Third.*

Cashel,	Hore Abbey,	Red City,
Clonin,	Johnstown,	Tullaghmaine,
Coilogh,	Kilconnel,	Waddistown,
Coleman,	Kiltinan,	Ballysheehan,
Crumpstown,	Knackgraffon,	Mora,
Dogstown,	Magowry,	Mortlestown,
Drangan,	Mogorban,	Outeragh,
Erry,	Pepardstown,	St. John's Grange,
Fethard,	Rathcool,	Donaghmore.
Geal,	Raylestown,	



*Fethard*,—Distant seventy-eight miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, was formerly a walled town, and deemed a place of considerable importance; some portions of the walls and gates still remain; it now exhibits a ruinous, decayed, and impoverished aspect, destitute of all kinds of traffic but the vending of liquors; it was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. In 1306, a monastery for Eremites, observing the rules prescribed by St. Augustin, was founded here; this monastery and all its possessions, were granted to Sir Edmund Butler, Knight, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of five shillings and four pence, Irish currency. The road from Callen unites on the left; three roads issue to the right, leading in different directions to Cashel, Golden, and Cahier; beyond the eighty-first mile stone, a cross road from Cashel, and the ruins of an old castle lie on the right; and Kilmore mansion and demesne are situated on the left; at the eighty-third mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the right; at the eighty-fifth mile stone, stands Clonmel already described. On the road passing between Urlingford and Cashel, Tipperary County commences at the sixty-second mile stone; a little farther on, lie the ruins of two castles on the left.

*To Clonmel, by Killenaule.*

	Miles.
Killenaule . . . . .	—   72½
Fethard . . . . .	5½   78½
Clonmel . . . . .	6¾   85

*Longford-Pass*,—Is a small village, distant sixty-three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, where are the ruins of an old barrack; on this side of the sixty-fourth mile stone, the road from Kilkenny joins on the left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the right; here the road, for a considerable distance, runs through a boggy tract: at the sixty-sixth mile stone, the ruins of an old castle are situated on the verge of a bog to the left, and a road to Thurles, branches off to the right; at the sixty-seventh mile stone lie the ruins of an old castle on the right; at the sixty-ninth mile stone, the road from Killenaule unites on the left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated in that direction; a cross road branches off on the right; near the seventieth mile stone, the road running from Thurles to Clonmel crosses in an oblique line; at the

seventy-first mile stone, the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left; on this side of the seventy-third mile stone, stands the ruins of an old castle on the right; at the seventy-fourth mile stone, is situated the delightful demesne of Newpark, on the left, and the ruins of an old castle on the right.

*Cashel City*,—Distant seventy-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is large, populous, neat, clean, and well built; it is governed by a mayor, recorder, and bailiffs. Its public edifices are a fine market house, a session house, a charter school, very liberally endowed, a barrack for two companies of foot, and an episcopal palace. This city and its suburbs must have been formerly very extensive, as it appears that 38 brewers were cited before a convention, for not paying to the church, the accustomed fee of two flagons of ale, due for each brewing. The palace is a plain quadrangular brick structure, furnished with a valuable library, containing many ancient and curious manuscripts, among which, that ancient record the Psalter of Cashel, written by Cormac MacCuleman, a celebrated legislator and warrior, is still preserved. The gardens attached to the palace are beautiful and tastefully arranged. The present cathedral is a magnificent modern structure, of Grecian architecture, adorned with a lofty spire and steeple; but the attractive graces of this lately constructed edifice, cannot restrain a sympathetic commiseration for the forlorn and desolate condition of the venerable pile, majestically seated on the summit of the rock, splendid even in its ruins, and exhibiting a melancholy example of the mutability of all human institutions. The original cathedral, since successively and considerably enlarged, is supposed to have been erected by St. Patrick, and is ranked among the first Christian stone edifices built in this island. This stupenduous pile is situated on the perpendicular edge of the rock, awfully grand, and majestic; the approach to the summit is by a serpentine winding road, up the side of the rock, where it slopes by a gradual and accessible descent: and the entrance to the cathedral is by a lofty gate, placed in the western tower, originally constituting a portion of the royal palace, whence there is a communication to the north cross, containing a chapel dedicated to the Apostles; in the centre of which, there is an excavation supposed subterraneously to communicate with an abbey, distant about a quarter of a mile from the cathedral. The steeple rises from four finely proportioned arches. The ornaments round the windows are rich, curious, and splendid. The choir and nave, about 210 feet long, are strewn with the



mutilated fragments of their ancient decorations. The eastern window is so defaced, that no traces of its original richness and grandeur any longer exist. Adjoining the South Cross, is situated Cormac's Chapel and Hall of Audience, a relic of ancient architecture, worthy of particular inspection, whose sides are decorated with rows of slender columns, supporting semicircular arches, richly ornamented. In the east end, there is a niche, traditionally reported to contain the regal throne, over which are the skulls of various animals, whimsically delineated, but boldly sculptured. The roof of this singular edifice is vaulted. From the hall a narrow stair-case leads to an apartment of similar dimensions, whose roof is composed of a semicircular arch, admirably united, and still perfect. On the east angle of the North Cross, stands a round tower, built of free-stone, although the remaining structures are composed of black marble. The ruins of this cathedral testify its ancient strength, splendor, and magnificence; it seems to have been built before the introduction of Gothic architecture into this island. In 1172, Henry the Second here received the homage of Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick. In the reign of Charles the First, Lord Inchiquin battered the Episcopal Palace, situated at the west end of the cathedral. In 1169, Donald O'Brien built a new church, having converted the original one, erected by Cormac, into a Chapter-house. In 1421, it being then much decayed, it was again repaired. In 1495, the Earl of Kildare, being outrageously incensed against David Creagh, the then archbishop, burned the cathedral, and would have treated the prelate in like manner, had he had the misfortune of being seized by this infuriated nobleman. This event exhibits a deplorable specimen, on how precarious a tenure life, liberty, and property, were held under the barbarous despotism of Baronical feudalism. In this cathedral was deposited the Lia Fail, or fatal Stone, on which the Kings of Munster were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish Crown, requested the use of the stone for his coronation—a prophecy then prevailing, that wherever this stone was kept, the Milesian line of kings would reign a powerful monarchy. This stone remained at Scoone, until Edward the First removed it to Westminster Abbey, where it remains under the ancient Coronation-chair to this day: it is a singular circumstance, that the present royal family derive their title from a daughter of James the First, lineally descended from this Fergus. If this ominous stone actually possess such mystical qualities, and magnetic attractive powers, may it never



be removed from its present position, until time be no more ! This city was anciently encompassed with a wall, of which some fragments, and two gates still remain : it likewise was the metropolis of the Kings of Munster. Its monastic institutions, previous to the Reformation, were an hospital for sick and infirm poor, founded by Sir David de Latimer, archbishop of Cashel, in honour of St. Nicholas. This hospital was forcibly united to the Cistercian abbey, about the year 1272. In 1243, a friary was founded by archbishop David MacKelly, dedicated to St. Dominick. An accidental fire having destroyed this monastery, it was declared by an instrument dated at Limerick, in 1480, that all persons assisting and contributing in its re-erection, should be deemed brothers and sisters of the order, and enjoy the benefit of all masses, prayers, sermons, vigils, and other pious deeds, performed by the brotherhood in this life, and afterwards they should inherit eternal salvation ; conditions so favourable could not fail to procure numerous subscribers.— This friary, on its suppression, was granted with all its appurtenances, (tithes only excepted,) to Walter Fleming, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of two shillings and six-pence Irish currency. Hore Abbey, likewise named St. Mary's Abbey, was situated on the rock of Cashel, contiguous to the cathedral, and originally founded for Benedictines ; but David MacCarvil, the then archbishop, having dreamed that the monks conspired to behead him, he violently deprived them of all their possessions, and arbitrarily transferred them to a body of Cistercian monks, invited hither from the abbey of Millifont, in the County of Louth. This abbey, with all its possessions, in the village of Hore and elsewhere, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Henry Radcliffe, Knight. The noble ruins of this magnificent edifice still remain, almost entire—for a minute description, consult the learned *Archdal's Monasticon*. In the reign of Henry the Third, an abbey for Conventual Franciscans was founded by William Hacket. In 1363, several reverend brethren belonging to this abbey, were accused by Sir Robert Preston, Knight, Lord Chief Justice, of having by force of arms, cut down a quantity of timber, the property of the said Robert, and committing divers other enormities. On the culprits not appearing, the sheriff was ordered to attach them : Henry the Eighth granted this abbey, with all its possessions, on its suppression, to Edmund Butler, archbishop of Cashel, to hold in capite for ever, at the annual rent of two shillings and ten-pence, Irish currency ; —this city returns one member to the United Parliament. The prospect

from the rock, over a most fertile tract of country, is only bounded by the horizon, save only where the Gualtee mountains interpose their cloud-capt summits. The intervening grounds are not a dead level, but gently diversified by moderate undulations, and had the hand of industry co-operated with the natural beauties of a most luxuriant soil, the environs of Cashel would exhibit a scenery, as richly ornamented as the most glowing imagination could wish to delineate. A scarcity of water must always obstruct Cashel's ever emerging from its present inferior rank, unless a canal be cut to the city, to supply this primary defect, then only it can effectually be benefited by its other local advantages. At the near end of the city, the roads from Fethard and Callen, unite on the left, and the road from Thurles joins on the right: the roads to Clonmel, Clogheen, and Tipperary, issue from the upper extremity, on the road leading from Cashel to Clogheen: at the seventy-nine mile stone, stands the race-course; at the eighty mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the eighty-one mile stone, lie the ruins of two old castles on the left; a cross road to the left, leads to Clonmel, and another on the right, to Golden; on this side of the eighty-third mile stone, are the ruins of an old church to the left: at the eighty-fifth mile stone, stands the ruins of an old castle on the right.

*Cahier*,—Distant eighty-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat town, pleasantly situated on the river Suir. On an island in this river, stands Cahier castle, erected by O'Connor, king of Thomond, and monarch of Ireland, before the year 1142. This castle was subdued by George Carey, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: it was afterwards reduced by Cromwell. In the reign of king John, Geoffry de Camvil founded a priory for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin, to the honor of the Blessed Virgin.—On the dissolution of this priory, a lease of its possessions was granted to Peter Sherlock. The road from Clonmel unites on the left; and the road from Tipperary joins on the right: this town gives the title of Baron to a branch of the noble family of Butler; near this town is the delightful residence of Lord Cahier. At the eighty-six mile stone, a road branches off on the right, leading to Michel's-town; on this side of the eighty-ninth mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle to the left, and at the eighty-ninth mile stone, stands Tubered church on the left. Clogheen, already noticed, is distant by Cashel ninety-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. On the road leading from Cashel to Tipperary, at the seventy-seven mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old castle on the right.

*To Ballyporeen, by Longford-Pass.*

	Miles.
Longford-Pass	— 63
Cashel	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cahier	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clogheen	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 91 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballyporeen	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 95

*Parishes in the Barony of Clanwilliam.*

Athassel,	Bruis,	Shronel,
Ballygriffin,	Clonbeg,	Solloghobeg,
Banshaw,	Clonbulloge,	Solloghobmore,
Dangandargan,	Corbally,	Templenoë,
Killardy,	Glanbane,	Tipperary,
Rathlinan,	Kilcorman,	Cardangan,
Religmurry,	Kilfeacle,	Clonpitt,
Donohill,	Lattin,	Emly.
Clonfinlogh,		

On this side of the eighty mile stone, is situated Ballygriffin on the right, an enchanting residence, the property of Earl Clanwilliam, stretching along the banks of the Suir.

*Golden*—is a small village, pleasantly situated on the river Suir, and distant eighty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; here are the ruins of an old castle on the right.—About a mile from this village, are the ruins of Athassel Abbey, founded by William Fitz-Adelm de Burke, about the year 1200. In 1319, Athassel was maliciously burned by John Fitz-Thomas, brother to Lord Maurice Fitz-Thomas. In 1329, Brien O'Brien burned Athassel to the ground: this abbey, with all its possessions, at its suppression, was granted in capite for ever, to Thomas Earl of Ormond, at a trifling annual rent, which was remitted by Queen Elizabeth, who confirmed the grant of Queen Mary. The ruins of this abbey, prove it to have been as splendid as any monastic structure erected in this kingdom; for a particular description of its dimensions, and architectural beauties, see *Ledwidge's learned Antiquities*, page 516. In this vicinage, to the left, stands Suir Castle, the beautiful residence of Lord Massey, delightfully situated on the southern bank of



the river Suir. A cross road unites on the left. At the eighty-second mile stone, on the left, is situated Thomastown, the ancient and venerable mansion of Lord Landaff, encompassed by a demesne comprising twenty-two hundred English acres, richly ornamented with the finest full grown timber: it is universally acknowledged to be the finest country seat in Ireland; but modern improvements are so rapidly advancing to maturity, that its claim to priority will be soon disputed. Here are the ruins of two old castles situated on the right.

*Tipperary Town*,—from which this opulent and extensive county is denominated, is apparently in a ruinous condition, and is distant eighty-six miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. In the reign of Henry the Third, a monastery for Eremites, following the rule of St. Augustin, was founded here.—In 1329, this town was burned by Brien O'Brien; Henry the Eighth granted this monastery, with all its possessions, to Dermot Ryan, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of eight pence, Irish currency; here the roads from Clonmel and Thurles unite, A road branches off to the right, leading to Limerick; at the eighty-ninth mile stone, stands Damer's Court, a fine residence, the property of Lord Milton; at the ninety-second mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the left, leading to Michelstown, and the other on the right, to Kilmallock. In a sequestered corner of this barony, on the verge of the county, stands Emly, anciently a celebrated city, of which no traces now remain, but the ruins of a church, some mouldering walls, a large unhewn stone cross, and a holy well. It is supposed to have been erected into a bishoprick in the fourth century, previous to the arrival of St. Patrick, by St. Ailbe. After the arrival of St. Patrick, and the conversion of Angus MacNafric, king of Cashel, the church of Emly was declared the metropolitan church of Munster, which dignity it enjoyed for several centuries, until translated to Cashel, where it still remains. In 1123, this city was plundered by robbers, and St. Ailbe's mitre was consumed in the flames. In 1192, it was destroyed by fire, and was afterwards rebuilt, and continued a very considerable town, down to the reign of Henry the Eighth. In 1568, the see of Emly was united to Cashel.

*Ballymanlagh*—is a small village, distant ninety-one miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; and on this side of the ninety-four mile stone, Tipperary County terminates in this direction,

*To Ballymanlagh, by Longford-Pass.*

	(Miles.)
Longford-Pass	— 63 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballymoreen	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 68 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cashel	8 76 $\frac{3}{4}$
Golden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tipperary	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballymanlagh	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Eliogurty.*

Kilfithmone,	Killoskehan,	Drom,
Rathkelty,	Moycarty,	Inshianly,
Barnanely,	Moyne,	Loughmoe,
Boly,	Thurles,	Templemore,
Burrosleigh,	Adruth,	Holycross,
Callabeg,	Ballymurrin,	Leoghmackivoge,
Kilcloney,	Dovea,	

On the road passing between Longford-Pass and Cashel, at the sixty-sixth mile stone, as already noticed, a road branches off on the right, leading to Thurles. At the sixty-seventh mile stone, stand the ruins of Burros Castle, situated on the left.

*Thurles*,—distant seventy miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a large straggling town, consisting of one long street, which is nearly divided into two equal portions by the river Suir. Here are a good market-house, a neat modern church, and a fine mansion, formerly the occasional residence of the noble family of Landaff, but now converted into a barrack; much country business is transacted in this town, being surrounded by a rich, fertile, and populous country: it gave the title of Earl to the noble family of Ormond. In 1300, a monastery for Carmelites or White Friars, was founded here by the family of Butler, the tower of which still remains, on the east side of the river, with some portions of the Cross-aisle. An unauthenticated traditionary report prevails, that a castle was erected here by the knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, but the learned author of the *Monasticon*, could discover no records to confirm this prevalent opinion. At the hither extremity of the town, the roads from Rathdown, Roscrea, and Nenagh, unite on the right; from the upper end, three roads issue, that on the left, running towards Cashel, Fethard, and Clonmel; the

centre road leads to Holy-cross, and the third road, branching off on the right, sweeps to Farny-Bridge.

*Holy-Cross*,—a desolate hamlet, is situated on the western bank of the river Suir, over which a bridge consisting of nine arches is erected, and distant seventy-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. Here, on a rising ground, stands Holy-cross Abbey, a very venerable relic of monastic architecture. It was founded in 1169, by Donagh Carbragh O'Brien, king of Limerick, in honour of the Holy-cross, St. Mary, and St. Benedict; the elegant lightness of its decorations cannot be exceeded, and the durability of its materials, being composed of black marble, may probably transmit this proud monument of architectural science in the 11th century, to remote posterity. The east end is so mantled with ivy, as totally to obscure the ornamental carvings of the great eastern window. The building consists of an high steeple, supported on each side by a fine Gothic arch; on the east side is a small chapel; and on the south is the tomb of the founder. The nave is 58 feet long, on each side of which there is an arcade, with lateral ailes. In the South-cross, are the curious remains of a shrine, where a piece of the cross, on which Christ suffered, and presented by Pope Paschal, to Murtagh, a former monarch, was pretended to have been deposited; for a more accurate description of the dimensions and compartments of this abbey, see *Ledwiche's learned Antiquities*, page 516, or *Archdal's Monasticon*, page 658. Henry the Eighth granted this abbey, with all its possessions, to Sir Edmund Butler, Knight, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of five shillings and four-pence Irish currency. A cross road on the right leads to Burrosoleigh, and another on the left to Cashel. On this side of the seventy-fifth mile stone, the road passing from Cashel to Nenagh, crosses in a diagonal direction; at the seventy-seven mile stone, a road branches off on the right, leading to Cappah; at the seventy-eight mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the eighty-one mile-stone, stands Dundrum on the left, the residence of Sir — Maud, Bart. and the road from Nenagh unites on the right; at the eighty-third mile stone, a road sweeps off on the right, leading to Limerick; at the eighty-fourth mile stone, a cross road runs to the right; on this side of the eighty-sixth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the left, leads to Tipperary, already noticed, and the other on the right, runs toward Limerick.



*Parishes in the Barony of Ikerin.*Clonmore,  
Killea,Templeerry,  
Templetohy,Rathmacvoge,  
Roscrea.

On the mail-coach-road, passing between Dublin and Limerick, Tipperary county commences at the fifty-seventh mile stone.

*Roscrea*,—Distant fifty-nine miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a neat thriving town; here is a barrack for a company of foot. The church is an ancient Gothic structure, near which stands a round tower, built with square stone; it is eighty feet high, and fifteen feet in circumference; it was formerly a bishoprick, which in the twelfth century, was united to Killaloe. In 1213, a castle was erected by King John in this town. Keating relates that the Danes, having collected a numerous and well disciplined army from Limerick and Connaught; resolved to surprise the natives, assembled from all quarters of the kingdom, at the annual fair held at Roscrea, at the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, of which treacherous design, the Irish being apprised, they furnished themselves with arms; encountered the Danes, over whom a complete victory was obtained, with loss of four thousand men, and Alfin their commander. A sumptuous monastery for canons regular was founded here by St. Cronan, who died about the beginning of the seventh century. In 1490, a Franciscan friary was founded by Mubruany O'Carrol, who married the daughter of O'Dempsey. This friary, with all its possessions, was granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, who assigned it to William Crow: here the road from Rathdowny unites on the left; two roads slope off on the right, leading to Birr in different directions, one by Leap, and the other by Shinrone; a cross road sweeps to the left, running towards Thurles. About three miles south east of Roscrea, on a small island, consisting of about two acres, and situated in the centre of Monela Bog, was founded the celebrated monastery of Monaincha, by the Culdean monks, under the invocation of St. Columba. The circumstance which excites inexplicable perplexity about its erection is, how the ponderous materials, of which it is constructed, could possibly be conveyed over a morass, almost inaccessible. The length of the church, is forty-four feet, by eighteen. The arches of the choir and western portal are, semicircular. The existence of this monastery in 1185, is ascertained by Geraldus Cambrensis, who

was secretary to King John, when Earl of Morton. Respecting the attachment of the Culdees to their religion, and their adherence to the evangelical truth, in defiance of every opposition from the adherents of the See of Rome—See *Ledwich's learned Antiquities*, page 102, and sequel.—This abbey, with all its possessions, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Lucas Dillon: at the sixty-two mile stone, the road enters the King's County, and at the sixty-eight mile stone, re-enters the county of Tipperary; at the sixty-ninth mile stone, stands the ruins of Blane Castle on the left, and the ruins of Knockane Castle, are situated on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Upper Ormond.*

Kilnaneave,	Aghnaneedle,	Kilkeary,
Latteragh,	Ballygibbon,	Toomavara,
Lisbunny,	Ballymacky,	Ballinaclogh,
Templderry,	Burrosnafarny,	Kilmore.

*Toomavara*,—Distant one hundred and sixty-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin, is now a small village, which exhibits such vestiges of ancient buildings as prove, that it was formerly a place of some consequence: here are the ruins of a preceptory, founded by the Knights Templars; at the seventieth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Nenagh, and the other on the left, to Silvermines; at the seventy-first mile stone, a cross road on the left, stretches towards Cashel; on this side of the seventy-second mile stone, the road from Cashel to Nenah crosses in a sloping direction; at the seventy-third mile stone, a cross road to Castleotway, sweeps to the left; on this side of the seventy-sixth mile stone, the road from Burros, unites on the left, and a cross road to Nenagh, branches off on the right.

*Silvermines*,—Distant seventy-seven miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a ruinous deserted looking village, though bearing evident marks of former population. In the stupendous mountains overhanging this village, rich viens of lead ore have been discovered, and for some considerable time profitably wrought: on this side of the seventy-eight mile stone, stand the ruins of Dunally Castle, situated on the left.

*To Newport by Roscrea.*

				Miles.
Roscrea	-	-	-	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moneygall	-	-	-	7
Toomavara	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silvermines	-	-	-	7
Newport	-	-	-	9
				86

*Parishes in the Barony of Owen and Arra.*

Kilcomenty	Kilvellane,	Castletown,
Kilmastulla,	Templejehally,	Burgesbeg,
Kilnerath,	Kilmilcon,	Youghall,
Killoscully.		

At the seventy-ninth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right, leading to O'Brien's Bridge, and that on the left, to Newport; at the eighty-fifth mile stone, the road from Castle Waller unites on the left; and a little farther on, is situated the charter school in the same direction, liberally endowed by the noble family of Jocelyn.

*Newport*,—Distant eighty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat small village, pleasantly situated by a considerable streamlet which flows into the Shannon. It gives the title of Baron to the family Jocelyn. Here is a plain church with a square steeple situated on the right; a cross road on the left, leads to Bruff, and another on the right, runs towards Killaloe. The ruins of Derryleagh Castle stand on the left. This vicinity is thickly inhabited by an opulent gentry, whose improvements highly contribute to enliven the scenery; at the eighty-eight mile stone, the county terminates in this direction; on the right hand branch of the road, issuing from Toomavara, at the seventy-second mile stone, stand the ruins of Lisanisky Castle, situated on the right; at the seventy-third mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Lower Ormond.*

Cloghprior,	Nenagh,	Kilbarran,
Dorrha,	Aglish,	Lockeen,
Fenoagh,	Cloghan,	Monsea,



Killodiernan,	Arderoney,	Ferrylass,
Knigh,	Burrosakean,	Uskean,
Lorrha,	Dolla,	Bonohan,
Modereeny,	Drominheer.	

*Nenagh*,—Distant seventy-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a considerably large town, agreeably situated on a river which flows into Lough Derg; here is a fine barrack for two troops of horse; it was formerly defended by a strong castle named Nenagh Round. In the year 1200, an hospital for canons observing the rules of St. Augustin, was founded here, and dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It was to be constantly open for the reception of the sick and infirm. Theobald Walter, the first Butler in Ireland, liberally endowed this hospital. Queen Elizabeth granted all the possessions pertaining to this hospital, to Oliver Grace for ever, for a trifling annual rent, by homage and fealty. In the reign of Henry the Third, a Franciscan friary, for conventual Franciscans, was founded by the Butler family: it was liberally endowed by Lord Thomas de Cantwell. In the year 1550, O'Carral consumed both the town and friary, but the garrison preserved the castle. This friary was deemed the richest foundation belonging to the Franciscan order in Ireland. Queen Elizabeth granted a determinable lease of this abbey, to Robert Collum, for a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. A cross road on the left leads to Silvermines, and another on the right runs to Burrosakean; from the upper extremity of the town, two roads issue, that on the left, leads to O'Briens Bridge, and the other sloping off to the right, stretches towards Killaloe. On the road passing between Birr and Nenagh, stands Burrosakean.

*To Nenah by Toomavara.*

			(Miles.)
Toomavara as before,	-	-	69½
Nenagh,	-	-	5½   75

*Burrosakean*,—Is a smart little village, distant eighty-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; on the road issuing on the left from Roscrea to Thurles, is situated Templemore.

*Templemore*,—Is a neat modern well built village, distant seventy-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Suir; here is an elegant modern built church, with a fine spire and steeple; adjoining the vil-

lage, is the elegant seat of Sir John Craven Carden; in this vicinity is situated Castleown, a fine romantic seat, the property of the Marquis of Landsdown: the intervening distance between Templemore and Thurles is thickly bestrewed with the ruins of old castles, ranged contiguous to the river Suir.

*To Templemore, by Roscrea.*

				(Miles.)
Roscrea, as before,	-	-	-	59 $\frac{3}{4}$
Templemore,	-	-	-	16 $\frac{1}{4}$   75 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilnemanna.*

Aghacrew,	Moyaliffe,	Clonoutty,
Ballintemple,	Toem,	Rathkenny,
Bill,	Clogher,	Kilmore.
Kilpatrick,		

This Barony is wild and mountainous, through which some hamlets are thinly scattered, and the only public road, is that passing between Cashel and Nenagh, which crosses it at its eastern extremity, winding beneath the base of its stupenduous mountains. At Toome, a village in this barony, a priory of regular canons, dedicated to St. Donan, was founded. This priory was secularised by Henry the Eighth, and finally dissolved by Queen Elizabeth, who granted all its possessions to Miler Magrath, Archbishop of Cashel.

*To Burrosakean by Birr.*

				(Miles.)
Birr, King's County,	-	-	-	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Burrosakean, Tipperary,	-	-	-	18   81 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Parish in the Barony of Kilnelogurty.*

*Templeoutragh.*

This small Barony, is apparently more desolate than even the adjacent mountainous tract of Kilnemanna. Here, there is not even the appearance of hamlets, as the village of Ballyca-

ghil, is the only place delineated on its entire surface, and the only road is that carried on in continuation, which passes from Cashel to Nenagh, and in these solitary wilds, runs through frightful chasms.

*Parish in the Barony of Isleag.*

**Glankeen.**

This is also a small Barony, consisting of only one parish, comprising the whole extent of its rugged superficies; and its only village is Burrisillegh, distant seventy-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. It is only necessary to observe, that numerous herds of young cattle are grazed on this wilderness in the summer season, which, in the winter, are removed to more congenial pastures. From Burrisillegh, the road on the left, leads to Silvermines, and another on the right, runs to Nenagh.



*A Table of Fairs, held in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
New Birmingham -	<i>Jan</i> 20	New Inn - - - -	16
		Ardfinnan - - - -	17
		Templemore - - - -	17
	<i>Feb.</i>	Golden - - - -	18
Ardfinan - - - -	2	Emly - - - -	21
Mullough - - - -	12	Cahier - - - -	26
New Birmingham -	15	Clogheen - - - -	27
		Glin - - - -	27
	<i>March.</i>	Killen - - - -	29
Loughlikent - - - -	17	Nenagh - - - -	29
New Inn - - - -	17	Cloneen - - - -	30
Cashel - - - -	26		
New Birmingham -	31		<i>June.</i>
		Mullinahone - - - -	3
	<i>April.</i>	Cappagh - - - -	4
Tipperary - - - -	5	Ballingarry - - - -	7
Castleotway - - - -	5 & 6	Clogheen - - - -	7
Kilcooley - - - -	6	Toomavara - - - -	7
New Birmingham -	18	Carrick-on-Suir - - - -	8
Gormanstown - - - -	19	Dundrum - - - -	8
Thurles - - - -	19	Silvermines - - - -	8
Feathard - - - -	20	Burrisillegh - - - -	9
Kilcash - - - -	20	Feathard - - - -	11
Nenagh - - - -	24	Newport - - - -	17
Kilnockin - - - -	24	Roscrea - - - -	21
Burrosakean - - - -	26	Kilnockin - - - -	22
Newport - - - -	27	Tipperary - - - -	24
		New Birmingham - - - -	24
	<i>May.</i>	Burrosakean - - - -	26
Mullinahone - - - -	1	Templemore - - - -	28
Silvermines - - - -	1	Cloneen - - - -	29
New Birmingham -	3		
Clonmell - - - -	5		<i>July.</i>
Balliskehane - - - -	6	Mullinahone - - - -	1
Roscrea - - - -	7	Nenagh - - - -	4
Drum - - - -	10	Clonulty - - - -	5
Holy Cross - - - -	11	Kilfeacle - - - -	10
Ballyporeen - - - -	12	Graystown - - - -	12
CloghJordan - - - -	12	New Birmingham - - - -	18
Killinaul - - - -	13	Cahier - - - -	20
Loughlikent - - - -	15	Newport - - - -	21

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>July.</i>		<i>Oct.</i>
Ballingarry . . . .	23	Tuberhanney . . . .	2
Cashel . . . . .	23	Roscrea . . . . .	9
Cappagh . . . . .	27	Tipperary . . . . .	10
		Kilcooley . . . . .	10
	<i>August.</i>	Nenagh . . . . .	10
Cloheen . . . . .	1	Dundrum . . . . .	12
Tyone . . . . .	1	Lessinisky . . . . .	14
Loughlikent . . . .	1	Carrick on Suir . . .	14
New Inn . . . . .	1	Killinaul . . . . .	14
Roes Green . . . . .	2	Holy Cross . . . . .	18
Gormanstown . . . .	5	Drum . . . . .	20
Kilcash . . . . .	5	Templemore . . . . .	21
Burrisillegh . . . . .	6	Roes Green . . . . .	21
Dunhill . . . . .	6	Newport . . . . .	23
Cashel . . . . .	7	New Birmingham . . .	23
Roscrea . . . . .	8	Kilnockin . . . . .	24
CloghJordan . . . . .	12	Silvermines . . . . .	25
Ballishehane . . . .	15	Golden . . . . .	26
Carrick on Suir . . .	15	Clogheen . . . . .	28
Ballyporeen . . . . .	21	Mullinahone . . . . .	28
Thurles . . . . .	21	Cullen . . . . .	28
New Birmingham . . .	24	Pallis . . . . .	28
Golden . . . . .	26		
			<i>Nov.</i>
	<i>Sep.</i>	Nenagh . . . . .	1
Templemore . . . . .	3	Cloneen . . . . .	1
Nenagh . . . . .	4	Toomavara . . . . .	4
Feathard . . . . .	7	Cashel . . . . .	3
Cashel . . . . .	9	Clonmell . . . . .	5
Tyone . . . . .	9	Knockharding . . . .	7
Silvermines . . . . .	12	New Birmingham . . .	10
Cahier . . . . .	18 19	Ballengarry . . . . .	12
Castleotway . . . . .	19	Clonoulty . . . . .	12
Feathard . . . . .	19	Cappagh . . . . .	16
Emly . . . . .	22	Ardfinnan . . . . .	19
Holy Cross . . . . .	24	Feathard . . . . .	21
Burrosakean . . . . .	26	Burnsillegh . . . . .	27
New Birmingham . . .	27	Roscrea . . . . .	29
Cappagh . . . . .	29		
Ballyclerillan . . . .	30		<i>Dec.</i>
		CloghJordan . . . . .	1

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Dec.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Mullinahone . . . .	2	Ballingarry . . . .	11
Ballishane . . . .	4	Clogheen . . . .	12
Graystown . . . .	6	Burrisakean . . . .	15
Loughlikent . . . .	6	Golden . . . .	15
New Inn . . . .	6	New Birmingham . . . .	15
Templemore . . . .	7	Ballyporeen . . . .	17
Cahier . . . .	7	Cappagh . . . .	21
Tipperary . . . .	10	Thurles . . . .	21
Clogheen . . . .	10		

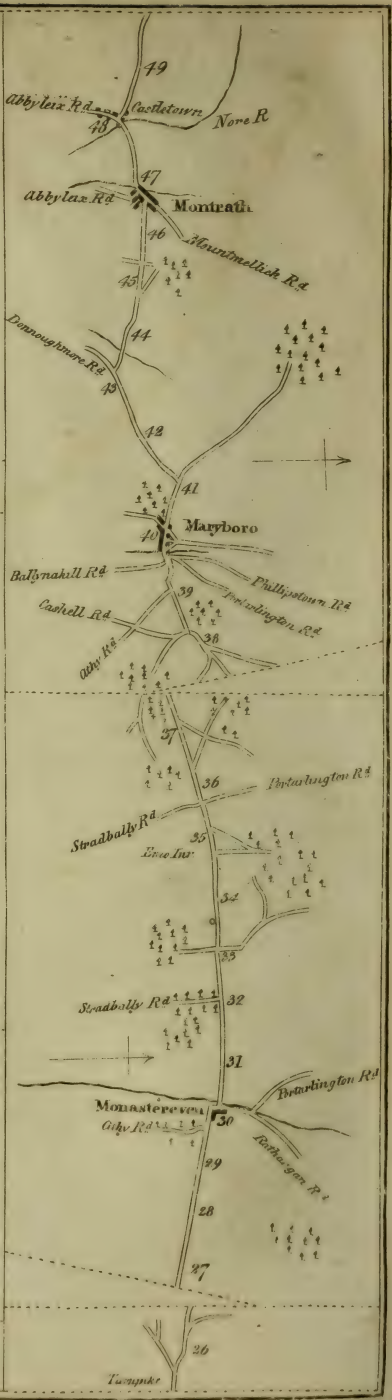


## COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

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THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK—Is bounded on the north by the river Shannon, which separates it from the county of Clare; on the north-east by Tipperary; on the south by Cork; and by Kerry on the west. Its greatest extent from east to west, is about forty Irish miles, and from north to south about twenty-five Irish miles. Its surface comprehends 386,750 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains, and waste. It is divided into nine baronies; Owneybog, Clanwilliam, Coonag, Small County, Coshlea, Coshma, Publeobrien, Kenry, Connillo, which last barony exceeds the other eight in magnitude. Limerick city with its liberties, constitutes a distinct county. The town and liberties of Kilmallock, enjoy distinctive privileges uncontrollable by county jurisdiction, nor liable to its assessments. This county contains one hundred and twenty-six parishes, and is thickly inhabited by a wealthy and industrious population. The luxuriant soil of its grazing pastures, requires in many places no artificial renovation from the assistance of manure or composts. The fine mold covering a light lime-stone gravelly soil, produces abundant crops of all kinds of grain, and is peculiarly adapted for rearing sheep and other light cattle. It is well watered with large and small rivers. Its most considerable collection of fresh waters is Lough Gur, and Knockpatrick is the most elevated mountain. There is a coal mine at the western extremity of the county, but turf is the fuel generally used by the inhabitants, as the bogs are conveniently situated to supply this essential article of domestic comfort. The flat grounds extending along the banks of the Shannon, are deemed the richest and most prolific in Ireland. The most elevated lands, and mountainous tracts, are situated in the ba-

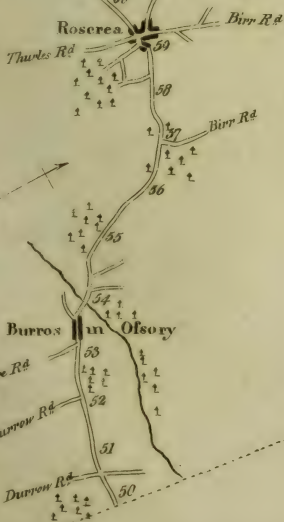
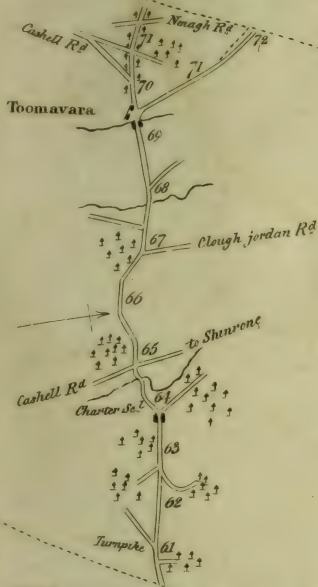




Dublin as in Road to Donaghadee



# Road from DUBLIN TO Limerick.





rony of Connillo, verging on the counties of Cork and Kerry. The Palatines who settled in this county, highly contributed to its agricultural improvements, by introducing a more accurate mode of husbandry, and their descendants are a laborious and independent race of people occupied on their own farms. This county produces abundance of very fine cider. It gave the title of Earl to the family of Dongan, as it now gives that of Viscount to the family of Hamilton.

*To Limerick by Annacolty.*

	Miles.
Annacolty . . . . .	—   91
Limerick . . . . .	3   94

*Parishes in the Barony of Coonagh.*

Palicegrean,	Ballinaclogh,	Cullen,
Doon,	Liscormuck,	Kilteel,
Templebredin,	Toughcluggin,	Ulloe.

ROADS.

On the Mail-coach road passing through Newport, Limerick County commences at a little beyond the eighty-eighth mile stone; a little beyond the ninety mile stone, the road from Abington unites on the left, and the road from O'Brien's Bridge joins to the right.

*To Limerick by Pallis.*

	(Miles.)
Limerick . . . . .	—   94
Caherconlish . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$   100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pallis . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$   106 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Owenbeg.*

Tough,	Island,	Abington.
	2 N	



On the road passing from O'Brien's Bridge to Limerick, on the eastern bank of the Shannon, is situated Castle Connel village, celebrated for its chalybeate Spa, deemed peculiarly efficacious in all complaints requiring feruginous preparations. Here are the ruins of an ancient strong castle, erected upon a rock overhanging the high road, which winds round its base, and commands the navigation of the Shannon. It is supposed to have been originally constructed by Connel, a redoubted Irish chieftain. It was enlarged by the English, and entrusted to the care of De Burgo, to hold it in possession for the King. Notwithstanding its great elevation, the ascent is so gradual and commodious, that a troop of horse has been drawn up in the hall. The grandson of Brien Boroimboroe, was here treacherously murdered by the Prince Thomond, who craftily inveigled him to his castle, under pretence of holding a conference. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, William De Burgo was created Baron of Castle Connel. In 1690, the castle was blown up by the orders of the Prince of Hess, commanding a detachment dispatched from Limerick to perform this service. On the road passing between Clonmell and Limerick, is situated Pallis village, distant one hundred and six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and twelve miles and a fourth east of Limerick; here is a fine church; a cross road on the left leads to Kilmallock, and another on the right to Cappak. The ruins of Kilduff Castle stand on the left; at the nine mile stone from Limerick, a cross road on the right, leads to Bruffe, and a little farther on, a cross road on the right, stretches towards Newport; at the seven mile stone, a cross road on the right, runs to Abington. In 1205, Theobald Fitz Walter, Lord of Carruck, and Chief Butler of Ireland, founded an abbey here for Cistercian Monks, with whom it was furnished from the abbey of Savignac in France. In 1290, the abbot was fined sixty marcks for harbouring and concealing the King's enemies, the payment of which fine was made by instalments. In 1365, the abbot, having, contrary to the law and the King's Crown and dignity, molested and distressed Thomas de Kildare, tenant to certain lands held in the county of Limerick, he was imprisoned for this outrage; but on the payment of a fine of 40 Shillings, he received King Edward the Third's most gracious pardon. In 1537, O'Mulrian, Lord of the country, Ullick Boprke, of Clanrickard, and Thybot Bourke M'William, made their submission, and took the oaths of allegiance before the Lord Deputy in this abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey with all its extensive possessions, to Peter Walsh, in capite for ever, for

a small annual rent, on condition of maintaining one horse-man on the premisses.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clanwilliam.*

Carrickpharson,	Iserlaurence,	Dromkeen,
Cahirelly,	Kilnagaruff,	Rathjordan,
Castleconnel,	Clonkeen,	Cahireonlish,
Ballybrood,	Luddenbeg,	Rochestown.

*Cahirconlish*,—Is a small neat village, distant one hundred miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, and six miles and three quarters from Limerick; here is a good church; the ruins of an old castle lie on the right; a cross road on the left, leads to Ballyneety, and another on the right to Abington. On this side of the fifth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle, situated on the right; at the fourth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the right, and at the third mile stone, the road from Cork unites on the left.

*Parishes in the Liberties of Limerick.*

Cahirrary,	Derrygalvin,	St. Michael,
St. Nicholas,	Donaghmore,	St. Munchin,
Cahirvally,	Kilmurry,	Mungret,
Singland,	Knocnagaul.	

*Limerick City*,—Distant ninety-four miles from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the eastern bank of the river Shannon, and together with its liberties, constitutes a distinct county in itself; here the assizes for the county of Limerick are held, and the county representatives elected. There is an extensive barrack for twenty-two companies of foot; a governor and town major regulate all local military transactions. The civil government is vested in a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, town clerk, aldermen, and burgesses. Its public edifices are elegant and commodious; the assembly rooms and theatre, are modern structures, erected in the most fashionable quarter of the city. It is an episcopal see. Vessels of 500 tuns burden may discharge their cargoes opposite the Custom House, though distant more than sixty miles from the sea. Linen, woollen, and paper manufactories are flourishingly established, and its export trade is very considerable. Its charitable institutions are well

appointed, and regularly conducted. Its religious structures are a cathedral and three parochial churches, besides Roman Catholic chapels, and meeting houses for dissenting congregations. About a century ago, it ranked as the second city in Ireland in magnitude and extent; but now yields the palm of priority to the rapid augmentation of Cork, although since that period, Limerick has been steadily and progressively improving. It was originally walled, and deemed the strongest fortress in this kingdom, having the singular advantage of not being commanded by adjacent heights, and is traditionally supposed to have been built by Yuorus, in the year 155. It was anciently much frequented by foreign merchants, and after the arrival of the Danes, its commerce was considerably improved. After the battle of Sulchoid in 970, it was plundered by Mahon, brother to Brien Boromh; after which period, Brien exacted 365 tuns of wine, as an annual tribute from the Danes of this city. A circumstance that proves the extensive traffic carried on by that enterprising people in that one article. In 1174, this city was taken by the English. It was besieged in 1642 by Treton, who was repulsed in many attacks, and his ultimate success is attributed by some historians to the internal division of the inhabitants, some of whom were attached to the pope's nuncio, others espoused the royal cause, and the third party were for yielding to the besiegers. Such are the alledged causes assigned to ensure Treton's triumph. It was subsequently besieged in 1690 by King William, who withdrew his forces without accomplishing its reduction. In 1691, it was again invested by General Ginkle, who, after an obstinate resistance compelled it to surrender, on terms of capitulation liberally granted to the garrison. This city is composed of the Irish and English town. The latter is situated on the King's Island, formed by the river Shannon. These sections were equally fortified against a common enemy, or against each other, and were connected by a bridge. The streets in the old town, are narrow and gloomy. An inconvenience always observable in fortified places, where personal security ingrossed the entire attention of the founders; but every effort is made to improve the city, as the walls are demolished, and the gates destroyed; and thus, the streets become better ventilated, and the inhabitants breathe a purer air. Between Irishtown and the river Shannon, a new quarter has been erected by the exertions of Lord Perry, called after his name; the streets are spacious and regular, intersecting each other at right angles, and the houses, finished in the neat-



est stile of modern uniformity, are rapidly multiplying. This portion of the city is the favourite residence of opulence, from its superior advantages and conveniences. There is a privilege annexed to the fair, held in this city on the 4th of August, that no person can be arrested within the precincts of the liberties, on any process issuing out of the Tholsel Court of Limerick, for the space of fifteen days. An immunity, which is cheerfully enjoyed by all unfortunate debtors. Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, founded a nunnery for black nuns of the order of St. Augustin, dedicated to St. Peter, about the period that the English first landed in this island. Edward the Third, granted special protection to this institution during the royal pleasure. In the reign of King John, a priory for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, was founded by Simon Minor, a citizen of Limerick: this priory, situated near Ball's Bridge, was granted, on its suppression, to Edmond Sexton. In 1241, a Dominican friary, under the invocation of St. Saviour, was founded here by Donogh Carbreach O'Brien, King of Thomond: this sumptuous monastery, had large possessions in and about the city of Limerick, all of which were granted to James Earl of Desmond, in capite, at the annual yearly rent of five shillings and two pence Irish currency. Part of the scite on which this friary stood, is converted into a tan-yard, and the other portion is occupied by a large barrack: some scattered fragments of the walls still remain. In the reign of Henry the Third, Grey-friary was founded by O'Brien, a lineal descendant of the Kings of Limerick and Thomond. In 1376, Peter, bishop of Limerick, treated the friars of this institution with indignity and severity; all persons who should repair thither to hear divine service, or seek for interment within the church, having been episcopally excommunicated: this friary stood without the town wall, on whose scite the county court house is now erected, and its church has been converted into an hospital. Henry the Eighth, granted this friary on its suppression, with all its possessions, to Edmond Sexton, in capite for ever, at the annnal rent of two shillings and two-pence Irish currency. In the thirteenth century, an Augustinian friary, called the House of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Holy Cross, was founded by O'Brien, a descendant of the Kings of Limerick and Thomond, according to Bruodin's History of Ireland, printed at Prague in 1668. No traces of this friary now exist: about the middle of the sixth century, St. Munchin erected a church, and founded the bishoprick of Limerick: this

church was destroyed by the Danes, on their obtaining possession of the port in the year 853, and thus it remained in ruins, until these fierce conquerors were converted to the Christian faith about the tenth century, at which period, the church was repaired, and the bishoprick re-established: about the close of the twelfth century, the bishopric of Inis-Cathy, was united to the see of Limerick; and in 1663, the sees of Ardfert and Ag-hadoe, were annexed to Limerick. This city returns one member to the United Parliament.

On the road passing between Limerick and Kilmallock; a little beyond the two mile stone from Limerick, are the ruins of an old castle on the right; and a cross road to Cashel, sweeps off to the left; beyond the six mile stone, the road to Fedamore branches to the right, and the ruins of Rochestown Castle, are situated on the right; at the seven mile stone, a road to Fedamore, runs to the right.

*To Limerick by Kilmallock.*

	(Miles.)
Limerick - - -	94
Six-mile Bridge - -	8   102
Bruff, distant from Dublin, by Limerick - - -	105
Kilmallock - - -	5   110

*Parishes in the Barony of Small County.*

Ballyscadden,	Cahercorney,	Athenassy,
Aney,	Hospital,	Fedamore,
Ballinamona,	Kilfrush,	Glenogra,
Ballinard,	Kilkellane,	
Ballycloghy,	Kilpeacon.	

*Six-mile Bridge*,—Distant one hundred and two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and eight from Limerick, is a small village, pleasantly situated on the river Maig; at the nine mile stone, is situated Lough Gur on the left; a little farther on, a cross road on the right, leads to Fedamore, and another on the left, runs to Newport.

*To Kilmallock by Abington.*

Abington	-	-	-	91
Bruff	-	-	12	103
Kilmallock	-	-	4½	107½

*Parishes in the Barony of Coshma.*

Athnet,	Kilbreedy-major,	Adarc,
Bruff,	Kilbreedy-minor,	Athlacca,
Disert,	Kilmallock,	Croom,
Drihidtrasna,	Tankardstown,	Dromin,
Effin,	Tullabracky,	Uregare.

At the ten mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Fedamore.

*Bruff*,—Distant one hundred and three miles from the Castle of Dublin, and eleven from Limerick, is a smart little village, situated on a streamlet which flows into the river Maig. A cross road on the left, leads to Tipperary: at the twelve mile stone, are situated the ruins of Ballygrenan Castle on the left; at the thirteenth mile stone, lie the ruins of an old church, situated on the left, and a road to Newcastle, sweeps off on the right. The intervening distance between Limerick and Bruff is beautifully diversified with gentlemen's fine country seats, and the road thickly speckled with hamlets and cottages, all along to Kilmallock.

*Parishes in the Barony of Coshlea.*

Ballingarry,	Ballingaddy,	Galbally,
Long,	Duntrileague,	Kilfinnan,
Ballinlondry,	Emlygrennan,	Kilbehenny.

On the road leading from Cashel to Kilmallock, Limerick County commences at the ninety-fifth mile stone; at the ninety-sixth mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Michelstown; at the ninety-seventh mile stone, stands the village of Knocklong; a cross road to the left, leads to Kilfinnan village, where a charter school was erected, at the private expence of Robert Oliver, Esq. sufficiently commodious for the accommodation of



twenty children. At the one hundred mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the left.

*Galbally Village*,—Is situated at the foot of Slieve Riag, in this Barony. A monastery for Grey-friars, was founded by the O'Brien family. The fragments of its extensive ruins still existing, indicate its former splendor and magnificence. Henry the Eighth granted this monastery, with all its possessions, to John of Desmond, in capite for ever, at the annual rent of four-pence, Irish currency.

*Kilmallock*,—Distant one hundred and seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and sixteen miles from Limerick, is situated on the river Maig. Though now in a ruinous condition, it made a conspicuous figure in the military annals of Irish warfare. It was formerly a walled town, whose remains, together with the shells of many strong castles still exist, of which description of habitations, this town seems to have been originally constructed. This town, with its extensive liberties, enjoyed distinctive municipal privileges, and constituted a county in itself. In its present fallen state from its ancient splendor, it cannot be supposed, that its impoverished inhabitants, possess sufficient intelligence to assert their chartered rights, or comprehend the encroachments which gradually sapped their elective franchise, and reduced them to their present indigent condition and political insignificance; but the misery or happiness of many corporations in this kingdom, depended on the caprice of their patrons, like the vassals of an absolute monarchy, some were cherished, while others were studiously oppressed, lest competency procured by industry, might generate a spirit of resistance to a petty usurpation, selfishly engrossing, and basely prostituting the liberty of the community for personal aggrandisement; however, retributive justice avenged this illiberal policy, as the act of Union expunged the mock representation of decayed and rotten boroughs from the catalogue of those corporations selected for opulence and population, to retain the chartered rights of the elective franchise. The individual was remunerated proportionably to the extent of his influence, but his political consequence, with that of his posterity, is extinguished for ever. From the various ruins of ancient magnificent edifices this desolate wreck of former grandeur now exhibits, it is not unaptly denominated the Irish Balbeck. In 1598, it was invested by the Irish, but the Earl of Ormond compelled them to relinquish the siege. In the rebellion of 1641, the possession of this town was sharply contended for by the insurgents, whose exertions were baffled by the vigilance and military talents of the Lord President Carew. Here

is a round tower. It gave the title of Viscount to the family of Sarsfield. An abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. Mocheallog, who died about the year 656: it is now converted into a parochial church. In 1291, a Dominican friary is traditionally reported to have been founded by Gilbert, second son of John of Gallen, Lord Offaley. Thomas, eldest son of James, Earl of Desmond, died of a wound received at Kilmallock, in this abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted this friary, with all its appurtenances to the sovereign, brethern, and commonalty of the town, in free soccage for ever. The remaining fragments of this monastery evince the elegance of the structure. This town returned two members to the Irish Parliament previous to the Union; at the near end of the town, the roads from Clogheratefoy and Kilfinnan, unite on the left; a road issues on the left, leading to Michelstown, and another to the right, runs to Limerick, as already described; a road branching from the upper extremity of the town, stretches towards Charleville; about two miles and a half from Kilmallock, on the verge of the county, stand the ruins of Cragane Castle: the road issuing from Limerick, on the south, towards Kerry, forks into two branches at the two mile stone, that on the left, leading to Adair, and the other on the right, to Askeyton; at the three mile stone, is situated the village of Loughmore; at the five mile stone, stands Patrick's Well, a long straggling hamlet; here a cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on, another on the left, leads to Croom.

*Parishes in the Barony of Pobleobrien and Kenry.*

Killeedy,	Crecorah,	Kildecemo,
Kilkeady,	Killaliathan,	Ardcanny,
Ballycahan,	Monasternenagh,	Kilcornan.

*Adair*,—An ancient town, but now a sequestered and almost a deserted village, is distant one hundred and two miles from the Castle of Dublin, and eight miles from Limerick. It is delightfully situated on the river Maig navigable for large boats, and smoothly gliding under an antique bridge consisting of nine arches. On the bank of the river, stands one of Earl Desmond's formidably strong Castles, rising in majestic grandeur from the brink of the river, which flowed into the ancient fosse. Its stately battlements now overhung with ivy nearly to the water edge, exhibit a striking contrast of solitude to the bustle of armed warriors, by whom they were formerly so rigorously guard-

ed. This castle, in the rebellion of the year 1641, was reduced by the Queen's forces: the monastic institutions established in this town, previous to the Reformation, were a Trinitarian Friary, founded by John Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Edward the first, for the redemption of Christain captives: Queen Elizabeth granted this Friary with all its possessions, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knight, in free and common soccage for ever, on condition of maintaining two able horse-men on the premisses, and provided no portion of the land should be alienated, forfeited, or transferred to the Irish; some large fragments of this Friary still remain. The steeple is supported by a plain arch, the nave and choir are small and plain; the entrance is by a low gate on the western side, still remaining. Augustinian Friary situated on the south side of the river, was founded in the year 1315, by John Earl Kildare, son of Thomas, surnamed Nuppagh, or the ape, from the following incident. Being an infant when his father and grand father were slain by the MacCarties, on the first intimation of so calamitous a disaster, the attendants in a fit of consternation, flew out of the castle, forgetful of the child left alone in the cradle, of whose absence a baboon or ape kept in the family, took advantage, seized the infant, and carried it to the top of the castle, and after having for some time paraded it round the battlements, before the astonished spectators deliberately decended and laid it in the cradle. In grateful remembrance of this child's marvellous preservation, the Dukes of Leinster, the Lineal descendants of Thomas, continue to bear monkies for their supporters and crest.

The ruins of this friary are entirely mantled with ivy; the cloisters, still in great preservation, are supported by low slender columns tastefully ornamented; the steeple, raised to a considerable elevation, is light and slender, tapering towards the battlements. This abbey, with all its possessions, was granted, at its suppression, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knight, on the same tenure, terms and conditions, as the property pertaining to the Trinitarian Abbey. In the year 1465, the Grey Friary was founded in the west part of the town, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, and Joan, his wife's daughter, by James, Earl of Desmond.

A square lofty steeple is the only remaining vestige of this once splendid edifice; the possessions pertaining to this friary, were also granted to Sir Henry Wallop, Knight. The surrounding country in this vicinity, is perhaps the finest grazing ground in



this kingdom, abounding in rich and luxuriant pastures, and affording a profusion of enchanting and romantic prospects.

A road unites on the right; at the nine mile-stone, a cross road on the right, stretches towards Castle-town; at the ten mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right sweeps towards Shanagolden, and the other on the left, leads to Rathkeale. Here stand the ruins of Graanebue Castle situated on the right, near which are the ruins of an old church, and another old castle; on this side of the twelve mile-stone, a cross road runs to the right, and another on the left leads towards Ballingarry; a little farther on lie the ruins of Amigan Castle on the left; at the thirteen mile-stone, stands the race course, and there is a cross road on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Conillo.*

Clonskeere,	Nantinan,	Dromculliher,
Cloonagh,	Newcastle,	Killaliathan,
Croagh,	Rathkeal,	Kilfergus,
Dundonnell,	Rathronan,	Killineedy,
Kilbroderan,	Abbey-feale,	Kilmoylan,
Kilcoleman,	Askeyton,	Morgans,
Killeedy,	Ballingarry,	Shangolden,
Kilscannel,	Bruree,	Tomdeely,
Lismakeery,	Cloncagh,	Ardagh,
Loghill,	Cloncoragh,	Kilmeedy,
Mahounagh,	Clonelty,	
Monegay,	Corcomohide,	

*Rathkeal*,—Distant one hundred and eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, and fourteen miles from Limerick, is agreeably situated on the river Deel; although now a poor decayed village, it was formerly a corporation, and a place of considerable consequence, as it obstinately and successfully resisted various assaults of the English army, in the course of the rebellion which convulsed this infatuated Island in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A priory for Augustin canons of the order of Aoacia under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was founded here by a person of the name of Harve; they ruinous fragments of this priory still exist.

At the hither end of the town, the road from Ballingarry, unites on the left; a cross road on the right, winds along the northern bank of the river Deel towards Askeyton. A lit-

le beyond the fifteenth mile-stone, a cross road on the right, sweeps along the southern bank of the river Deel, towards Askeyton. At the sixteenth mile-stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right, leading to Athcal; and the other on the left, proceeding to Abbey-feale; here stands the hamlet of Coutmatress, and the ruins of Ballyalenon Castle are situated on the left.

*Newcastle*,—Distant one hundred and fourteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty miles from Limerick, is agreeably situated on the river Deel. It is a neat handsome town, consisting of a large square, on the north side of which are situated the market-house, and assembly rooms; and on the south side, stands the church, an elegant modern structure erected at the private expense of Lord Courtenay. Here the Knights Templars founded a religious establishment, a great many of whom were treacherously slaughtered by the Irish for some imaginary offence, which so exasperated the vindictive fury of this irritable and semi-barbarous people as provoked them to perpetrate so foul and so horrible a crime. One of the castles erected by this fraternity is now new modeled and repaired for the residence of Lord Courtenay's agent.

The road from Charleville unites on the left; a cross road on the left, leads to Mallow, and another on the right, runs towards Athcal. The intervening distance between Newcastle and Abbey-feale, is wild, mountainous, and desolate, where only the poor village of

*Coolnakenny*,—Distant one hundred and eighteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty-four miles and a half from Limerick diversifies the dreary uniformity of this solitary waste.

*To Abbey-feale by Limerick.*

	(Miles)
Limerick, . . . . .	— 94
Loughmore, . . . . .	3 97
Patricks-well, . . . . .	2 99
Adair, . . . . .	3 102
Rathkeal, . . . . .	6 108
Newcastle, . . . . .	6½ 114½
Coolnakenny, . . . . .	4 118½
Abbey-feale, . . . . .	5 123½

*Abbey-feale*,—Is a smart sprightly village, distant one hun-

dred and twenty-three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and thirty miles from Limerick, pleasantly situated on the river Feale.—In the year 1188, an abbey for Cistercian monks was founded here, of which no farther notice is taken by the learned author of the *Monasticon*, as it may be confidently presumed, from the want of authentic records to elucidate any farther investigation. Here the road forks into two branches; that on the right sweeps along the northern bank of the river Feale to Listowel; and the other on the left, leads to Castle-Island. Contiguous to this town are the ruins of Port Castle on the left; and a little beyond the thirty-one mile-stone from Limerick, the county terminates in this direction; on the road between Limerick and Askeyton, near the third mile-stone, stand the ruins of Mungret Abbey on the left, supposed to have been founded in the fourth century before the arrival of St. Patrick in Munster; but whoever may have been the founder, St. Patrick placed St. Nesson in this abbey, who died in the year 551. St. Manchin of the Dalgais race, and nephew to Bloid, king of Thomond, was constituted abbot of this monastery, who for his exemplary piety, and his extensive learning, was selected by St. Patrick to undertake the instruction of his new converts in the province of Connaught; this St. Manchin was afterwards consecrated the first bishop of Limerick. This abbey was frequently plundered and destroyed by the Danes. In the year 908, Cormac MacCullenan Arch-bishop of Cashel, and King of Munster bequeathed three ounces of gold, an embroidered vest, and his blessing to this abbey. In the year 934, it was consumed by fire, and at a subsequent period, it nearly shared a similar fate. In the year 1088, Donal MacLochlin, with his Ulster forces, destroyed this abbey. The psalter of Cashel pompously details the different pious occupations of a prodigious number of ecclesiastics collected within its walls, of whom 500 were learned preachers, 500 psalmists, and 500 exclusively occupied in spiritual exercises: it is marvellous to believe, where so many eloquent orators could procure congregations in a country desolated by intestine divisions, and unmercifully persecuted by the ferocious and unrelenting Dane. According to this legendary tale, this abbey possessed the power of reproduction after all its disasters, and phoenix like, was re-animated from the ashes into which it was so frequently consumed; or to what purpose was this waste of eloquence expended, when it neither arrested the barbarity of either natives violence, or the invader's outrage. The success of Orpheu's melody is more rationally explained in Pagan authors than this imaginary refinement is



supported by the grave authority of the psalter of Cashel. The early periods of our national transactions require the pruning knife of reason to lop off all the fabulous excrescences incorporated with actual historical facts, and to describe the national character as it was gradually displayed in its different and progressive stages from absolute barbarity to its present pinnacle of polished manners, and refined civilization. The Irish writers indulged too much in the marvellous, like the Grecian historians, from a similar principal of national vanity; and the English annalists, perhaps through ignorance, misrepresented the predominant feature of the Irish character, its inflammable irritability, in a more unfavourable point of view than a strict adherence to truth could justify. That the Irish chieftains should exert all their power, and strain every nerve, to retain their long established authority and petty dominion was natural, and that the majority of the natives, stripped of their property, should become desperate, was the inevitable consequence of such impolitic treatment; in fact, the conquest of Ireland was made at a period when the English knew not how to govern by these mild and equitable maxims subsequently adopted from experience, and suggested by a more liberal policy, and when the Irish were too refractory tamely to yield to the shock of so violent and sudden a transition. These reflections are naturally suggested from this exaggerated report of the abbey of Mungret's ecclesiastical population, besides the multitude of pupils supposed to be collected in so celebrated a seminary to receive instruction; neither do the ruins of the abbey, still existing, display any traces of such imputed splendor, antiquity, and magnificence. The east end being only forty seven feet by sixteen, with a plain narrow window, and the centre or the nave being only thirty three feet long, by twenty eight and a half wide, the communication between both compartments is by a narrow arch; on the north side of the nave there is a small porch or entrance; the west end is twelve feet by twenty, on the north side whereof stands a small square tower with ruined battlements; the ruins of an old house lie contiguous, which probably constituted a portion of the abbey. Such contracted premises could not possibly contain such an extraordinary assemblage. On this side of the four mile stone, is situated Connigar, a delightful residence attached to the see of Limerick; on this side of the fifth mile-stone, on the right, stand the stately ruins of Carrigoguinel Castle, proudly seated on the summit of a steep and elevated rock, with its shattered battlements lifted two hundred feet above the surface of the sur-

rounding plains. The circumference of the rock was defended by a wall of great strength and thickness, within which, on a declivity, stands the castle, a melancholy wreck, but still retaining a sullen dignity. This strong fortress, anciently belonged to the O'Briens of Thomond, who were formerly kings of Limerick or north Munster. A cross road on the left leads to Patrick's-well; at the five mile stone, a cross road on the left slopes to Adare. A little beyond the six mile stone, on the right, are situated the ruins of Court-Ferry Castle, on the northern bank of the river Maig; on the southern bank of the river Maig, stands Court, the delightful residence of Sir Henry Hartstonge, Bart. At the thirteenth mile stone, a cross road on the left, runs towards Ballingarry, and another on the right, leads to Castletown village, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Shannon. At the fifteen mile stone, are situated the ruins of Bally-England Castle on the left, and the beautiful seat of Ballymort, the residence of —— Massy, Esq. lies on the right.

*Askeaton*,—Distant one hundred and ten miles and a half from the castle of Dublin, and sixteen from Limerick, is pleasantly situated on the river Deel, at its confluence with the Shannon: here one of the Earl of Desmond's strong castles was erected. This town, though now a depopulated and decayed village, was formerly fortified, and deemed a place of consequence and importance. In 1420, James the Seventh, Earl of Desmond, founded a monastery for conventual Franciscans, contiguous to the castle. In 1558, a provincial chapter of the whole order was held in this abbey. Its present extensive ruins attest its former splendor. A cross road on the left, leads to Rathkeale. This town was a borough previous to the Union. At the nineteen mile stone, is situated Kilmylan church, on the left.

*Shanagolden*,—Distant one hundred and fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty miles from Limerick, is an inconsiderable village, and is only remarkable for being much frequented by travellers, passing between Kerry and Limerick: the road here runs in a parallel direction with the Shannon on its eastern bank. A little beyond the twenty-third mile stone, stand the ruins of Loughill castle, pleasantly situated on the banks of a considerable streamlet, at its confluence with the Shannon: here is a coal mine.

*Glynn*,—Distant one hundred and twenty-one miles from the Castle of Dublin, and twenty-seven miles from Limerick, is a small village, situated at the mouth of a small romantic bay, surrounded by hills and high cliffs: here are the ruins of an

old castle, the ancient residence of the Knights of the Glynn. In 1600, this castle was besieged by Sir George Carew, who encamped between it and the Shannon, with whom the knight held a conference under the protection of a flag of truce; but having refused the proposed terms of submission, was commanded to depart; after which ineffectual conference, the bombardment was resumed, when the knight's son, detained as an hostage, was placed in front of the breastwork, in order to terrify the besieged, but the constable resolutely declared, that even so precious an obstacle would not prevent his pointing his guns against that portion of the encampment; whereupon the besiegers generously withdrew the child from his perilous situation, and soon afterwards made a practicable breach under the hall of the castle, took it by storm, and put the garrison to the sword.—*See Pacata Hibernia*, Vol. I. page 60. Glynn House, the residence of the knight of the Glynn, is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, overlooking the village. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the left, leading to Listol, and the other on the right, to Tarbret. At the twenty-ninth mile stone, an inconsiderable streamlet separates the counties of Kerry and Limerick. The numerous castles crowded in this quarter, prove what importance was attached to the secure enjoyment of such valuable possessions, to ensure which, every precaution that the then imperfect knowledge of constructing military bulwarks suggested, were carefully taken.

*To Glynn, by Adair.*

	(Miles.)
Adair . . . . .	— 102
Newbridge . . . . .	7½ 109½
Shanagolden . . . . .	4½ 114
Loughill . . . . .	3¾ 117½
Glynn . . . . .	3½ 121



*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Herbertstown . . .	<i>Jan.</i>	Croom . . . . .	3
	12	Newcastle . . . . .	3
Gardenmorris . . .	<i>Feb.</i>	Fedemore . . . . .	5
	1	Mount Pelier . . . . .	8
	7	Brury . . . . .	9
	11	Hospital . . . . .	10
Rathkeale . . . . .		Ardagh . . . . .	11
Castletownmakeniry		Almar . . . . .	11-12
Croaghburgess . . .	<i>Mar.</i>	Bilboa . . . . .	12
	1	Cluggin . . . . .	13
	1	Stonehall . . . . .	14
	17	Kilfenny common . . . . .	15
	17	Rathowen . . . . .	15
	17	Caherconlish . . . . .	16
	27	Kilfinan . . . . .	19
		Bruff . . . . .	26
	<i>Apr.</i>	Knockaderry . . . . .	27
	1	Abingdon . . . . .	27
Rathkeale . . . . .	4	Glenogra . . . . .	31
Tubermurry . . . . .	4		
Castleotway . . . . .	5		<i>June.</i>
Ballingarry . . . . .	15	Rathkeale . . . . .	1
Cramer . . . . .	15	Castle Connel . . . . .	1
Ballymagarrydown . . . . .	15	Ballingarry . . . . .	7
Castletownmakeniry	17	Knocklong . . . . .	7
Ballingarry . . . . .	19	Kilmallock . . . . .	8
Singland . . . . .	20	Balliscanlon . . . . .	8
Castle Connel . . . . .	20	Glynn . . . . .	8
Turagh . . . . .	20	Court and Corragheen . . . . .	10
Kilmore . . . . .	20	Mount Pelier . . . . .	10
Ballivreeny . . . . .	21	Ballibrood . . . . .	12
Court and Corragheen	23	Drumon . . . . .	14
Ardpatrick . . . . .	25	Shanagolden . . . . .	16
Tullow . . . . .	27	Rathkeale . . . . .	19
Murroe . . . . .	29	Ballingveeny . . . . .	21
Croagh . . . . .	<i>May</i>	Croome . . . . .	22
	1	Ardagh . . . . .	24
	2	Brury . . . . .	25
Portrenard . . . . .		Herberstown . . . . .	28

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Abbyfeale . . . .	June. 29	Courtcurragheen . . . .	Sep. 3
		Shanagolden . . . .	4
	July.	Mount Pelier . . . .	7
Turagh . . . . .	1	Hospital . . . . .	8
Ballingarry . . . .	4	Knockaderry . . . .	9
Limerick . . . . .	4	Kilfenny common . . . .	12
Mount Pelier . . . .	8	Tullow . . . . .	13
Hospital . . . . .	9	Brury . . . . .	14
Nautenane . . . . .	10	Glynn . . . . .	15
Almer . . . . .	12	Rathkeal . . . . .	18
Kilfennycommon . . . .	14	Tubbermurry . . . . .	19
Castle Connel . . . .	16	Turagh . . . . .	20
Tullowlands . . . . .	16-17	Artpatrick . . . . .	22
Portrenard . . . . .	18	Drumon . . . . .	23
Bruff . . . . .	23	Cluggin . . . . .	24
Askeyton . . . . .	30	Stonehall . . . . .	25
		Ballyscanlon . . . . .	29
	Aug.		Oct.
Ballibrood . . . . .	1	Knocklong . . . . .	1
Croagh . . . . .	3	Newcastle . . . . .	1
Limerick . . . . .	4	Knockany . . . . .	2
Nautenane . . . . .	5	Castle Connel . . . . .	4
Kilfinan . . . . .	9	Askeyton . . . . .	9
Knockany . . . . .	11	Fedemore . . . . .	9
Balliscanlon . . . . .	12	Ballibrood . . . . .	11
Bilboa . . . . .	12	Spuroboy . . . . .	11
Ballymagarrydown . . . .	13	Portrenard . . . . .	13
Kilmore . . . . .	15	Adare . . . . .	13
Drumon . . . . .	18	Cahirconlish . . . . .	17
Cahirconlish . . . . .	20	Abbyfeale . . . . .	18
Newcastle . . . . .	20	Bruff . . . . .	18
Rathkeal . . . . .	25	Mount Pelier . . . . .	19
Racahil . . . . .	26	Kilfinan . . . . .	25
Tubbermurry . . . . .	26	Murroe . . . . .	27
Ballingarrycramer . . . .	30	Glanogra . . . . .	28
Abington . . . . .	31	Knockaderry . . . . .	29
Ballinvreeny . . . . .	31	Hospital . . . . .	30
	Sept.		
Gardenmorris . . . . .	1		
Croom . . . . .	3		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Croagh . . . . .	1	Castletownmakeniry	1
Kilmore . . . . .	1	Glynn . . . . .	1
Castletownmakeniry	3	Ballingarry . . . . .	5
Tullowlands . . . . .	5	Cahirconlish . . . . .	5
Herbertstown . . . . .	7	Mount Pelier . . . . .	8
Kilmiddy . . . . .	7	Croom . . . . .	8
Knockany . . . . .	11	Fingland . . . . .	11
Nautenane . . . . .	12	Almer . . . . .	11-12
Balliscanlon . . . . .	16	Turagh . . . . .	12
Ardpatrick . . . . .	17	Dromin . . . . .	14
Rathkeal . . . . .	18	Portrenard . . . . .	15
Ballinvreeny . . . . .	19	Knockaderry . . . . .	19
Gardenmorris . . . . .	20	Kilfinnycommon . . . . .	21-22
Ardagh . . . . .	21	Kilmore . . . . .	27
Brury . . . . .	25	Kilmiddy . . . . .	31
Bruff . . . . .	28		
Court . . . . .	30		



## COUNTY OF CLARE.

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THE COUNTY OF CLARE, anciently called Thomond, was erected into a shire in the year 1566, and annexed to the province of Connaught; but in the year 1602, it was incorporated with Munster, to which province it continues still annexed. It is almost insulated, being separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the south east; the Atlantic Ocean encompasses it on the west, the bay of Galway bounds it on the north, and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary joins it on the east; it extends about thirty-three miles from north to south, and about fifty-two miles from east to west; it contains 476,200 acres, Irish plantation measure, of which 256,062 acres consist of mountain, bog, and waste. The climate is generally healthy, though moist near the sea; its surface is uneven, being much encumbered with mountains; the soil is various, generally light, but extremely fertile in the vallies; lead and iron ores have been discovered in various places of this romantic, wild, mountainous, and remote district. It abounds with exhaustless stores of coal mines, hitherto an unprofitable treasure; its creeks, bays, and harbours, though numerous and susceptible of great improvement, are still neglected and left in their primitive rude original situation; here nature hath been profuse in her bounties, but an artificial co-operation is withheld with a parsimonious nigardness. The river Fergus, which rises in the barony of Corcomroe, is the most considerable stream that flows through this county; it is enlarged by the auxiliary contributions of many tributary brooks, before it unites with the majestic Shannon. The next most considerable rivers are Ardsallas, Blackwater, and Claren, which in various directions force their course to the Shannon; the Innistymon river empties itself into the

sea at Lascanor bay; the river Bow rises in the mountains, which divide the counties of Clare and Galway, and in its course to the Shannon constitutes the boundary between these counties. Its lakes are numerous, of which Lough Terroig in the barony of Tullagh, is the most singular, being situated on the top of a mountain; from this lake a beautiful stream issues, which runs into Lough Graney, thence proceeds with accumulated waters until it falls into Lough O'Grady, and afterwards empties itself into the Shannon, at Skarriff bay; the river Ougarnnee runs from Lough Breedy to Lough Doon, and thence to Lough Cloonlea; it afterwards forms a small lake, and after a short course, falls into the Shannon near Bunratty Castle; mineral waters, which are chiefly chalybeate are found in many places. The eastern division is chiefly a flat, calcareous, rocky, and light soil, the western portion consists of moory hills, interspersed with fertile vallies; the grounds on the banks of the Fergus and Shannon, vie in fertility with the most celebrated pastures of Ireland.

*This County is divided into nine Baronies.*

Burrin, Inchiquin. Corcomroe, Ibricken,	Moyferta, Bunratty, Islands,	Tullagh, Clanderlagh, which contain 79 parishes.
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*Parishes in the Barony of Burrin.*

Carne, Kilcorney, Kilkenny, Kilmoon,	Killonoghan, Noghvale, Corcomroe, Drumcreehy.	Glaninagh, Oughtnanna, Rathburney,
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This district is extremely rocky, and exhibits a rude magnificence of a wild barren, and irreclaimable waste on a superficial inspection; however, in defiance of such discouraging impressions, the herbage scattered among its stupenduous rocks is sweet, and fit for small sheep, of which stock numerous flocks are reared, whose wool is of the best quality for clothing; its cultivated parts produce abundant crops of potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, and flax; it is destitute of fuel and water. As the inhabitants are distant from the sea coast, they are deprived of the accommodation of turf conveyed from the opposite coast of Connamarra; Corcomroe village is situated on the road leading

from Kenvara to Kilfenora, through this range of lofty hills. It was thrice pillaged by Roderic O'Connor, and Dermot O'Brien, in the year 1088. Donald, King of Limerick, founded a sumptuous monastery here for Cistercian monks, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in the year 1194; Donough O'Brien, King of Thomond, was killed in a battle, fought in the year 1267; he was solemnly interred in this Abbey, where a magnificent monument was erected to his memory, the ruins of which still remain. In the year 1317, a furious battle was fought near this town, where the flower of the O'Brien family fell; the two sons of Brien, King of Thomond, were numbered among the slain.

*Parishes in the Barony of Inchiquin.*

Disert,	Kilnamona,	Rath.
Kilkeady,	Kilneboy,	

On the road leading from Gort to Ennis, Clare county commences a little beyond the hundred and four mile stone, where the road forks into two branches, that to the right leading to Currofin, and that to the left to Ennis; Currofin distant an hundred and nine and a half miles from Dublin Castle, is a tolerably regular well built country village; a cross road to the right leads to Kilfenora, the direct road leads to Innistymon.

*Parishes in the Barony of Corcomroe.*

Clonie,	Kilshanny,	Killeilagh,
Kilfenora,	Killaspugmullan,	Kilmanaheën.
Kilteraght,		

*Kilfenora*,—distant 116 miles from the Castle of Dublin, was erected into an Episcopal See about the twelfth century, and united to Killaloe in the year 1752; its cathedral is very ancient, but in good repair. The nave is full of old family ornaments. The image of St. Fechnan, the original founder, is carved at full length in the choir. Here are seven crosses, each of which is formed of a single stone, engraven with very ancient sculpture. Two roads issue from this town, that to the right leading to Balicla Bay, and that on the left to Innistymon.

*Innistymon*,—a pleasant village, is situated on a river of the same name. It is distant  $118\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Castle of Dublin.



Here is the castle of the elder branch of the O'Brien family; three miles from Innistymon are the ruins of Moyvore Castle.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ibrickin.*

Kifarboy,

Kilmorey,

Killard.

*Kilmurry*,—distant  $129\frac{1}{4}$  miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village situated on the sea coast. A cross road to the left leads to Kilrush; it gives the title of Viscount to the noble family of Needham: there are pleasant waterfalls near this village. Miltown, a newly erected village on the shore of the Atlantic, is admirably calculated for sea-bathing; and the accommodation of neat lodges, adds a considerable inducement to attract lodgers in the summer season.

*To Kilrush by Corrofin.*

	Miles.	
Corrofin, . . . . .	—	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Innistymon, . . . . .	9	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilmurry, . . . . .	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilrush, . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	142

*Parishes in the Barony of Moyferta.*

Kilfiernagh,  
Kilballyhone,

Kilrush,  
Kilmacduane,

Inniscattery,  
Moyferta.

From Miltown a road runs along the sea shore by the village of Dunbeg, to the Light-House erected at Loop Head.

*Kilrush*—distant 142 miles from the Castle of Dublin, is rapidly increasing, and, if properly accommodated with suitable habitations, would quickly become a fashionable summer residence, by means of an expeditious water conveyance with Limerick.

*Parishes in the Barony of Bunratty.*

Bunratty,	Dromline,	Kilraghtis,	Meelick,
Clonie,	Finogh,	Quin,	Kilquane,
Clonloghan,	Kilconry,	Templemaly,	Killelly,
Dowrie,	Kilmaleere,	Tomfinlogh,	Kilfintinan,
Kilnesologh,	Iniscronan.		

On the left branch of the road forking at Toberdoony, is situated

*Crusheen Village*,—distant one hundred and six miles from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road runs to the left; the direct road leads to Ennis. Near this village are the ruins of an old castle, nearly surrounded by a lake.

*Parishes in the Barony of Islands.*

Clonegad,	Kilmaly,	Clare Abbey,
Killone,	Dromcliff.	

*Ennis*—distant one hundred and twelve miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a very considerable but irregularly built town, situated on the river Fergus; it is the shire and assizes town of the county, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Here are the remains of the finest abbey in this island, built in the chastest stile of Gothic architecture; one of its aisles now forms a spacious parochial church. A school, on the charitable endowment of Erasmus Smith, is founded here. At the near end of the town two roads unite, and two roads issue from the opposite direction, one runs to Dromore, and the other to Innistymon.

*To Ennis, by Crusheen.*

	(Miles.)
Crusheen, - - - - -	—   106
Ennis, - - - - -	6½   112½

*Parishes in the Barony of Tullagh.*

Clonlea,	Killogennedy,	Killaloe,
Feacle,	Killuran,	Tomgrany,
Kilfinaghty,	Moynoe,	Tulla,
Kilmurrynegaul,	Kiltenanlea,	Ogonilloe.
Kilnoe,	Kilseily,	

The road from Mount Shannon, County of Galway, runs through the village of Shariff, whence a road issues to the right by Lough O'Grady; that on the left leads to Killaloe; the direct road runs to Six-Mile-Bridge. In that part of the Shannon bordering upon Skariff, is an island containing about

twenty-four acres, celebrated for the reputed sanctity and efficacy of its holy well. Here are the ruins of an abbey founded by St. Camin in the year 653, and a round tower, still in a good state of preservation.

*Killaloe*,—Distant eighty-six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the western bank of the river Shannon, over which there is a bridge erected, consisting of nineteen arches. It is a very old town, destitute of trade. The cathedral, which is situated on an eminence, is a venerable old structure, large, simple, and heavy, and contains very few monuments. Killaloe was erected into an Episcopal See in the fifth century. In the twelfth century it was incorporated with the ancient bishoprick of Roscrea. A cross road runs right and left. Here is a fine salmon fishery, and an eel wire. The navigation of the river is here interrupted by a ledge of rocks running across its bed; to obviate which difficulty, a canal has been sunk, which opens an inland water communication between Limerick and Dublin.

*Broadford*—Is a small village, distant ninety-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road runs to the left.

*To Innistymond by Killaloe.*

	( Miles. )	
Killaloe . . . . .	—	86
Broadford . . . . .	9½	95½
Tulla . . . . .	6½	102
Spancell Hill . . . . .	5½	107½
Ennis . . . . .	3½	111
Innistymond . . . . .	12¾	123¾

*Tulla*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant one hundred and two miles from Dublin Castle; about a mile from this town, on the right, are the ruins of an old castle.

*Spancell Hill*,—Is distant one hundred and seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle; here are the ruins of a castle, and within a few miles are the ruins of Quin Abbey, the most entire of any monastic institution now remaining in this island; it is situated by a clear stream, from whence there is an ascent of several steps to the church, which is a quadranglar edifice, with piazzas, supported by a number of pillars of the Corinthian order. Wadding remarks that it was the first house of the Franciscan order, which acknowledged the Reformation. Ennis,



before described, is distant in this direction one hundred and eleven miles from Dublin Castle.

*O'Brien's Bridge*,—Distant eighty-seven miles from Dublin Castle, is situated on the western bank of the river Shannon, whence there is communication with the County of Limerick by means of a fine stone bridge built over the Shannon; here is a sulphurous spring, celebrated for curing many distempers but totally neglected for the rival mineral waters of Ballyconnel, now frequently resorted to by fashionable valitudinarians. In this vicinage are the ruins of many castles, anciently deemed important stations in the various feuds, wars and rebellions, which have so repeatedly harassed, agitated and convulsed this island through the turbulent intemperance and ungovernable spirit of its former haughty and ferocious chieftains. From Limerick to Clare county, there is a communication by Thomond Bridge, erected over the Shannon; a road to the right leads to Killaloe; the direct road runs to Ennis; near the fifth mile stone, from Limerick, are the ruins of an old church to the left; at the seventh mile stone stand the ruins of another church, in the same direction.

*Six-mile Bridge*,—Distant eight miles and three quarters from Limerick, and one hundred and two miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is situated on the river Gearn, which empties itself into the Shannon; within two miles of this town are the ruins of the famous castle of Bunratty; a cross road runs to the right, and two winding cross roads to the left, lead to Newmarket village, situated on the banks of the river Fergus.

*Ardsillas*,—Distant one hundred and eight miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and thirteen and a half from Limerick, is a smart village, situated on a river of the same name, which empties itself into the Fergus.

*Clare*,—Distant one hundred and twelve miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and eighteen miles and a half from Limerick, is a decayed village, situated on the river Fergus. Here an abbey was founded in the year 1195, by Donald O'Brien, the great King of Limerick, for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul. At this town a furious battle was fought in the year 1278, by the jarring septs of the O'Brien's, with promiscuous slaughter.

*Ennis*,—Already described, is distant one hundred and fourteen miles and a half from Dublin, in this direction, and twenty-one from Limerick.

*Innistymon*—Already noticed, is distant from Ennis, one hundred and three miles and a quarter, and one hundred and twenty-three miles and a quarter from Dublin in this direction.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clanderlagh.*

Kilfedane,  
Kilcryst,  
Kildysert,

Killeymer,  
Kilmihill,  
Kilmurry,

Killofin.

A road runs from Clare, to Kilrush, through the wild mountainous and barren district of Clanderlagh Barony. At the distance of one mile from Clare, are the ruins of an old castle to the right. A little beyond the sixth mile stone, are situated Redgate Inn, and the ruins of an old castle to the right. At the tenth mile stone, are the ruins of Kildysert castle, to the left; a little beyond the fourteenth mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle to the right; at the seventeenth mile stone, stands Kilmurry church; at the twenty-first mile stone, are the ruins of a castle, and a church to the right; at the twenty-fifth mile stone, stands Kilrush, already noticed; a road runs to the right towards Loop Head Light House. Iniscathy Island is situated in the mouth of the Shannon, where a monastery was founded by St. Patrick, over which he placed St. Sinan; there were eleven separate churches erected here for monastics. The ruins of seven are still visible; here is a round tower, one hundred and twenty feet high. For a long time previous to the Reformation, no women were permitted to reside on this island. It was frequently plundered by the Danes. The other round towers in this county are one at Drunkleeve, one at Dysert, and one at Kilneboy; Mr. Dutton in his Statistical Survey of this county, enumerates one hundred and eighteen strong castles erected in the different baronies, both by the natives and subsequently by the English settlers, with a similar view of personal protection against predatory incursions, in the turbulent ages, which required such indispensable precautions. The same enlightened author ingeniously conjectures, that the different raths in this district, partly composed of earth and round stones, were designed as a defence against the nocturnal depredations of the prowling wolves, which sallied in quest of prey from the vast forests of this island; and the low defenceless situation of many raths, placed at the foot of commanding eminences, throws a strong appearance of probability on this singular opinion, though some situated on lofty hills, might be occasionally used for military stations and a temporary encampment

*A Table of Fairs held in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>June</i>
	<i>Feb.</i>	Balliket . . . . .	3
Miltonmalbay . . . . .	1	Bunratty . . . . .	3
Bunratty . . . . .	3	Cooreclare . . . . .	4
	<i>Mar.</i>	Claretown . . . . .	5
Jervestown . . . . .	28	Holy Island . . . . .	7
	<i>Apr.</i>	Killaloe . . . . .	8
Holy Island . . . . .	16	Tulla . . . . .	8
New Market . . . . .	19	Morerace . . . . .	8
Killaloe . . . . .	20	Bridgetown . . . . .	10
Ennis . . . . .	24	Kilnena . . . . .	11
	<i>May</i>	Rosmanaher . . . . .	15
Doonbeg . . . . .	2	Dromore . . . . .	17
Cooreclare . . . . .	6	Toomgraney . . . . .	17
Clonroad . . . . .	8	Milltown Malbay . . . . .	20
Callaghan's Mill . . . . .	8	Broadford . . . . .	21
Kilrush . . . . .	10	Spancelhill . . . . .	23 & 24
Rosmanagher . . . . .	10	Balliluden . . . . .	24
Ardsallas . . . . .	12	Callaghan's Mill . . . . .	27
Tulla . . . . .	13		<i>July</i>
Innistymond . . . . .	15	Balliket . . . . .	4
Kilmurrybricken . . . . .	17	Cratilow . . . . .	5
Kilmichael . . . . .	19	Johnswell . . . . .	5
Kilkisheen . . . . .	19	Moyarta . . . . .	5
Jasperspond . . . . .	19	Quin . . . . .	7
Brodagh . . . . .	20	O'Brien's Bridge . . . . .	25
Kildisart . . . . .	22	Doonbeg . . . . .	26
Kilmurry . . . . .	24	Enagh . . . . .	31
Macmahon . . . . .	24		<i>Aug.</i>
Currofin . . . . .	26	Clonroad . . . . .	1
Kilclaren . . . . .	31	Ardsallas . . . . .	12
	<i>June</i>	Brodagh . . . . .	15
Moyarta . . . . .	1	Balliket . . . . .	17
Kilfenora . . . . .	2	Moyarta . . . . .	19
		Spancelhill . . . . .	20
		Innistymond . . . . .	22
		Kilmurrybricken . . . . .	25



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Oct.</i>
Newmarket . . . .	25	Cooreclare . . . .	20
Kildisart . . . .	27	Bunratty . . . .	20
Kilkishen . . . .	31	Quin . . . .	31
	<i>Sep.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Ennis . . . .	3	O'Brien's Bridge . .	7
Killaloe . . . .	3	Clare . . . .	11
Tulla . . . .	4	Callaghan's Mill . .	14
Rosmanaher . . . .	12	Broadford . . . .	21
Dromore . . . .	26	Currofin . . . .	22
Turloghmore . . . .	29	Ballyluden . . . .	24
	<i>Oct.</i>	Bridgetown . . . .	25
Tulla . . . .	1	Jasper's Pound . . .	26
Jervestown . . . .	2		<i>Dec.</i>
Doonbeg . . . .	3	Balliket . . . .	1
Kilfenora . . . .	9	Kilclaran . . . .	2
Kilmichael . . . .	9	Clonroad . . . .	3
Toomegraney . . . .	10	Six-mile Bridge . . .	5
Kilrush . . . .	12	Turloghmore . . . .	12
Clonroad . . . .	13 & 14	Doonbeg . . . .	16
Rosmanaher . . . .	16	Enagh . . . .	17
Milltown Malbay . .	18	Newmarket . . . .	20
Killaloe . . . .	20	Kilkishen . . . .	22

## COUNTY OF KERRY.

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THE COUNTY OF KERRY—Is bounded by the Shannon on the north west, which separates it from the county of Clare, by Limerick on the north east, by Cork on the south east, and by the Atlantic on the west; its greatest extent, from north to south is about fifty-three Irish miles, and from east to west forty-one Irish miles. Its soil is as diversified as its surface is irregular, some particular spots being very fruitful and equally adapted for tillage or for pasture, but a great portion of the county is dreary, desolate, mountainous, and uninhabitable. The air is sharp and wholesome; it comprehends a great extent of that territory formerly called Desmond; its surface comprises 647,650 acres, including bogs, mountains, and wastes, which are distributed into eight baronies;—Traghtic Connor, Troughanacmy, Magunihy, Clanmorris, Dunkerron, Iveragh, Clane-rought, Corkguinny, which contain eighty-four parishes. The altitude of some of its mountains envelops their summits in almost perpetual fogs. The southern baronies abound with iron, lead, and copper ore. Its principal rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale, Brick, Cushin, Mang-lea, Flesk, Laune, Carrin, Fartin, Inney, and Roughty; the most celebrated medicinal waters discovered in this county, are the Killarney, Iveragh, Fells-well, Dingle, Castlemain, and Tralee Spas, besides the saline spring, which flows near Mahirebeg. This county produces rare plants particularly noticed by Doctor Smith, in his history of Kerry, and scientifically classified, and arranged in Doctor Wade's valuable catalogue of Irish indigenous plants.

The lake of Killarney situated in this district, is so conspicuously distinguished for its boundless profusion of unrivaled beauties, and exhaustless variety of diversified rural scenery, which attract universal admiration, that a concise sketch of its most prominent features will be subjoined to the description of this county, with the view to direct such enlightened visitors as may be anxious to indulge a minute investigation of the grand operations of nature, so unequivocally displayed in the formation of the stupenduous masses, which environ these enchantingly romantic lakes. The Kerry Pebbles are held in high estimation. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Fitzmaurice.

*Parishes in the Barony of Troghiconnor.*

Kilconly,	Kilnaghtin,	Listowel,
Aghavallen,	Knockanure,	Murhir,
Galey,	Liseltin,	Killahiny.

*Tarbert*,—Distant an hundred and twenty-four miles from Dublin Castle, and thirty miles from Limerick, is an handsome small village; here is a charter school which was liberally endowed by Doctor James Leslie, Bishop of Limerick; opposite the town stands a small island in the Shannon, which has a commodious road, and harbour, where vessels either bound for, or sailing from Limerick, are safely sheltered in tempestuous weather. In the reign of James the First, the seigniory of Tarbert was granted to Patrick Crosbie, Esq. on condition of his protecting several Irish families, transplanted there from the King's county; Pierce Crosbie sold this estate to Alderman Dominick Roche of Limerick, from whose family it was purchased by Lord Clare, who forfeited it for his attachment to James the Second; at the revolution it fell to the possession of the family of Leslie. At the thirty-two mile stone from Limerick, stands Kilfergus church on the left.

*Ballylong ford*—is a small village, distant an hundred and twenty-eight miles from Dublin Castle, and thirty-four from Limerick; here a plain neat church is erected; within half a mile's distance of this village, are situated the extensive ruins of Lislatin Abbey founded in 1464, by O'Connor, Prince of Kerry, for Franciscan Friars. This Abbey on its suppression was granted to Sir Edward Denny, at a trifling annual rent, Irish currency; the steeple, choir, and other parts still remain. On this side of the thirty-eight mile stone, a road on the right leads to Cashen Ferry.



*Listowel*—Distant an hundred and thirty-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, and thirty-seven miles from Limerick, is a smart little town, pleasantly situated on the river Feale; near this town stand the ruins of a castle, which was the last that held out for the Lord of Kerry against Queen Elizabeth. In 1600 it was subdued by Sir Charles Wilmot, who put the garrison to the sword, with the exemption of one solitary victim, St. Dermot M'Brodie, a priest, rescued from indiscriminate carnage, for having basely prostituted his honour for the preservation of his worthless carcase, by betraying the retreat where the infant child, only five years old, of the unfortunate Lord Kerry, was privately conveyed, previous to the surrender of the Castle; and for whose discovery, Sir Charles made many fruitless searches, until the faithless priest, on the specified conditions, conducted the scouts selected for this service to a solitary cave situated in the recesses of a gloomy forest, distant about six miles from the Castle, where the child was concealed by a faithful domestic. This important treasure, along with its protectress and the traitor, were immediately transmitted to the Lord President, of whose subsequent fate, no farther intimation is given by Smith, in his history of Kerry. The existing fragments of this massy pile, which attest its former greatness, are a gate house flanked by two immense round towers. Here the road from Abbeyfeale unites on the left; at the forty-two mile stone, the road forks into two branches; that on the left leading to Castle Island, and the other on the right to Ardfert and Tralee; at the forty-three mile stone are the ruins of an old church, situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clanmorris.*

Ardfert,	Ratass,	Finuge,	Kilmoily,
Ballyheigh,	Rattoo,	Kilcarragh,	Kilshinane,
Killaghin,	Disert,	Kilfeighny,	Kiltoomy,
Killury,	Duagh,	Kilflin,	

At the forty-four mile stone from Limerick, are situated the ruins of Lixnaw Castle, on the banks of the river Brick; it was the celebrated residence of the Earls of Kerry, which made so conspicuous a figure in the Desmond rebellion, furiously fomented by that unfortunate and refractory nobleman, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here are two bridges constructed over the river, the oldest of which was erected by the third Baron of Lixnaw, who made a passable causeway through these heretofore impenetrable morasses. On this

side of the forty-seven mile stone, stands Abbeydorney Hamlet, where a cross road on the right leads to Cashen Ferry, and another on the left, stretches towards Tralee; on this side of the forty-nine mile stone, a cross road on the left runs to Tralee.

*To Ardfret by Tarbret.*

	(Miles.)	
Tarbret, . . . . .	—	124
Ballylongford, . . . . .	4	128
Listowel, . . . . .	6½	134½
Ardfert, . . . . .	10	144½

*Ardfert*—Distant an hundred and forty-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and fifty-miles from Limerick; although now a ruinous and decayed village, was an Episcopal See, supposed to have been founded about the fifth century by St. Ert, and was successively governed by its own Bishops, until the year 1663, when it was united to the Bishopric of Limerick. In the sixth century, St. Branden founded a sumptuous abbey here; in 1089, both the town and abbey were consumed by fire. In 1151 Cormac O'Culen destroyed the town and abbey; in 1179, this abbey was utterly demolished in the ungovernable fury, and desolating hostility of the petty warfare incessantly waged by contending chieftains; in 1253, Thomas Lord Kerry founded an abbey for Conventual Franciscans, very probably on the scite of the original abbey, the date of whose foundation is engraven over the great gate; in 1309, the Prior of this abbey brought an action of trespass before Sir John Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland at Castledermot, against the Bishop of Ardfert and his subordinate clergy, for having forcibly rescued the corpse of John de Gantelape from the reverend fraternity of this abbey, and otherwise mal-treating them, in order to inter it elsewhere, the Bishop having at the same time, prohibited all persons, under the penalty of excommunication from supplying the holy fathers with any necessaries, either through charitable motives, or for pecuniary considerations; whereupon the Bishop and his chapter were arrested, their goods and chattels were distrained, and the money arising from the sale, was directed to be paid into the hands of the Lord Justice, on the day next succeeding the feast of St. Peter, *ad vincula*. This abbey was the cemetery, where the remains of the puissant Knights of Kerry were formerly deposited, and was highly esteemed by the credulous multitude, for the imaginary miracles supposed to

have been wrought by juggling impostures. In the church is the figure of St. Branden, boldly sculptured in *alto relievo*; the ruins of this splendid structure still remain entire, contiguous to which stood a round tower 120 feet high, deemed the finest in Ireland, which fell in 1771; the church was utterly demolished in the rebellion of 1641. Lord Glandore, created Viscount Ardfert in 1771, has a delightful residence in the vicinity of this village; it was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. A cross road on the left, leads to Castle Island, and another on the right runs towards Cashen Ferry; the direct road issues to Tralee: beyond this village, the great promontory called Kerry, or Ballyheigh head, majestically towers over the turbulent Atlantic Ocean, whose impetuosity it arrests, to ensure a safe refuge for the sea-beaten mariner in the tranquil bosom of Tralee bay.

*To Dingle by Listowel.*

	(Miles.)
Listowel distant by Abbeyfeale, . . . . .	—   131 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kilflin, . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   138 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tralee, . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$   144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bracklowen Inn, . . . . .	13 $\frac{3}{4}$   158 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lispole, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   162 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dingle, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   166

*Parishes in the Barony of Troughanacmy.*

Ballycuslan,	Disert,	Obrennan,
Ballymacelligot,	Killinterna,	Rattass,
Brosna,	Kilgarrylander,	Tralee,
Castle Island,	Killorglin,	Ballinahaglish,
Clogherbrinn,	Kiltalla,	Kilcoleman.
Currens,	Nohoval,	

*Tralee*,—distant one hundred and forty-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and forty-eight miles from Limerick, is pleasantly situated at the bottom of Tralee bay, on the bank of the little river Leigh. It is the shire and assizes town of the county; it was incorporated in 1612, by James the First, it is governed by a provost, burgesses, common council, and a town clerk; the provost is clerk of the market, justice of the peace, and quorum throughout the county, during the period of his



office; he is invested with the power of holding a tholsel-court on every thursday. A square stands in the centre of the town, of which the goal and court-house form one side; the remaining sides consist of private dwellings, interspersed with well assorted shops. There were formerly four strong castles erected in this town, one of which only now remains, which was the chief residence of the Earls of Desmond, wherein they exercised their jurisdiction, during the continuance of the palatinate, which was extinguished on the attainder of this ancient and noble family, and a grant of a large estate, formerly the Desmond property, was made by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir Edward Denny. In 1579, Sir Henry Danvers, with justices Meade and Charters, were inhumanly murdered in this castle by Sir John, of Desmond, the Earl's brother, for the alledged offence of Sir Henry's presuming to hold a session of goal delivery, within the jurisdiction of Desmond's palatinate. This foul deed contributed to precipitate the destruction of this family, which was effectually accomplished soon after. In 1243, a monastery for Dominican Friars, under the invocation of the Holy-cross, was founded here by the Lord John Fitz-Thomas, who, together with his son Maurice, was slain by MacCarthy More in 1261, at Callen, in the principality of Desmond, where eight barons, fifteen knights, and multitudes of inferior quality shared the unhappy fate of their leaders. No traces of this ancient abbey now remain. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem had an hospital in this country. The parish church is a plain and commodious structure, furnished with a neat gallery. This town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641: it also suffered severely in the wars carried on in Ireland, in the time of James the Second. The entrance into Tralee-bay, is between two small-islands called the Sampier Isles. It is not much frequented by vessels, being rather shallow at low water; but vessels of light burdens can sail up to the town at high water. Prodigious quantities of herrings are taken in this bay in the fishing season. On one side of the bay, there is a fine chalybeate spring, flowing from a small bank of yellow clay, inixed with gravel. Tralee returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. The roads from Castle Island and Killarney, unite on the left; two roads issue from this town, one leading to Castlemaine, and the other to Dingle; on this side of the fifty-one mile stone, are situated the ruins of Anagh church on the right.

*To Castlemaine, by Tralee.*

	(Miles)
Tralee . . . . .	— 144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlemaine . . . . .	— 152 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Corkaguinny.*

Annagh,	Kilguane,	Garfinagh,
Ballinacoutry,	Kinnard,	Kildrum,
Ballinvohir,	Stradbally,	Minard,
Dunorling,	Ventry,	Ballyduff,
Killeiny,	Cloghane,	Dingle,
Kilgobbin,	Dunquin,	Marhir.
Kilmelchedor,		

At the fifty-six mile stone, a cross road from Castlemaine unites on the left, and Kilgobbin church is situated on the right; at the sixty-two mile stone is situated Bracklowne Inn; and the road from Killarney unites on the left: on this side of the sixty-five mile stone, lie the ruins of Minard castle to the left.

*Dingle*,—distant one hundred and sixty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, and seventy miles from Limerick, is pleasantly situated at the bottom of a bay of the same name: it has a barrack for a company of foot. Several of the houses are built in the old Spanish fashion, with ranges of stone balcony windows; this town, having been formerly frequented by vessels from that nation, for the double purpose of traffic and fishing: it is deemed the most western town in Ireland. It was formerly a place of very considerable trade, and still preserves some feeble remnant of its ancient splendid commerce, in a limited export of beef, butter, corn, and linen; its civil government is vested in a sovereign. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on it similar privileges with those enjoyed by Drogheda, with a superiority over the harbours of Ventry and Smerwick; which grant was confirmed by King James the First, who renewed the privileges. All the surrounding country was formerly possessed by the family of Hussey, to whom it had been granted by one of the Earls of Desmond. The parochial church, dedicated to St. James, is supposed to have been erected by the Spaniards: it was originally a very splendid structure, a great portion of which has mouldered

into ruins: that part called St. Mary's chapel, being only kept in repair for divine worship. In 1580, a strong castle was erected here, the vaults of which are now converted into a prison. A monastery was founded here, which was a cell attached to the abbey of Killeagh, situated near Castlemaine: It was a borough previous to the Union. Dingle Harbour is about a quarter of a mile wide at the entrance, but gradually enlarges as it recedes from the projecting points, called Benbeg and Benbane. There are soundings of from twelve to thirty feet water, and it is perfectly land-locked from all winds. The knight of Kerry has a beautiful mansion and highly cultivated demesne in the vicinity of Dingle. About a mile from the town, there is a vitriolic spa, and about the same distance, lie the ruins of Burnham Castle, destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. At the southern extremity of this barony, which is a peninsula twenty-four miles long, and about eight miles broad, are situated the Blasque Islands, twelve in number, four of which are barren rocks, only frequented by prodigious flocks of aquatic birds of various descriptions; among the innumerable tribes of the feathered race, which perch upon these sequestered isles, is a very singular species of web footed bird, called the Gourdet, about the size of a sparrow, and deemed an indigenous inhabitant of this place; the flesh of which, when roasted, is considered of a more delicate flavour than even that of an Ortolan. The largest of this cluster, called Innismore, is about three miles long; here is a lofty mountain; there are also the ruins of an old church, and some good arable grounds, situated towards the north-east extremity of the island. The next of this cluster in magnitude is called MacKeilane's Island, and lies seven miles west by south, from Dunmore Head; it is so bleak and destitute of shelter, that it has been long since abandoned by its former inhabitants; here also are the ruins of a very ancient church, a baptismal, and an hermit's cell, consisting of a stone arch, so accurately united, without either cement or mortar, that it admits no rain through the roof.—Innisbeg, consisting of about 16 acres, is so fertile, that it fattens about 30 bullocks every summer; most of the young cattle reared on these islands grow so wild, that their owners are obliged to hunt them down, and kill them before they can be carried away; their hides, flesh, and tallow, sufficiently pay for their pasture. All these islands are well stocked with rabbits, whose only enemy, in this solitary wilderness, are the kites and hawks, who devour vast multitudes of these feeble unoffending victims. Four miles to the west of the great island,



risers a stupenduous rock from the bosom of the ocean, which in the spring and summer season, is covered with innumerable myriads of sea fowl, collected hither for the purpose of hatching and rearing their infant progeny. The peasantry of the neighbouring district in the months of April, May, and June, adopt similar means of destroying these birds as the Norwegians do, for the sake of their feathers. An active peasant is suspended by a rope, fastened at one end to a pole fixed in the ground at the summit of the cliff, and thus descends to the different fissures in the precipice occupied by the birds; he then silently twists their necks, and throws them into a bag fastened to his side, until it is filled with the booty, thus obtained with so much hazard; on a signal given, by touching the rope to which the bag is suspended, it is immediately hauled up by the people stationed above for this operation, until the sportsman detached on this perilous excursion becomes wearied, or the birds, by some inadvertent alarm, are terrified, who immediately take wing and interrupt this terrific sport for the present. Many hundred weight of feathers are annually collected in this manner; and strange to tell, few or no accidents have been known to happen. The inhabitants of the isles of Arran, situated in the bay of Galway, procure feathers from aquatic fowl in a similar manner. On the road leading from Abbeyfeale to Castle Island, Kerry County commences on this side of the thirty-second mile stone from Limerick, where the counties of Kerry and Limerick are divided by the river Feale. Here the road for a considerable distance runs through a wild, dreary and desolate mountain.

*Castle Island*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-three miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, and forty-three miles from Limerick, though formerly deemed a place of strength and considerable importance, is now a decayed, neglected and depopulated village, destitute of any trade, and precariously existing by the trifling sums expended by travellers passing on to Tralee, or the lakes of Killarney, however it still retains many visible traces of its former population. It was anciently the shire and assizes town of this county, but since the period of their being transferred to Tralee, it gradually sunk to its present insignificance. Its ancient castle is supposed to have been built by Geoffry Maurice, Lord Justice of Ireland, in the year 1226, during the reign of Henry the Third, the ruins whereof still exist. The river Mang, an inconsiderable stream, flowed in a fosse excavated round its walls, over which draw-bridges were constructed to communicate with the fortress. In 1345,

the castle was subdued by Sir Ralph Ufford, Lord Justice of Ireland, who immediately executed the obstinate garrison, who held it in opposition to the crown, for the refractory Earl of Desmond. In 1397, Gerald the Fourth, Earl of Desmond, stiled the poet, is traditionally reported to have been murdered in this vicinity. Queen Elizabeth granted this seignior, extending twelve Irish miles in length, and ten in breadth, to the family of Herbert. Its town-house, whose front forms an arcade, within which stands a row of Tuscan pillars, is roofless. The barracks are spacious but unoccupied. Here is an assembly room, and a few inns are decently furnished and tolerably supplied. The parochial church is a neat plain structure; a charter school was opened here in 1762, very liberally endowed by private liberality and individual munificence. The road from Listowel unites on the right, and the road from Millstrat unites on the left; two roads issue from this town; that on the right leading to Tralee, already described, and the other on the left runs to Killarney. At the forty-first mile stone, stand the ruins of an old church on the left; on this side of the forty-third mile stone the road crosses the river Flesk, and the ruins of an old church are situated on the left. At the forty-sixth mile stone the road crosses the river Laune. A little beyond the forty-eighth mile stone stands Mount Meredith on the right, the charming residence of —O'Donohue, Esq.

*Parishes in the Barony of Magunihy.*

Aghadoe,	Killarney,	
Aglish,	Kilbonane,	Molahiffe.
Killaha,	Kilcummin,	

*Killarney*,—Distant one hundred and forty-three miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, and forty-nine miles and three quarters from Limerick, is a neat clean, and thriving little town, composed of well built houses, exhibiting every appearance of comfort, from the brisk demand of every necessary requisite for the accommodation of the immense influx of visitors who flock from all quarters, to view the unrivaled scenery of its romantic lakes. Every encouragement is given by Lord Kimare, its noble proprietor, to new settlers for its additional extension, of which indulgence, many industrious individuals avail themselves, and embark their capital in erecting new houses, in so very rising a little colony, promising future

permanent advantages. The road from Cork unites on the left, and the road from Tralee joins on the right; two roads issue from this town; that on the left, winding round the bases of the stupenduous mountains of Turk and Mangerton, stretches towards Kinmare, and the other on the right, runs by Milltown and Castlemaine to Dingle. At the two mile stone from Killarney of the road passing to Castlemaine, lie the ruins of Aghadoe, an ancient episcopal see, united to Limerick in 1663; the only traces of this venerable structure which still remain, are a few fragments of the cathedral walls, and the mutilated stump of an ancient round tower; here also an abbey was founded, respecting which, no other historical records are preserved, but that Clodch grandson of Auliffe More O'Donohue, who died in 1231, was buried in the abbey of Aghadoe. At the five mile stone, the road from Tralee unites on the right, and a cross road on the left leads to Dunlo castle. At the ninth mile stone from Killarney, stands Milltown village, distant one hundred and fifty-two miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; here the roads from Dunloe and Kilorglen unite on the left; a road issues on the right, leading to Castlemaine, an inconsiderable village, distant one hundred and fifty-two miles and a half from Dublin Castle, by the Tralee road, and pleasantly situated on the river Mang, sufficiently deep for vessels of about sixty tons burden to sail upon at high water, up to the bridge; here an ancient castle was erected, at the joint charge of McCarthy More, and one of the Earls of Desmond, as a common bulwark between their respective territories; of which fortress, each chieftain was to hold alternate possession, and after the stipulated period of occupancy, to deliver the possession to his successor for a similar limited time mutually agreed upon. McCarthy More, according to the compact, became the first inhabitant of the castle, and at the expiration of the specified time, surrendered it to Desmond, who, in violation of this treaty, exclusively retained it, and would not admit any of McCarthy's followers ever afterwards to re-enter the castle. This fortress, thus fraudulently acquired, remained one of Desmond's strongest fastnesses, until in the course of the rebellion of 1641, it was demolished by Ludlow. On the restoration, it was reserved by the crown, and a constable appointed to guard it. This place conferred the title of Viscount on the family of Monson, as it afterwards gave the title of Earl to the family of Palmer, now extinct. The Bay of Castlemaine is extremely wild, rocky, intricate and dangerous, which renders sailing to Castlemaine harbour, situated at the bottom of



the bay, a hazardous enterprise in tempestuous weather, and therefore the safest course to be adopted, under such circumstances, is to steer direct, either to Dingle or Valentia, as the wind may chance to favour sailing to either port, both of which places are equally sheltered, safe, and commodious; here is a plain neat church situated on the right. The road from Tralee unites on the right. A road issuing on the right leads to Dingle already described. At the two mile stone, on the road passing between Killarney, and Kinmare, stands Cloughreen church to the left; the distance thence to Kinmare is along the eastern base of these immense mountains, whose lofty summits overshadow the delightful lakes of Killarney, which are encompassed by their massy piles.

*To Kinmare Town by Killarney.*

	(Miles.)
Killarney, - - - - -	143 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mucruss, - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kinmare Town, - - - - -	9 $\frac{1}{4}$   155 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Glanerought.*

Kinmare Town,      Tuosita,  
Kilgarvan.

*Kinmare*,—Distant one hundred and fifty-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat town, situated on the banks of the Kinmare river, at the bottom of a bay bearing the same name, which is about thirty miles long, and from three to nine miles broad, abounding with spacious and secure harbours. Here is a neat lodge, the property of the Marquis of Landsdown. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of Brown. The road from Cork unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, that on the left winding along Bantry Bay, runs to Bantry, and the other on the right, sweeps round the coast towards Valentia Bay.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dunkerron.*

Kilcrohane,      Knockane,      Templenoe.

This Barony takes its name from an ancient castle, situated contiguous to the Kinmare river, which was the principal residence of O'Sullivan More. A few pleasant vallies and improveable grounds, are interspersed through the stupenduous mountains with which this Barony abounds. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Petty. There is neither a town nor a village of remarkable notoriety situated in this Barony; its population is chiefly composed of scattered cottages, and some hamlets lying along the coast. In a small island attached to the parish of Kilcrohane, situated in this Barony, the abbey of Aghamore was founded in the seventh century, by the monks of St. Finbar, for canons regular following the rules of St. Augustin. This island, at low water, is united to the main land. The walls of this venerable remnant of antiquity are so perpetually buffeted by the angry surges, that most probably they must at no very distant period, yield to their irresistible hostility.

*Parishes in the Barony of Iveragh.*

Cahir,  
Dromud,  
Glanbehy.

Kilconly,  
Killemlagh.

Killinane,  
Valentia Island.

This wild and mountainous Barony is a peninsula, bounded by Castlemaine and Kinmare Bays, at the extremity of which lie the Skeligs and Valentia Islands: a road issuing from Kenmare town, winds along its coast, until it reunites at Castlemaine with the different roads centering from the main land at that point of junction; there are neither towns nor villages in this dreary district. At Ballynaskelligs in this Barony, an abbey for regular canons of the order of St. Augustin was founded, but at what period is not recorded. This abbey was removed to this more sheltered situation, from the Island of Great Skelig, on account of lying too exposed, and the great danger encountered in crossing from the main land. Here is an holy well, dedicated to St. Michael, which is much frequented for its imaginary miraculous virtues on that saint's festival. From the extensive traces of its ruins, now continually diminishing, this abbey must have been a very magnificent structure. Queen Elizabeth granted a lease of it, with all its possessions, to John Blake, for a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. In Ballynaskellig Bay, is situated a cluster of islands, the most considerable of which are named Skarif-dinish and Renduff, with others of minor consequence, but which all to-

gether exhibit a pleasing group. Close to Bolus Head, stands Puffin Island, so called from the multitudes of Puffins which frequent it; it is a steep craggy rock, in the summit of which there is a remarkable fissure. This island is well stocked with rabbits. The Skeligs range in a direct line. The nearest of these to the shore is called the Lemon; it is a round rock, always above water, and consequently cannot be dangerous to vessels sailing in this direction; it is plentifully stocked with all kinds of aquatic birds. The second or middle Skelig, is distant about six Irish miles from the shore; it is a rock composed of a reddish kind of marble, and frequented by myriads of Gannets, which nestle in no other spot on the southern coast of Ireland but on this rock. There is also another rock on the northern coast of Ireland whereon they perch. In the spring and summer seasons, the peasantry resort hither to catch these birds, whose flesh they eat in lent and on fast days, which they estimate to be only fish. The persons who take this fowl, carry on a kind of traffic, by exchanging two Puffins for a peck of oat meal; but their feathers constitute the principal profit. The great Skelig, stands about nine Irish miles from Puffin Island; it is a stupendous rock, much frequented since the time of St. Patrick, by devotees, to do penance, and perform other religious duties, either suggested by fancy, or enjoined by the confessor. In the centre of the island, there is a flat cultivable spot, consisting of about three acres. This island is surrounded with inaccessible precipices, which awfully overhang the sea, hideously roaring underneath. There is only one narrow tract that leads to the summit of the cliff, whose ascent is so steep, difficult, and terrific, that few adventurers are found sufficiently hardy to attempt it. In tempestuous weather, landing on this island is impracticable; it is hardly accessible, even when the sea is but a little agitated. There are only two landing places, the remaining portion being almost a perpendicular rock. On the flat part of the island, elevated more than fifty yards above the level of the sea, there are several cells supposed to have been chapels, situated contiguous to the scite of the old abbey; round these cells, stone crosses are erected, at each of which the pilgrims must repeat a certain number of prayers, besides other peculiar orisons, which are to be performed at each station. These pious rites being duly performed, the summit of the cliff remains to be ascended, a task which requires a portion of faith larger than a grain of mustard seed to inspire the enthusiast with resolution to encounter, whose nerves ought to be as firm as his superstitious frenzy is vehement, as the remaining portion of



the penitentiary devotion is awfully terrific, the ascent being partly through a cavity resembling the funnel of a chimney; the obstacle of squeezing through this barrel being surmounted, the pilgrim arrives at a platform about eighteen inches broad, whose sides slope down to the ocean; at the extremity of this flat space, which, from its narrowness, may be denominated the Isthmus, the ascent to a more elevated station is gained by climbing up a smooth sloping rock, termed the stone of pain, from the apparently unsurmountable obstacle it presents to reaching its summit; this sloping barrier is about twelve feet high, and the peril of encountering it is most terrible, as the smallest slip would precipitate the rash adventurer many fathoms on either side of the Peninsula into the sea which environs it; this difficult passage being safely performed, the remaining journey to the pinnacle becomes less perilous, where are also two stations with fixed stone crosses, which must be visited. The first is called the eagle's nest, from its immense elevation. The second station to be visited by the fanatic devotees, inspires sentiments of horror at the immensity of the peril which remains to be encountered. This most awfully tremendous enterprize is sometimes called the spindle, as fancy suggests, at other times the spit, which is a long narrow fragment of the rock, projecting from the summit of this frightful cliff, and is accessible by a narrow path two feet wide, and several yards in length. Here both male and female devotees bestride the rock, and thus edge forwards, until they arrive at a stone cross, cut at the extreme end, where a concluding *Ave Maria* and *pater noster* are to be repeated to complete the penance. The return is attended with equal danger and difficulty. It is melancholy to reflect, that the ardent disposition of devotion, manifested by these deluded victims of superstition of thus endeavouring to appease the creator at the greatest hazards, should not be sufficiently enlightened by their spiritual guides, to adopt a more rational mode of worshipping the Deity, conformable to that spiritual purity enjoined in the gospel dispensation. Reason must condemn that presumption which imposes, and regret the prevalence of that ignorant credulity which implicitly obeys, so absurd an injunction. The artificial curiosities of the island are the cells, or chapels, whose circular arched roofs are so effectually joined without cement or mortar, as to be impervious to either wind, rain, or air. Here are also wells of fresh water, which rise through the rock several yards above the level of the sea; their sometimes tasting brackish, manifest the source whence they are derived. The sea, about this island, is ninety fathom deep. On the south west



*A Map of the Lakes of Killarney Co. Kerry  
 being for the Travellers new guide thro Ireland*





*A Map of the Lakes of Killarney Co. Kerry*  
*Eng. for the Travellers new guide thro' Ireland*



coast of this Barony, lies the island of Valentia, about five miles long; the distance between this island and the main land is about half a mile wide, where the sea runs with the rapidity of a river, and is sufficiently deep for vessels to sail through at any time of the tide. Cromwell erected forts at each extremity of this island, now fallen to ruins. Vessels may sail round the island, and enter the harbour at either end. It is a very fertile tract, and deemed the granary of the county. In Queen Ann's wars, it was annoyed by French privateers, which lay here secure by keeping scouts perpetually watching on the Island, as on the centinal's giving notice to what end of the island a British vessel of war was approaching, the privateer directed her course to the opposite extremity, and thus escaped. It confers the title of Viscount on the family of Annesley. A reversionary grant being made in the reign of James the First to Sir Francis Annesley, on the demise of Sir Henry Power of Bersham, in Denbighshire, constable of the Castle of Maryborough, Knight Marshal of Ireland, Governor of Leix, and Privy Counsellor, who was created Viscount of Valentia in 1620, This Island gave the title of Viscount, to Donald M'Carthy-More. Valentia and Dingle harbours are deemed the safest in this district. The most remarkable places in this particularly singular district, being etched for the information and direction of the curious, enlightened, and inquisitive inquirer, that to subjoin a faint outline of the situation and prominent features of the Lakes of Killarney, will not be deemed irrelevant to the general design.

*Lakes of Killarney.*--These celebrated lakes, distant about a mile from the town of Killarney, consist of three distinct bodies of water, distinguished by the appellations of the upper, the lower, and Turk lake. The upper lake, lies embosomed by wild and stupenduous mountains. The lower and Turk lakes lie contiguous to each other, being only separated by a narrow peninsula, and small islands, between which run narrow channels navigable for boats; they are bounded on one side, by a lofty chain of mountains, and in the opposite direction, by an open and cultivated country, whose surface is diversified by innumerable hills. These lakes are supplied by the overflowings of other lakes in a more elevated situation, by rills from the adjacent mountains, and by rivers augmented in their long circuitous courses, by countless tributary streams, before they discharge their waters into the lakes. The clear and rapid river Laune, is the only outlet by which the surplus water is conveyed to the Atlantic Ocean, through the Bay of Dingle.

Ross Bay is the place generally selected for embarkation by the visitors making an excursion along these romantic lakes at a quay situated under the castle walls: a different and more agreeable route may be chosen, by such as prefer walking through Lord Kinmare's delightful dimense, along the banks of the river Deanagh, at the mouth of which river, they may commence an aquatic excursion. Lord Kinmare has liberally supplied a set of handsome and well equipped boats for the accommodation of strangers, each of which, with a proper complement of rowers, is under the direction of a sufficiently qualified superintendant, to each of whom a specified gratuity is to be given in proportion to the extent of the voyage; thus all imposition is utterly precluded. From the frequency of violent storms, to which these basons of fresh water are exposed, oars are preferred to sails, by being less exposed to the influence of these sudden hurricanes, which descend in arching eddies through the fissures of the circumjacent mountains.

The greatest danger to be apprehended in the navigation of the lakes, is when the waters rise or sink considerably either above or below their ordinary level; as in the former instance, many rocks usually elevated above the surface of the water disappear, over whose summits a sufficient depth of water is not accumulated to enable boats to sail over unmolested, and the rocks are so numerous that their exact positions cannot be accurately ascertained by the most experienced boat-men; when the waters subside considerably below their usual level, similar effects result from a dissimilar cause, as the rock which hitherto lay sufficiently covered with water for boats safely to sail over, now so nearly approach the surface, that they oppose a similar obstruction as that which arises from the over-swelling of the waters. The shores about the lake in the vicinity of Ross Castle, are flat and marshy, over which a causeway is constructed: a small canal, sufficiently wide to admit one boat, separates the island upon which Ross Castle is erected, from the main land; across this canal a small bridge is constructed, at the foot of which there is a large gate and a guard house to protect the approaches towards the castle. The gate is regularly closed at night. The castle is situated on a rock close to the water's edge. The only existing remains of the original edifice are a large quadrangular tower still perfect, with two small circular flankers in a ruinous state. Contiguous to the tower, stands a barrack fitted for the accommodation of two companies of foot. The castle, with all the additional new buildings necessary for the residence of officers, and other appen-



dages attached to a military depot, constitute a very prominent feature of the landscape from every part of the lower lake. It is supposed to have been built by the powerful sept or tribe of the O'Donoghoes, and was a place of considerable importance in the time of Cromwell, it having for some time successfully resisted the repeated attacks of General Ludlow, to whom the garrison, consisting of five thousand horse and foot, finally surrendered, having obtained more favourable conditions than were usually granted in the ferocious and sanguinary rebellion of 1641. It was the last fortress that submitted to the Parliamentary forces.—A governor is appointed over this castle.

The island of Ross, previous to the falling of the stately oaks by which it was covered, whose luxuriant masses of dark foliage sloped down to the water's edge, appeared the most enchanting spot within the whole surrounding region; however, the destruction of its venerable forest could not strip it of all its natural beauties, as the bold massy rocks crowned with yews, and interspersed with shrubs and ever-greens, still afford so enchanting a prospect as can only be changed with the revolutions of nature. In this island, a copper mine has been opened, to the great profit of the undertakers; at a short distance from these mines, there is a fine marble quarry, of which a considerable quantity is annually manufactured for hearth stones and chimney pieces; but its principal consumption seems to consist in the fabrication of tomb-stones, carried to a considerable distance by the natives. This marble exhibits a great variety of colours. The island of Ross separates the lower lake into nearly two equal divisions: here several wooded little promontories overhang the lake, which prevent all prospect of the distant scene, until a rocky point, situated at the mouth of the bay is doubled; then an extensive prospect of the mountains, and a wide expanse of the lake are suddenly revealed, bursting into view. Several small islands appear at the mouth of Ross Bay, the most remarkable of which is a rock about twenty feet high, and on one side nearly perpendicular, named O'Donaghoe's prison, which, according to traditionary report, was a place of punishment, reserved for all his rebellious, disobedient, and refractory subjects; and if the Irish character, in his days, was not of a more placid and gentle temperament than the present generation of its irritable natives displays, this barren rock must never have been destitute of violent and ungovernable spirits for its inhabitants.

The delightful island of Innisfallen lies at a short distance



from O'Donaghoe's prison, apparently covered with an impenetrable forest, forming a verdant screen along its indented shore. Through the openings of the natural lawns and enchanting groves with which this island is so luxuriantly diversified, the blue mountains on the south appear rearing their lofty summits to the clouds, while the water of the lake is seen sparkling beneath their base. In the disposition of the grounds of this fascinating island, the assistance derived from art can only be traced in the formation of some shrubberies scattered among the rocks; here nature seems to have superceded any puny embellishment which could be suggested by human contrivance—here she seems to have engrossed all the decorations, to convince the spectator, that she can descend to become methodical, as well as sublime in her operations. The only admissable encroachment which could be made on its natural beauties, was to run a gravel walk round the island, covered with the umbrageous foliage of the overshadowing trees, for the accommodation of occasional visitors, who might otherwise be deterred in rainy weather from visiting this interesting spot. A curious old yew springs from the crevice of a rock, at once forming a commodious seat and an agreeable shade, respecting whose imaginary virtues many legendary tales are gravely related by the credulous swains. The timber on this island thrives more vigourously, and attains a larger size than any on the neighbouring shores, and its natural herbage possesses such an extraordinary quality for fattening cattle, that its excellence is proverbial; such unequivocal indications demonstrate its fertility. The shore of Innisfallen lying opposite to Ross, is low and shelving, and the numerous rounded black stones rising above the surface at a considerable distance from the land, indicate the shallowness of the water; the opposite shore exhibits a different feature of massy rocks, rising twenty feet perpendicularly above the level of the water; the immense waves rolling in tempestuously, break with a tremendous crash against the projecting cliffs, whose sound awfully reverberates through the woods of the whole island. From the shallowness of the shore on one side, and the steepness of the rocks in the opposite direction, this island would be almost inaccessible, were not these obstacles removed by the erection of two quays, in sheltered situations; it is indented with numerous coves and inlets skirted with lofty trees, exhibiting a beautiful appearance from the water in all directions; its superficies is computed to contain twelve acres Irish plantation measure; among all the islands situated in the lakes, Innisfallen is the most frequented, not only by strangers, but even by the neigh-

bouring gentry, from the great variety of its superior attractions. Here splendid entertainments are frequently given in all the profusion of rural festivity, which is often protracted, through the cool and chilly hours of night, until the next morning sun's orient rays warn the votaries of the rosy god of the necessity of suspending all future indulgence in these intemperate libations. About the close of the sixth century, an abbey was founded on this island by St. Finian the leper, son of Alild, king of Munster, which in aftertimes was appropriated to regular canons, of the order of St. Augustin; this abbey being esteemed a terrestrial paradise, and a safe sanctuary, all the treasure and the most valuable effects belonging to the neighbouring inhabitants, whose habitations lay most exposed to the plundering excursions of robbers, in these lawless times, were deposited for security in the hands of its clergy. However, the sanctity of the sacred edifice where this property was deposited did not deter Moaldun, son of Daniel O'Donaghoe, from sacrilegiously pillaging the abbey, and slaughtering the reverend guardians; but in revenge, God punished the arch robber, in shortening his existence, as well as that of many of his accomplices by a sudden death. This is something like hanging a thief for committing a felony, without restoring the stolen property to the rightful owner. But the monks never failed in procuring a heavenly advocate to espouse their cause, when ordinary means proved abortive to secure these worldly treasures which moth and rust might corrupt, and thieves break in and steal. In 1320, Dermot M'Carthy, king of Desmond, having been murdered at Tralee, was interred in this abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey, with all its extensive possessions, to Robert Collan, in fee farm for ever, by fealty only, in common soccage, for a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. The ruins of this abbey prove it to have been very extensive, and the spot selected for its erection is most charming and enchanting; the chapel attached to the abbey was converted by the noble proprietor into a banqueting house, for the accommodation of strangers visiting the romantic scenes of Killarney. A book comprising a sketch of Universal History to the year 430, and from that period, more particularly describing and detailing the affairs of Ireland, to the time in which the author flourished, was, according to Sir James Ware, written by a monk of this abbey, and continued by another hand to the year 1320.

Brown or Rabbit's Island, is the next in magnitude to that of Innisfallen in the lower lake; it is destitute of any embellish-



ment, and its being situated in the broadest part of the lake, only renders it conspicuous; when the trees with which it has been lately planted approach to maturity, its present bleak and dreary aspect will exhibit a very pleasing prospect. In crossing from Innisfallen towards the mountains, a wide expanse of water unfolds itself to view; and the various islands passed in proceeding towards Glena-bay, successively display delightful vistas. The line of mountainous shore intervening between Glena point and the river Laune, forms a striking contrast to the islands. That part of the Glena mountains which overhangs a bay of the same name, is thickly clothed with ancient woods, partially seen from Innisfallen; the remaining portion is destitute of timber, with the exception of a few oak saplings thinly scattered among the rocks. The naked sides of this mountain on a distant view, exhibit a tame uniformity, only partially diversified by occasional variations in its hues, but on a nearer approach, it displays a green livery of cultivated fertility, while its extensive dusky heaths, interspersed with rocks, are covered with innumerable herds, where the shepherd's solitary cottage rears its humble head, and animates the scenery by the introduction of such images as indicate the social residence and abode of man. In coasting down the lake, under the mountain, its base near Glena-point is covered with immense masses of huge rocks, which have fallen from the lofty pinnacle of the superincumbent pile, while others appear suspended and ready to yield to the first rude shock, and threaten destruction to those sailing underneath. A little farther on, the shore assumes a more uniform aspect, and the rocks present a less threatening attitude. After passing a naked shore about a mile in extent, a thick wood extending from the shore, and stretching to a considerable distance up the neighbouring heights, diversifies the monotonous uniformity of this rocky, naked, and rugged coast; at the skirt of the forest, a small pier of rude stone is constructed on the brink of a streamlet, heard gurgling through the trees, and here empties itself into the lake. The sound of distant waters quickly attracts curiosity to discover the spot whence it proceeds, to which a narrow path winding through the rocks and under-wood, soon conveys the eager inquirer, where he beholds a beautiful cascade consisting of three distinct falls, each receding a few feet behind the other, of which the most considerable is about fifteen feet high; these different falls viewed at some distance from a rock placed in the centre of the stream, assume the appearance of one uninterrupted cascade; the water agitated among the rocks in its steep



descent down the mountain, is converted into foam, whose brilliancy is augmented by the contrasted gloom of the impending oaks, from whose branches it appears to gush. This cascade derives its name from O'Sullivan, an ancient potent lord of this district. The lake under O'Sullivan's cascade, and all along the coast, from Burnt Island to Benson's Point, assumes a solemn gloomy aspect, occasioned by the projecting shade of the adjacent stupenduous mountains.

The coast sweeping beneath the base of Tomies mountain, is gradually divested of its rocky ruggedness as it approaches the river Laune. As this part of the lake is not distinguished for either intricacy or variety, curiosity is soon cloyed, which the diversified variety presented by the river Laune contributes to revive and gratify, the entrance to which is spacious, resembling a bay, but difficult of access, in consequence of the various rocks and sand bars situated at its mouth. The proper channel once gained by the assistance of poles perpendicularly erected to point out the safest course, the rapidity of the stream hurries on the boat with an impetuosity almost irresistible. The banks of this river for a considerable distance, are steep and bold, then gradually sloping, ultimately terminate in a broad open strand, over which the expanded surface of the river ripples in a shallow stream, abounding with trout. This river assumes different appearances according to the variety of the season, as vessels of forty tuns burthen built on the banks of the lake for the navigation of the sea, safely float over these places after a heavy fall of rain, which were fordable in the summer season. On returning from the river Laune towards Ross, the northern coast ought to be closely approached for the more accurately beholding the lofty mountains, situated on the opposite side of the lake, whose stupenduous pinnacles are the more conspicuous the farther the spectator retires from their base. Among these mountains, Magillicuddy's reefs are the most elevated peaks; the mountain beneath them bordering upon the lake is a part of the Tomies mountain. Mahony's-point, thickly planted with large trees, greatly contributes to diversify the tame uniformity of the northern shore; at a small distance from this point, a long neck of land projects into the lake, which materially contributes to give intricacy and variety to the shore. From this isthmus an extensive bay appears, bounded by hills, on which many delightful seats are beheld at different elevations, encircled with plantations, which, when too closely approached, cease to display that high degree of cultivation which afforded such gratification when viewed at a distance; for

the imaginary verdant lawns, supposed to slope down to the margin of the lake, resume their natural form, and prove to be only swamps and marshes, over-run with furze and brambles; and these habitations which appeared to embellish the shore, retire to their proper distance, and assume their actual position. Beyond this bay lies a flat shore, contiguous to the river Denagh, which terminates the description of the western segment of the lower lake. The eastern section may be entered, either by passing through the narrow channel, which separates Ross Island from the main land, or by rounding the point of an island situated opposite Innisfallen. On coasting along the shores of this Island, Glenna mountain displays to the spectator's view, not only the rocks and precipices exposed to the broad part of the lake, but likewise the extensive forests which overhang the bay; then the craggy summits of the mountains which environ the defile leading to the upper lake next expand their bleak and dreary peaks; after these, Turk, Mangerton, and other mountains, forming the frontier chain, appear piercing the clouds with their massy piles. The coast of Ross Island, exposed to the broad part of the lake, is much more diversified than the one which bounds the bay; its promontories being bolder, its bays and inlets deeper, one of which nearly penetrates across the island, and at high floods actually severs it into two distinct portions. The beauty of this inlet, covered with majestic oaks, surpassed the conception of the most glowing imagination before it was stript of its verdant mantle of tufted foliage, forming an impervious screen; and even now its wild and naked rocks, although deprived of their former lovely clothing, still retain innumerable charms to fascinate the fancy. In the interval between Ross and Mucruss, a multitude of Islands are negligently strewn, some of which, consisting of naked rocks, which have yielded to the constant attrition of the water, display the most fantastic forms: one is denominated O'Donaghoe's Table, from its resting on four short pillars, the centre basement being entirely corroded—another rock is called the Horse, from the remote resemblance it bears to a colossal figure of that animal in the attitude of drinking. The larger islands composing the cluster, are generally clothed with a profusion of evergreens. The low and coarse islands are the most extensive, on whose pasture cattle are grazed in the summer season, until a deficiency of grass or the inclemency of the season render it necessary to procure them a better accommodation. The flat marshy grounds lying on either bank of the river Flesk, exhibit the most uninteresting prospect on the



eastern boundary of the lake; still their proximity to the lofty mountains by which they are embosomed, contributes to diversify the scenery. The coast of Mucruss, commencing at a little stream which falls into Castletlough Bay, displays a chain of rocks, covered with trees, as far as the eye can reach. The rocks of this peninsula exhibit an infinite variety of the wildest irregularities, some of which being undermined by the continual attrition of the waves, appear suspended over the water, while the traces of similar masses, which being deprived of a necessary support, yield to the pressure of the superincumbent weight, are discernible. Those which fell into deep water were swallowed up to be seen no more, while others, which tumbled into shallower places, form small islands along the shore, covered with the trees which clung to them in their descent, and some of whose roots appear exposed on the summit of the rock, while their verdant branches extend along the surface of the lake. The mansion-house of Mucruss appears to great advantage from the water. The numerous little inlets and promontories with which this peninsula abounds, form a most gratifying variety, and constantly engage attention. The Cove at Juniper Island, is singularly romantic, being perfectly land-locked, and completely sheltered from all winds, by steep rocks and tall trees; one side of another cove exhibits a steep and lofty cliff of massive blue lime-stone, while the other displays the deep brown stratified silicious shelving to the water; on passing round the point of Camillan, the bay of Glenna suddenly bursts upon the view, whose magnificent scenes command universal admiration. Its length is about an English mile, and its breadth is nearly the same, but the various bays and promontories with which it is indented, render its surface apparently more extended: on one side appears a mountain majestically rising from the water's edge; the opposite side displays a long chain of low rocks, surmounted with trees; in the centre, the defile through which the river from the upper lake flows into the head of the bay, reveals itself to view; the trees growing along the margin of the lake, along the base of the mountain, with their united foliage, form an impervious and continuous shade, swelling with the protuberance of the mountain, or sinking with its glens, and are only interrupted by sudden precipices or huge projecting rocks;—all is one universal sylvan scene, from the mouth of the bay along the defiles, to the most distant part of the horizon. In this immense forest, every gradation of green is discernible from the silvery hues of the ash and willow, to the deep verdure of the fir and yew; the variety and innu-



merable tints of this rich foliage reflected on the water, baffle description. A wild path leads from the point of Glena to a cottage situated at the head of the bay, on the verge of the forest. In tracing its devious course, the imagination is bewildered with the rapid succession of the indescribable charms it unfolds, either in penetrating the gloomy recesses of the mountain beneath the rocky cliffs, or in its openings on the verge of the wooded glen, where it displays a distant prospect of the lake and islands: innumerable rills springing in the mountains, unite their streams, which tumbling in cascades over the mossy rocks, run foaming into the lake. The wildness of this deep solitude is only interrupted by the gay appearance of a painted boat cleaving the billows of the lake beneath, or the echo of music, reverberated through the rocks and cavities of the mountain, in admiration of whose delightful effects, no parties visit this part of the lake unattended by musicians, (if it be possible to procure them,) who are generally placed in a separate boat, observing such a distance that the notes softened in their passage over the water, may more melodiously strike the ear; for which purpose the oars are only occasionally applied to observe a proper interval; the effect of music, under such circumstances, is enchanting; but whoever listens to the dying cadence of the echoes, during the stillness of a moon-light night, may be pronounced pre-eminently to enjoy the extatic raptures excited by the power of harmony. The red deer, still unprotected and uncontrolled by man, perpetuates its species amidst its native forests, extended along the wilds of Glena. The liberty of the chace is politely granted, at the solicitation of strangers, but the precariousness of ultimate success, and the expence incurred in the preparation, contribute to prevent the frequency of its recurrence. The notice of a stag hunt is therefore cheerfully received with that universal acclamation which the gratification of public curiosity is calculated to inspire; on the appointed day, immense crowds assemble; every boat upon the lake is put in immediate requisition, and if the small craft were found adequate to transport the eager populace to the shores of Glena, the town of Killarney would on that day be left destitute of inhabitants. On the day preceding this expected sport, an experienced person is despatched up the mountains to search for the herd, and to watch its motions in silent patience until the approach of night. That deer most detached from the rest of its companions, is marked as the object of pursuit, and is generally discovered at the dawn of the ensuing morning near the spot selected for the night's repose. Before the break of day, the dogs are silently and

secretly conducted up the mountains, where they remain coupled, until the firing of a cannon announces the arrival of the party commanding the hunt at the foot of the mountain, when the dogs are immediately uncoupled and let loose on the track of the deer. The first effort of the deer, thus suddenly alarmed, is to commence his flight across the summit of the mountain, and thus escape across the open heath to some remote and secure retreat; guards previously stationed at proper intervals along the heights, by their shouting, compel the animal to desist from this attempt, and force him to direct his course towards the lake; being thus hotly and closely pursued, he sometimes bounds from cliff to cliff, to avoid the blood-thirsty hounds, roaring terrific at his heels; all other hopes of escape being now utterly extinguished, the only desperate choice now left to be adopted, is either passively to submit to be torne in pieces by his merciless pursuers, or commit himself to the lake. In this agonizing perplexity, he once more casts an anxious glance towards the mountains, but to gain them is impracticable; he surveys the forest, his late favourite abode, but it refuses to shelter him, for now alas, it is pre-occupied by his inveterate enemies, marshalled in all directions to impede his passage; again he pauses, casts a look backwards, and beholds his destruction instant and inevitable: the moment is critical, the last effort of preservation must be immediately executed, and he desperately plunges from a rock into the lake; but his fate is determined, as he escapes one enemy only a few minutes, to be siezed by another equally incompassionate and relentless; his antlers prove his ruin, for the boatmen surround the unhappy victim, endeavouring to swim to the nearest island; secure him, haul him into the boat, and bear him away in triumph. In this singular kind of chace much confusion often ensues from the keen emulation of the different boats to pursue the direction of the hunt, particularly if it approach the upper lake, as many are entangled in the intervening rocks and shoals placed at its entrance. To pursue the chase through the woods usually ends in disappointment, as all prospect is excluded by the density of the foliage; but whoever can patiently remain for five or six hours stationary in a boat, seldom returns with ungratified expectations. The bay of Glenna affords the best salmon fishing on these lakes, which, with all the other fisheries, are leased at a moderate rent, on condition that every pound of salmon must be sold in the town of Killarney for two-pence as the maximum; all sportsmen, however, are freely permitted to angle on the lakes, and its contiguous rivers.



At all entertainments given on the lakes, salmon constitutes the principal dish of the banquet. The men display great address and expertness in dressing this fish, which they divide into moderately large sized pieces, and roast on fresh cut twigs of the arbutus tree, stuck into the ground, before a fire made of dried leaves and rotten sticks. A small cottage consisting of two rooms and a kitchen, is situated on the verge of the forest, at the head of Glena-bay, with the use of which the proprietor accommodates all visitors who wish to avail themselves of the conveniencies it affords. The charming prospect it commands and the advantages it possesses, are too attractive inducements to select it as a place best adapted for refreshment and repose. The cow shore which bounds the bay of Glena, next to Turk Lake, forms a delightful contrast to the bold features which characterize the mountain; its rocky promontories and deep recesses are fantastically diversified and richly clothed with forest trees, ever-greens, and shrubs, wildly intermingled in boundless profusion; the shattered rocks which lie strewed along the shore, appear to have been detached from the masses to which they originally adhered, not by aquatic attrition, but by the expansion of the roots which protruded through their fissures. Turk Lake may be entered either by Brickeen-bridge, which connects Brickeen Island to the peninsula, or by coasting round Dinis Island, following the course of the river which flows into Glena bay; each approach possesses peculiarly distinctive charms, but the entrance by the river suddenly bursts into the lake, which displays an unexpected view of its widely extended surface. The river, in the termination of its course at the bay of Glena, is low, sluggish and sedgy; but it quickly assumes a very different feature; its banks become steep and rugged, and the water constrained within narrower limits, rushes with indignant impetuosity through these contracted barriers. Its channel is rocky, intricate, and so narrow, that only one boat can pass at one time, which seldom performs this short voyage without repeated concussions. The impediment opposed by the rocks being surmounted, it is then hurried by the current, with astonishing velocity, and in a few seconds, drifted to a considerable distance into the open lake. This singular navigation is rendered still more awful by the umbrageous foliage of the trees growing on the lofty and craggy banks of the river, whose branches so intermingle and combine, as to exclude the solar rays, and impress a solemn dignity on the dazzling motion of the torrent, whose terrific roar reverberates on the ear; so sudden a transition from turbulence to tranquillity, so bewilders the



astonished senses, as excites a momentary doubt of its reality, which confusion, even the placid surface of the widely expanded lake, on whose transparent bosom the boat now securely floats, is inadequate to remove, until the disturbed imagination recovers its accustomed tone. The entrance of the river into the lake, is so enveloped by the tufts of trees growing along the shore, that they conceal all traces of the passage, which circumstance highly contributes to encrease the delusion that the voyage was affected by supernatural agency. Turk, or the middle lake, is bounded on the south by Turk mountain, whence it derives its name, and on the opposite side by the woods and rocks of the Peninsula of Mucruss. It is about two English miles long, and something less than one mile wide; this mountain displays no steep precipices or deep glens, and although it rises abruptly from the water, it is accessible at all points; a great portion of it has been lately planted with a great variety of forest trees best adapted to its soil and exposed situation, which when arrived at maturity, will materially contribute to diversify its surface, and adorn the landscape: the deep gloom which the shade of this stupenduous mountain casts upon the water expanded beneath its base, adds a solemn dignity to the majestic grandeur of the scene. The Peninsula here exhibits nearly a similar aspect to that which is presented by the opposite side washed by the lower lake; its rocks are equally excavated and undermined, of which the more massy fragments have been detached and precipitated into the lake; nearly opposite the mines, an immense mass of rock and earth has fallen, which exhibits an extraordinary mixture of various mineral substances.

Devil's Island, now situated at a considerable distance from the shore, seems to have originally formed a portion of the Peninsula; the Turk and upper lakes are less exposed to the influence of storms than the lower lake, a circumstance that frequently prevents passengers pursuing their voyage on its boisterous billows, which are sometimes so much agitated, as to render it impracticable to repass it in crowded boats, while the waters of the Turk present a smooth unruffled surface; the only alternative that can be adopted, is to land at the Peninsula, and regain the town by this intricate and circuitous route. The hoarse roaring of the surge dashing against the rock, the hollow murmuring of the winds, and the gloomy aspect of the mountains frowning through the clouds, contribute to increase the sublime horrors of the storm. To behold the lake thus convulsed by a tempest, may become the source of sublime reflections to a con-

templative mind, delighted with a spectacle of nature's wildest disorder; but the deep shades of the mountains, and the images of the rocks and trees distinctly reflected on the glassy surface of the water, can only be enjoyed in calm and serene weather.

The Islands of Brickeen and Denis are thickly covered with trees, over whose tops the majestic forests of Glena are clearly distinguished, the whole forming a sylvan scene unrivaled in richness and variety. Denis Island is much resorted to by parties, for the great diversity of prospect it affords, and the wild romantic beauties with which it abounds. On coasting round its shores, Turk lake, the bay of Glena, and the rapid river issuing from the upper lake, successively burst upon the view. The tumultuous dashing of the current against the rocks, and the roaring of the surges re-echoed through the woods of the island, add considerably to the wild charms of this delightful retreat. The rapidity with which the current rushes through the Weir Bridge, forms a serious obstacle to the ascent of the boats, against the impetuosity of the stream, to the upper lake; this impediment, which cannot be counteracted without considerable efforts, causes much delay. In descending these rapids, and shooting the bridge, coolness and dexterity are equally requisite, as vigour and perseverance were in the ascent; the bridge consists of two arches, one of which is only passable for boats; at an inconsiderable distance above the bridge, the river assumes a placid and serene appearance; in its course from the upper lake, its ordinary breadth when not flooded, is about fifteen yards, except where the channel is contracted between the projecting rocks, when it becomes so narrow as only to admit one boat at a time; its course is very devious, sometimes winding close to the base of the mountains, under immense masses of rocks, and in other places, meandering through the plain, or dividing into different branches, which after forming innumerable little islands, again reunite. This passage affords an inconceivable variety of delightful prospects, which would escape unnoticed without navigating the strait. Among the mountains which rise on each side of the valley through which the river winds its course, the one known by the name of the Eagle's Nest, is the most distinguished for grandeur and sublimity; the exhaustless diversity of wild variety these mountains exhibit, constitutes a source of uninterrupted gratification, either in surveying the immense precipices, or deep glens overhung with woods, through each of which flows a mountain stream, and every stream supplies a cascade, many of which appear in indescribable beau-



ty, sparkling through the trees which overshadow the gloomy hoarse murmur of the rumbling torrent. The distance from the Old Weir Bridge to the upper lake, is about three English miles; this interval consists of low swampy marshes extending from the banks of the river to the foot of Glenna mountain: numerous herds of cattle are grazed in this valley, whose varied groups contribute to diversify the charms of the rural scenery: some are descried quietly cooling themselves in the little pools scattered among the rushes, others peaceably reposing on the grassy surface, while many of a more rambling and enterprizing disposition, may be discovered adventurously scrambling the mountain's steep and craggy brow. The lowing of these animals occasionally produces most astonishing effects, from a variety of echoes, for which this spot is pre-eminently distinguished. The most singular object on this river is a lofty cliff, called the Eagle's Nest; it is a most stupendous and frightful rock, which stands at a sudden narrow turn of this watery defile; its front towards the water displays a most horrible precipice, whose sides represent a pyramidical figure, lined with trees from bottom to top; the precipice fronting the water impresses the spectator, who must sail close under its base, with mingled sensations of terror and admiration: the exact position of the Nest is distinctly marked by an horizontal fissure, representing a pair of large extended wings: this cliff forms a termination to a short range of mountains, which run in this direction across the course of the river; these mountains are partly visible from the bay of Glenna, and the opposite shores of the lower lake, but the wild magnificence of the cliff, its immense rocks, and graceful pendant woods, cannot be accurately distinguished at a greater distance than about two hundred yards. The water is considerably delated beneath the base of this cliff, and being well sheltered, presents a dark and glassy surface, on which the rocks and trees are beautifully reflected. The power of language is incompetent to convey an adequate idea of the extraordinary effect caused by echoes under this cliff, whether they repeat the mellow tones of music, or the discordant roar of cannon: here enchantment seems to have realized its sovereign sway, while the votaries of harmony are absorbed in a rapturous exstacy of astonishment and delight. On the report caused by the discharge of a cannon, the echoes reverberated through the mountains and lofty precipices, assimilate to a loud and violent peal of thunder rolling along the pinnacles of the mountains, and proportionally decreasing in power with the increased distance of the hills, which successively receive the sound, and when ap-



parently dying away, it suddenly revives, and assails the ears from a different quarter, with such renovated vigour as surprises and astonishes. The thunder of heaven alone, can surpass the echoed report of an exploded cannon in some particular situations selected in this hollow, intricate, and sequestered valley. To enjoy the echoes produced by music to the best advantage, the performers should be stationed on the banks of the river, about fifty yards below the base of the cliff, and on the same side, while the auditors excluded from their view, should be placed on the opposite bank, at an inconsiderable distance above the cliff, behind a projecting rock: the sweet and softened sounds re-echoed from the bosom of these lofty winding hills and precipices, so assail the ears from all points in succession, as if various instruments were playing in concert at different positions and elevations. The course of the river from the Eagle's Nest to the upper lake, is very intricate, and much incumbered with rocks and shoals, which greatly impede the progress of the navigation: the wished for scene is impatiently expected at every turn, but one short reach of the river succeeds another, bounded by prejecting rocks, beyond which nothing appears but distant mountains. The boat at length arrives at a small basin, encompassed with rocks, through which several outlets appear; the widest passage corresponding with the course of the river, is naturally supposed to lead to the long wished, and eagerly sought object; but here, to the astonishment of the stranger, the boat is suddenly put about, and directed through a narrow pass barely sufficient for its admission; this strait leads to the upper lake, whose most distant shores, with the immense mountains which encompass them, instantaneously burst upon the view. The strait is called Coleman's Eye, in commemoration of a legendary hero of that name's imaginary exploit, who, in the eagerness of the chase, or in the keen pursuit of an enemy, leaped across the chasm, and left an indelible impression of his feet on the spot where he alighted. The upper lake is situated in the midst of a vast amphitheatre, formed by stupenduous mountains, which encompass it in all directions, and display the most wild and romantic scenery: the pinnacles of the mountains are more elevated, the glens are deeper, the forests more extensive and of older growth, the rivers larger, and their falls more lofty and precipitate. Among these massy piles, Macgillicuddy's rocks stand pre-eminently conspicuous; this range of mountains is visible from the lower lake, but on a nearer approach from the upper lake, they exhibit a very different aspect, instead of an assemblage of comical

peaks, which a distant prospect presented, they now, on closer inspection, display a long narrow craggy ridge apparently reduced like a wedge at the summit, which when examined, is found actually not less narrow than it appears from beneath. The height of these mountains is about three thousand feet; they are often obscured by clouds, a circumstance which adds to the general gloominess which prevails in these wild and sequestered regions. On entering the upper lake, the numerous islands profusely scattered through its extensive surface in all directions, present to the view ledges of rocks, some bleak and terrific, while others exhibit a less savage aspect: most of these islands, though apparently consisting of solid masses of stone, are adorned with a profusion of trees and ever-greens, among which the *Arbutus* predominates. The vastness of the mountains, and the majestic ruggedness of the shores, display the solemn dignity of the most sublime object that can arrest the fancy, and inspire sentiments of astonishment, terror and admiration. The *Arbutus* flourishes on all the lakes and shores of Killarney, but in the woods of Glenna, and on the islands of the upper lake, it attains a larger size, and its fine mellow green, intermingled with a miscellaneous foliage of lighter tints and different hues, adds a variety and richness to the sylvan scene; and its scarlet clustered berries, pendant over the dark rocks, produce a most striking and pleasing contrast. Among the cluster of islands situated at the western extremity of the lake, that called Ronayns appears the most conspicuous, where a cottage is erected for the accommodation of visitors; a gravel walk commencing at the landing place, winds by the cottage, and thence round the rocks, leads to a natural terrace, situated on the summit of the island, elevated nearly forty feet above the level of the lake; the wildness and variety of the prospect descried from this spot, transcends the power of language to delineate. In this vast amphitheatre of dreary solitude, no vestige of human industry, no habitation announcing the busy scenes of social life, distract the imagination from the sublime sensation and rapturous emotions inspired by the contemplation of this sequestered and alpine region. From this spot, the lake is descried, in all its intricate windings, studded with islands, and bounded by immense mountains, whose bases are fringed with forests, which extend a considerable distance up their steep and craggy sides; the shores of this lake are deeply indented by numerous wooded and rocky promontories, bays,



inlets, and creeks, of which the most considerable is that named Newfoundland at the eastern extremity of the lake; the entrance to it is very contracted, and is defended by two perpendicular cliffs; these barriers being passed, a great expanse of water is suddenly exhibited to the view, which from its magnitude might be appropriately denominated a fourth lake. On the right of this inlet, a steep overshadowing cliff abruptly rises, covered with straggling trees; on the opposite side it is bounded by masses of bleak rock, and an oaken forest occupies the centre space, through which a river flows, accessible to boats for an inconsiderable distance. Along the banks of this river an irregular path winds, rendered dark and gloomy by the thick foliage of the trees, until at about half a mile's distance, an open space suddenly appears, discovering a few cottages surrounded by small enclosures. The sound of falling water abruptly assails the ear, and on turning towards the mountain, a beautiful cascade is discovered beyond the trees at the head of the glen; the fascinating attractions of this retreat absorb the soul into a temporary absence of all other considerations, and is totally rivetted on the novel objects, excluding every other reflection; no traces of human industry are discernible beyond the precincts of this solitary little hamlet, which is encircled by forests and mountains, whose inhabitants seem to be absolutely excluded from all intercourse with their own species: here the plough never imprinted a furrow; the rude agriculture is executed with the spade, and the redundancy of the produce is conveyed on horses' backs to the nearest and best market, along the rough and craggy path which winds along the borders of the stream. The inlet which receives the river of Dorrycunihy under Coffin-point, displays a wild and romantic aspect: the cascade on this river is the most magnificent on the confines of Killarney, and is situated in the recesses of a thick forest, which conceals it from the lake. The numerous rocks and thick entangled underwood, render its approaches difficult. The water is first discovered, gushing out between two rocks at a considerable distance up the mountain, which, after a fall of about thirty feet, widely expands, sparkling between the foliage and rocks, so that each tree and rock appears to yield a distinct springing fountain; these numerous rilllets, after some devious rambles, reunite, and are collected into a deeply excavated cavity of the rock, whence the water impetuously rushes through a contracted channel, descending in a sheet of white foam, to the woods which lie beneath, where also another cascade



is formed ; then the river tumbles violently over a ledge of rocks into the lake. Minutely to describe every bay and inlet, every glen and cascade, with which this lake abounds, would be merely reiterating a similar echo of rocks, mountains, woods, and rivers, in language inadequate accurately to discriminate the delicate varieties which might diversify description, without fatiguing the reader. The shores of the upper lake exhibit no extraordinary contrasts between the verdant lawn and russet heath, the graceful grove and entangled forest ; beauties with which the boundaries of the lower lakes are so enchantingly chequered and diversified. The shores of the upper lake display an unvaried scene of savage wildness of the hollow glen, and gloomy mountain ; the remoteness of its situation, the uncertainty of the climate, and the difficulty of procuring accommodations on its solitary confines, preclude an accurate examination of its rude majestic grandeur. To explore all the native curiosities of this lake can only be accomplished by a patient perigrination round its shores, and by pursuing the course of its different creeks and inlets ; an undertaking attended with toil and difficulty from the ruggedness of the ways, the steepness of the intervening mountains, and the depth and rapidity of the torrents : as each of the lakes exhibits a peculiarly distinctive characteristic feature ; the preference of particular beauty attributable to either lake, must be decided by individual taste, as the fancy may happen to be gratified with the different aspects presented in a series of aquatic excursions. The lakes being now traversed, and the beauties of their islands being inspected, a sketch of the stupenduous mountains which incircle these romantic lakes, constitutes an essential ingredient of the description. Of these mountains, Macgillycuddy's reeks are deemed the most elevated, and are supposed to be the loftiest peaks in this island ; the ascent to these lofty regions commences near Dunlo Gap ; the approaches in many places are almost inaccessible, as some of the perpendicular cliffs can only be scaled by the aid of oak saplings growing through their fissures ; the summit of the nearest peak thus gained after much peril and fatigue, appears less encumbered with rocks than the valley beneath, and is covered with heath and coarse grass as far as the sight can extend in all directions ; on which innumerable herds of cattle are grazed. Beyond this rock, another peak rears its rugged and majestic head, generally shrouded in a cloud ; the ascent to this pinnacle is not so steep as that to the first mountain, but is rendered very tedious

and laborious by numerous masses of loose rocks, in many places impeding the passage, and by deep rents in other places; both of these obstacles must be cautiously avoided; the passage from the first peak to the summit, may be effected in about two hours. The eagles are the only inhabitants of these lofty solitudes; who appear greatly alarmed at any occasional intrusion of their airy territories, as they boldly hover around the invaders in considerable groups, as it were to spy their intentions; but they may rest in full security that no human being can ever make any permanent settlement on these alpine rocks, selected by nature for their exclusive residence, from whence no efforts of man's devices can ever dislodge them. The craggy summit of this peak displays a prospect which amply remunerates all the previous toil endured to attain it. On one side there lies a vast precipice, beyond which other immense mountains arise, extending towards the Atlantic Ocean, whose expanse is only bounded by the horizon. The opposite view unfolds a wide extended range of inland country, beautifully chequered with rivers, lakes, forests, habitations, and improvements; among which variety of objects, the Lakes of Killarney, form the most conspicuous feature for magnitude and extent. From this pinnacle commanding so sublime a prospect, another peak is descried, apparently more elevated, it is named Gheraun Tuel; but impervious in this direction from the intervening precipices. The ridge of the middle peak resembles a wedge, the edge of which is so narrow, that a pebble may be dropped at the same instant by either hand, into the deep precipices which this ledge separates. It is composed of sharp siliceous rocks, placed on sloping layers of soft argillaceous schystus, or sand-stone; by the decomposition of the softer substances, gradually mouldering by the incessant action of the mists and vapours, which predominate in these elevated regions, the siliceous rocks become undermined, of which, large masses sometimes tumble down the mountain's steep and rugged sides, with an awful crash, involving every impediment opposed to their descent in a mass of indiscriminate ruin; fortunately there are no habitations in the valleys thus exposed to such tremendous visitations: but sometimes whole herds grazing in the plains are buried under these dissevered masses. A few loose stones overturned at the edge of the precipice, will, in their descent, accumulate such force, as to set all the intervening loose rocks in motion, from whose mutual concussion tumbling down the steeps, no sounds are heard on the pinnacle of the mountain

for a considerable time, but a tremendous crash, resembling a loud peal of thunder, succeeds this momentary silence; the sound thus caused, is re-echoed for a considerable time, from mountain to mountain, among which, when it is apparently dying away, it bursts with redoubled vigour from the abyss beneath: among these rocks, some beautiful groups of crystal are sometimes discovered. Gheraun-Tuel so seldom explored by the most prying curiosity, is the most elevated peak in these alpine regions, as already premised. Its crest is composed of grey-horn stone, horn-slate quartz, feldspar, and a pale red porphyry, all extremely hard, and exhibiting no appearance of decomposition. The pinnacle presents a smooth area nearly circular, and about thirty feet in diameter, uniformly sloping on every side. In one direction, there is a distinct view of Dingle Bay, and the whole intervening coast ranged towards the river Shannon. The opposite side discloses Kinmare river, Bantry Bay, and all other remarkable points situated in that section. The intenseness of the cold on this elevated bleak peak, quickly warns the necessity of a speedy departure. This mountain may be descended by two routes, the one tedious and circuitous, the other short and hazardous, interrupted by a precipice which necessarily must be crossed, an undertaking apparently impracticable, for which the experience of a guide finds an expedient, who composedly seats himself on that portion of the precipice, which presents a plain surface to the bottom, slides along, occasionally checking the rapidity of his motion by holding the long tufts of grass growing through the crevices on either side. This mode is adopted at all the intervening precipices of a similar description which obstruct the descent, until the bottom of the mountain is reached by this expeditious but terrific kind of posting. The mountain which next approaches these peaks in altitude, is Mangerton, situated to the south-east of Turk Lake; the summit of this mountain is rendered accessible by a road circuitously winding along its sides, and therefore is generally visited from an eager curiosity of beholding a very singular lake, called the Devil's Punch Bowl, situated within three hundred yards of its summit, and remarkable for the clearness and intense coldness of its water: it is about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and immensely deep, erroneously deemed unfathomable; in that part of the Bowl next to the Turk Lake, there is a chasm of equal depth with the circular sides above the lake, through which, the superfluous waters are discharged, forming a most delightful cascade in



their descent along the sloping side of the mountain. The summit of Mangerton displays an immense plain, covered with coarse grass and heath; its surface consists of a porous spongy substance, totally destitute of rocks, and is penetrable to a very great depth. The recurrence of fogs and mists is so frequent, that many curious wanderers are bewildered in their devious perigrinations; in such a perplexity, the safest course to be adopted, is to remain stationary, particularly at the approach of night, rather than to encounter the numerous precipices with which this desert is environed. In this terrible dilemma, the loss of a night's comfort, and the inconvenience of being drenched by the wet mists of a cold and a dreary night under the broad canopy of heaven, are evils less to be dreaded than the probability of being shivered to atoms in some tremendous gulph, obscured by the gloom of night. There are some considerable lakes situated in various directions along the extensive base of Mangerton, of which, Lough Etan is the most considerable; it is of an oval form, and about a mile in length, beautifully interspersed with many pleasant little islands. All these different lakes, by their connecting tributary streams, contribute to supply the lakes of Killarney, many of which, environed by vast precipices, merit particular attention and minute inspection. Mangerton abounds in a more extensive variety of mineral productions than any other of the contiguous mountains. In the vicinity of the Punch Bowl, towards the summit of the mountain, various specimens of argillaceous schistus are discovered, the colour of which is generally of a yellowish hue, much decomposed, and separable into minute splinters. In the excavations made by the torrents lower down the mountains, whet-stones of the finest grain, and applicable to the nicest purposes, have been discovered bedded in yellow clay; argillaceous upland iron ore is very abundant, as also are red and brown iron stones: in various places specular iron ore is found adhering to quartz; numerous siliceous stones, but no calcareous substances are observable in the boundaries of these mountains. The relative elevations of Turk, Tomies, and Glena, are nearly similar, and among the mountains situated on the confines of the Upper Lake, the Purple-mountain and the Sugar-loaf, approach the nearest in magnitude to the Magillicuddy peaks. In the catalogue of rare indigenous plants, digested by the indefatigable industry of Doctor Wade, that celebrated Botanic professor to the Dublin Society, the mountains of Kerry appear to afford the greatest variety. The

professor's authority is implicitly to be relied on, as he has inserted no plant in his collection that he has not personally discovered in his laborious researches.—*See the Transactions of the Dublin Society, 1804.* Wild and dreary as the western mountainous district of the County of Kerry may appear to be, it can nevertheless exhibit a numerous, hardy, and industrious population, chiefly occupied in pasturing numerous herds of cattle, from the produce of whose milk a great portion of most excellent butter is produced, which is exported from Cork and Limerick to every civilized region of the universe. These wild and dreary tracts are not measured by acres, but parcelled out by the lump, of which, their respective portions are allotted to the different families constituting the common firm, or partnership, who thus become conjointly responsible for the particular shares into which the original holding is subdivided; where grazing only can be followed, many advantages must accrue from the prevalence of such a practice: it supercedes the necessity of multiplied superintendence, and prevents squabbles about boundaries, where the benefit derived from their existence would not defray the cost of their erection. This County was formerly remarkable for a small but beautiful breed of black cattle, which is gradually yielding to a larger race, which the spirit of innovation is substituting in its room; so that the real Kerry cow is now rarely to be found, except upon the mountains bordering upon Bantry Bay. The size of this animal scarcely exceeds that of an ordinary yearling calf, and it is the opinion of many intelligent inhabitants, that this hardy diminutive race was better adapted to the nature of the soil and circumstances of the country: the abundance and richness of the milk yielded by these little animals is astonishing. Immense herds of goats brouse on these mountains, whose milk is consumed by the peasantry, as the coarse butter it produces is unfit for the export market: the rambling disposition of these creatures, ranging through the mountains to a considerable distance, where their white dots are only discernible, would render it almost impossible for the owners to collect them to the milk-pail, were it not for the assistance derived from their dogs. At the usual milking time, in the evening, the woman moves deliberately from the cottage, accompanied by two little dogs, casts a look round the mountains to discover where the herd took their station, which, at the moment, are perhaps brousing at the distance of some miles; she then points it out to the dogs, who, on the signal, run off at full speed; she in the meantime lays



down her pails, and patiently waits the return of her faithful messengers, sitting on a stone; after a short interval, the herd on the mountain is descried in full motion, collected in a compact body, and quickly skipping down its declivity; and in less than an hour, the whole herd is collected about the cottage door; should any prove refractory, and betray an inclination to disobey the summons, they are quickly reduced to yield. The herbage is not calculated for the rearing of sheep, and in some places it is considered as actually poisonous; the few that are bred in these cold regions, are of a very diminutive size, but the flesh has the most delicious flavour. The vallies situated between these mountains, if judiciously cultivated, are capable of yielding abundant crops; but the natives insensible of the value of the soil, confine their agricultural improvements to the tilling some scanty spots contiguous to their habitations, barely sufficient to produce oats and potatoes adequate to the consumption of the family; which, with the milk produced from their kine, constitute their principal food; great portions of these mountains are reclaimable, and only want judgment and enterprize to render them productive. The great impediment which obstructs general improvement in these mountainous tracts, is the scarcity of proper carriage-roads, for the conveyance of lime to the different little farms, scattered through this district. All burdens are conveyed on the backs of little horses, who traverse these wild regions with a boldness and dexterity incredibly astonishing. What at present are denominated mountain-roads, are only narrow horse tracks, scarcely discernible through the heath, which sometimes run along the verge of steep and frightful precipices for a considerable distance, which none but the natives would attempt to encounter. The butter of this district is conveyed to Cork by the owners, on the backs of horses composed of groups, consisting of about twenty animals moving in a string. The mountaineer descends with his rich burden into the cultivated plains and populous towns, where mingling and associating with his more polished fellow beings, he returns inspired with new incentives, and supplied with the means of adopting the social habits of civilized life: from observation he feels the necessity of cultivating the English language, and the advantages resulting from a knowledge of writing and arithmetic; and the establishment of little schools, where the elementary principles of such primarily essential qualifications may be acquired, is the natural consequence of this periodical intercourse. The peasantry of this



district are decently and well clothed; and the females, in the Barony of Iveragh, wear a very becoming dress, consisting of a crimson jacket, or scarlet cloth, fitted very close round the neck and bosom, and fastened in front with a row of buttons; this habit appears to be of Spanish origin. Fuel, a very essential article of domestic comfort, is abundant through the mountains. For a copious description of these lakes, see *Weld's Elegant Account of Killarney and the Surrounding District*.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>July.</i>
Kilgobenet - - - -	11	Droumkeen - - -	16
		Montanagee - - -	19
	<i>March.</i>	Listowel - - - -	25
Ardfert - - - -	25 & 27		<i>August.</i>
	<i>April.</i>	Castle Island - - -	1
Tarbert - - - -	19	Ballicleave - - -	2
Miltown - - - -	26 & 27	Tralee - - - -	4 & 5
		Kilorglin - - - -	12
	<i>May.</i>	Tabret - - - -	12
Ballinclare - - - -	1	Scortagleny - - -	18
Ballicleave - - - -	1	Currens - - - -	21
Droumkeen - - - -	2	Miltown - - - -	23 & 24
Currens - - - -	6		<i>Sep.</i>
Kilfin - - - -	11 & 12	Castlemain - - - -	3
Listowel - - - -	13	Montanagee - - -	22
Granshaw - - - -	15 & 16	Beale - - - -	24
Scortagleny - - - -	17 & 18	Needen - - - -	26
Kilorglin - - - -	19 & 20		<i>Oct.</i>
Needen - - - -	22	Castle Island - - -	1
Mullahuffe - - - -	26 & 27	Ballinclare - - -	4
	<i>June.</i>	Ballicleave - - -	6
Bunmore - - - -	1	Kilfin - - - -	7 & 3
Kilgobenet - - - -	4	Tralee - - - -	9 & 10
Ardfert - - - -	7	Droumirork - - -	17 & 18
Nautenane - - - -	7 & 8	Scortagleny - - -	19 & 20
Droumirork - - - -	10	Kilgobenet - - -	21
Tarbert - - - -	22	Gleneragh - - -	28
Miltown - - - -	23 & 24	Listowel - - - -	28
Kilorglin - - - -	30	Currens - - - -	29
	<i>July.</i>	Roughty bridge - -	29
Needen - - - -	1		<i>Nov.</i>
Killarney - - - -	4	Gransha - - - -	1
Kilfin - - - -	8	Kilfin - - - -	5
Ardfert - - - -	9		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Tralee - - - -	7 & 8	Ballicleave - - -	1
Bunmore - - - -	10	Montanagee - - -	1
Killarney - - - -	11	Droumirork - - -	5 & 6
Droumkeen - - - -	15	Tarbret - - - -	11
Kilorglin - - - -	18	Miltown - - - -	15 & 16
Needen - - - -	20	Scortagleny - - -	16 & 17
Castlemain - - - -	21	Kilgobenet - - -	21



## COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

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THE COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON is separated from the counties of Longford and Westmeath by the river Shannon on the east; it is bounded by Galway on the south; on the west by Mayo; on the north by Sligo; and on the north east by Leitrim. Its greatest extent from north to south is forty seven Irish miles, and about twenty-nine Irish miles from east to west where broadest; its surface comprises 346,650 Irish plantation acres, including bogs, mountains, and waste; it contains six Baronies, Moycarne, Athlone, Roscommon, Ballimoe, Ballintober, and Boyle; which are divided into fifty-six parishes. The whole extent of its eastern boundary is watered by the Shannon; and the river Suck, for a considerable distance, divides it from the county of Galway; it is pleasantly interspersed with other numerous streamlets, which direct their course to the river Shannon. There are no lakes of considerable magnitude in this county, although it abounds with small fresh water collections, sufficiently extensive to diversify the surface, and multiply its beauties. There are some lofty hills scattered through this county, which do not assume the character of even secondary mountains. The soil in some districts of this county is extremely fertile, and generally consists of lime-stone and lime-stone gravel, equally adapted for tillage or for pasture; most of its grounds are occupied in grazing. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Dillon.

*Parishes in the Barony of Moycarne.*

Moore,

Creagh,

## ROADS.

On the road passing from Shannon Bridge to Ballinasloe, near the sixty-eighth mile stone, the road from Athlone unites on the right; at the seventy-first mile stone, a road from Athlone unites on the right: here lie the ruins of an old castle and a church to the right; here the river Suck bounds the county, over which a strong bridge is constructed to facilitate the communications with the county of Galway. This road runs in a parallel direction with the river Suck from Shannon Bridge, until the termination of the county, at the bridge leading to the town of Ballinasloe. On the road running between Athlone and Ballinasloe, at the sixty-fourth mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old church on the right; at the sixty-sixth mile stone, the road from Miltown-pass unites on the right, and a little farther on, are situated the ruins of an old castle to the left; beyond the sixty-seventh mile stone stands Tulleigh, the residence of St. George, Bart. on this side of the sixty-ninth mile stone, a cross road on the right stretches towards Athleague; at the seventieth mile stone are situated the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the seventy-first mile stone, the road from Roscommon unites on the right: here the roads from Shannon Bridge, Athlone, and Roscommon, conterminate on this side of the bridge, immediately communicating with Ballinasloe as already noticed; there are no remarkable towns or villages in this Barony, nor is it distinguished for any memorials of antiquity worthy to be recorded.

*Parishes in the Barony of Athlone.*

Portion of Connaught,	Tessararagh,	St. John's,
Kilmain,	Porterin.	Disert,
St. Peter,	Taghmaconnel,	Taghboy,
Portion of Athlone,	Raharrow,	Killenvoy,
Kiltoom,	Drum,	Fuerty.

The great western thoroughfare, communicating between Athlone and the different large towns, situated in various parts of Connaught, on this side of the sixty-first mile stone, subdivides into three principal branches; that on the left, as already described, leads to Ballinasloe; the centre road stretches towards Tuam, and the third road sweeping to the right, winds to Roscommon town; at the sixty-second mile stone, the road passing between Athlone and Tuam is intersected by the Cronaugh river; on this side of the sixty-third mile stone, are situated the ruins of Carton Castle on the right, and a cross road on the right slopes to Athleague; at the sixty-fourth mile stone, stands the little hamlet of Ballymullalen, and a cross road on the left sweeps towards Drum; at the sixty-fifth mile stone, the road passes between two small lakes connected by a brook intersecting the road. From these lakes, the Cronaugh river derives its source: here a cross road on the right leads to Mil-town-pass, and a little farther on, another on the left runs to Ballinasloe; on this side of the sixty-seventh mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old church on the left; at the sixty-eighth mile stone, stand the ruins of Disert church situated on the left; a little beyond the sixty-ninth mile stone, stands the small village of Thomas Street; a cross road on the left, leads to Ballinasloe, and another on the right runs towards Roscommon.

*Balliforan.*—On the eastern bank of the river Suck, is situated the village of Balliforan, distant seventy-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. Here the county terminates in this direction; at the village of Athleague in this Barony, an abbey was founded on the borders of the river Suck. In the year 580, St. Patrick founded a monastery at the village of Cloneraff in this Barony. At Ransdown, a village on Loughrie, in this Barony, a priory was founded for the Knights Hospitalers, or Cross Bearers, in the reign of King John, to which establishment, Philip Nangle bequeathed considerable possessions in the reign of Henry the Third. In 1226, the Castle of Ransdown was strongly fortified by the English. In 1237, the town was sacked and plundered by Phelim O'Conner; very few fragments of either town or castle now exist. Clarus, Archdeacon of Elphin, founded a church here, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. At the fourth mile stone, on the road passing between Athlone and Roscommon town, a cross road on the left, leads to Mount Talbot; on this side of the fifth mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old castle to the



left, and a little farther on, lie the ruins of Ardmillen Castle in the same direction; at the tenth mile stone, stands the neat little village of Sandfield; at the thirteenth mile stone, is situated on the left, the beautiful residence of Sir Crofton, Bart. here the road from Lanesborough unites on the right; the road from thence to the town of Roscommon, distant fifteen miles from Athlone, runs through the small intervening tract of country exhibiting from its solitary appearance, no indications of a populous and ancient town lying so immediately contiguous.

*To Balliforan by Athlone.*

	Miles.
Athlone, - - - - -	59½
Ballymullalon, - - - - -	4½ 64
Thomas Street, - - - - -	5¼ 69½
Balliforan, - - - - -	2 71½

*Parishes in the Barony of Roscommon.*

Cloncraft,	Bumlin,	Kilteevan,
Elphin,	Camma,	Killuken,
Kilcooly,	Clonfinlogh,	Lissonuffy,
Kiltrustan,	Clontuscart,	Shankill,
Ogulla,	Kilbride,	Templeneilan.
Tarmonbarry,	Kilgeffin,	
Athleague,	Kilglasse,	

The road issuing from Lanesborough on the Roscommon side of the river Shannon, forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Strokestown, and the other on the left, to Roscommon town; on this side of the sixty-fifth mile stone, a cross road on the right, runs towards Strokestown; at the sixty-sixth mile stone, a cross road from Strokestown, unites on the right, and another on the left, sweeps towards Athlone; at the sixty-seventh mile stone, a cross road on the right, branches towards Tusk, and a road from Athlone unites on the left.

*Roscommon*,—Distant sixty-nine miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is the shire and assizes town of the county; it has a barrack for a troop of horse; it is fortified by a castle erected in 1268. In 540, an abbey for re-

gular canons was founded by St Cloeman, a disciple of St. Finian's. In 1123, this abbey was presented with a piece of the Holy Cross, by Turlogh O'Conner. In 1134, the people of Munster plundered and burned this abbey. In 1360, the town was destroyed by fire. Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey, with all its possessions, to Sir Nicholas Malbye, Knight. In 1253, a Dominican Friary was founded here by Phelem O'Conner, King of Connaught, who was interred in a fine monument of Irish marble. The sculpture on the monument represents the monarch surrounded by his body guards, habited in an Irish military dress worn in that age. This monument still exists, though very much defaced. In 1808, this friary was destroyed by lightening. The friary with all its possessions, was also granted to Sir Richard Malbye, Knight. In 1269, a friary for conventual Franciscans was founded here, respecting which, no other records are preserved, but that, in the following year, it was consumed by fire. This town was a borough previous to the Union. The road from Athlone, as already noticed, unites on the left. Three roads issue from this town; that on the right leads to Tulsk, the centre road runs to Castlerea, and the third on the left, stretches towards Mount Talbot.

*Athleague*—Is a small village, distant seventy-three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. Here the road from Athlone unites on the left, and a cross road on the right, leads to Creggs.

*Mount Talbot*—Is a neat small village, distant seventy-six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Suck. The road from Athlone unites on the left, and in continuation, crosses the river Suck, which here terminates the county. On the road leading from Roscommon to Castlerea, at the seventy-second mile stone, is situated Clover Hill, a beautiful residence, the property of — Latouche, Esq.; at the seventy-fourth mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the left, and the beautiful demense of Runnemede is situated on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballimoe.*

Oran,

Clonmagormacum,

Drumtemple

On this side of the seventy-fifth mile stone, the road from Athleague joins on the left, and a church stands on the right;

at the seventy-seventh mile stone, the ruins of an old church are situated on the left; at the seventy-eight mile stone, a cross road on the right, runs towards Tulsk, and the ruins of an old church lie on the left. At the eighty one mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Tulsk. In the half Barony of Ballimoe, situated in the county of Roscommon, there are no remarkable towns or villages, but that portion of it bordering on the river Suck is thickly interspersed with neat mansions, and delightful demesnes, to whose appearance the proximity of so considerable a stream must give additional charms.

*To Mount Talbot by Roscommon.*

				Miles:
Roscommon	-	-	-	69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Athleague	-	-	-	4 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mount Talbot	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 76 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballintobber.*

Killullagh, Kilcorkey,	Ballintobber, Kilkevan.	Baflick,
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At the seventy-eight mile stone, stands the decayed village of Ballintobber, anciently celebrated for being the residence of O'Conner, King of Connaught, the fragments of whose castle still exist to attest the gloomy grandeur of its fallen greatness.

*Castlereagh*—Is a neat comfortable little village, distant eighty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, this vicinity is thickly strewed with beautiful seats, inhabited by their opulent and hospitable proprietors; three roads issue from this town, one on the left, leads to Dunmore, the centre road runs to Ballinlough, and the third inclining to the right, sweeps by two ramifications to French Park and Lough Glin.

*Ballinlough*—Is an inconsiderable straggling village, distant eighty-nine miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road on the right, leads to Dunmore; here the county terminates in this direction; at the sixty-fourth mile stone, on the road leading from Lanesborough to Strokestown, are situated the ruins of an old castle on the left, near the verge of a bog, through which the road runs for a considerable distance; at the sixty-sixth mile stone, stands Mullaghnashee church, si-



tuated at some distance to the right, and forming a conspicuous landmark, from its elevated and commanding position on the summit of Slieve Ben mountain; at the sixty eight mile stone, the road from Tarmonbarry bridge joins on the right; at the seventieth mile stone, the road from Roscommon conterminates on the left.

*Strokestown*—Is a smart neat town, distant seventy miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; here is a magnificent mansion, the residence of Ross Mahon Esq.; two roads issue from this town, one on the right, leads to Elphin, and the other on the left, runs to Tusk; here is a plain neat church, adorned with a spire and steeple; on this side of the seventy-fourth mile stone, a cross road from Roscommon, joins on the left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the right.

*To Ballinlough by Strokestown.*

	(Miles.)	
Strokestown	—	70
Tusk	5½	75½
Castle Plunket	3¼	78¾
Castlerea	5¾	84½
Ballinlough	5¼	89¾

*Tusk*, Distant seventy-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, though now a miserable hamlet, consisting of a few mud cabbins, was formerly deemed a place of considerable importance, of which the promiscuous and indiscriminate ruins of towers, castles, forts, and churches, bear ample testimony. Here a formidable castle was erected by O'Conner Roe in 1406. The monastery for Dominican Friars, is supposed to have been founded by Phelim Cleary O'Conner, who was slain by a wound inflicted by a spear at Kilcullen, and was interred in this abbey in 1448. It was a Borough previous to the Union. Three roads issue from this town; one on the left, leads to Castlerea, the centre road runs to French-park, and the third road sloping on the right, sweeps towards Elphin; at the eightieth mile stone, the road from Castlerea unites on the left.

*To French-park by Tulsk.*

				(Miles.)
Tulsk	-	-	-	75½
Belanagar	-	-	-	5½   81
French-park	-	-	-	2¼   83¼

*Belanagar*—Is a neat small village, distant eighty-one miles from the castle of Dublin; near this village are the ruins of an old church. This vicinity is thickly inhabited by an opulent gentry; at the eighty-third mile stone, are situated the ruins of a church, and an old abbey on the right; a cross road on the right leads to Boyle, and another on the left, runs to Castle-rea; at the eighty-five mile stone, stands French-park church on the left, and the delightful mansion and dimense of French-park stand on the right; at the eighty-seventh mile stone, the ruins of an old church are situated on the left, and a little farther on, the river Gara bounds the county in this direction. The road from Tarmonbarry bridge to Strokestown, is by one mile longer than the road leading from Lanesborough; on the road leading from Strokestown to Elphin, at the seventy-second mile stone, stands Kilthruston church on the right, and a chain of small lakes range along the road to the left; on this side of the seventy-fourth mile stone, the road crosses the Owen Ure river.

*Elphin*,—Distant seventy-five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat village. It was erected into an Episcopal See by St. Patrick, who consecrated St. Assicus its first bishop, who introduced a celebrated college of monks, over whom he presided; in process of time it was converted into a parish church, dedicated to the original founder. In 1167, it was consumed by fire. In 1177, the English destroyed this town by fire. At the suppression of monastic institutions, the possessions pertaining to the Monastic establishment were granted to Terence O'Birne. The episcopal palace is a magnificent residence. The diocesan school-house is a plain substantial building. This place gave birth to the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith, whose compositions will be admired as long as the English language exists a living tongue. The road from Tulsk unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, one on the right, leads to Drumsnasnave bridge, Jamestown, and Carrick on Shannon, the other on the left, runs towards Abbey Boyle.

*Parishes in the Barony of Boyle.*

Kilronan,	Creeve,	Kilmore,
Killuken,	Eastersnew,	Kilnamana,
Aghrim,	Kilbrine,	Killumod,
Ardcarne,	Kilcola,	Tumna,
Boyle,	Kilmacumpsy,	Tivohine.

On this side of the seventy-eight mile stone, are situated the ruins of Kambo Castle on the verge of a lake to the right, and the ruins of an old church and castle lie on the left; at the seventy-ninth mile stone, a cross road on the left, sweeps towards Castlereagh. At the eighty mile stone, stands Easter Snow church on the right, and a cross road winding on the right leads to Ardcarney. On this side of the eighty-two mile stone, a cross road on the left branches towards Castlereagh. At the eighty-three mile stone, a road winds on the left to French Park, and the road from Carrick on Shannon unites on the right.

*To Boyle by Strokestown.*

	Miles.
Strokestown . . . . .	— 70
Elphin . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Boyle . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 84 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Boyle*,—Distant eighty four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on a river of the same name, over which two fine stone bridges are erected; here is a fine church, and a barrack for a troop of horse. It is strictly governed conformably to the spirit of the charter, granted by King James the First. On one of the bridges, a pedestrian statue of King William the Third is placed on the north side of the river; and a little eastward of the town, lie the ruins of a stately abbey founded in 1152. In 1235, the English forces commanded by the Lords Justices Fitzgerald, and M'William, encamped in this abbey, and pillaged the Monks. In 1315, the abbey was plundered by Rory O'Conner. Queen Elizabeth granted this abbey with all its possessions, to Patrick Cusacke of Gerrardstown, in the county of Meath. The remains of this edifice, which lie enclosed in the Earl of Kingston's demense, attest its



ancient splendour and magnificence. The great arches which supported the tower were about forty-six feet high, and are deemed perfect models of Gothic architectural grandeur; the stones of which they are composed, are of so firm and close a texture as will withstand the severest assaults of all corroding time; near the abbey stands the stump of a round tower. Two roads issue from this town, one on the left leads to Tobbercurry, and the other on the right, runs towards Sligo; it was a borough previous to the Union. At the eighty-six mile stone, stands Ballaghbuy mountain on the right, and at the eighty-seven mile stone, the county terminates in this direction. To the east of Boyle is situated the beautiful Lough Key.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		
Ardsalagh . . .	1	Roscommon . . .	7
Ballinagar . . .	6	Mount Talbot . . .	14
		Ballyleag . . .	14
		Strokestown . . .	15
	<i>Feb.</i>	Croaghan . . .	16
Tormanbarry . . .	1	Castlereagh . . .	21
Ballyfarnon . . .	8	Newmarket . . .	26
		Leckcarrow . . .	27
	<i>Mar.</i>		
Kilcorkey . . .	17		<i>July</i>
Leckcarrow . . .	17	Belonlagh . . .	5
		St. John's . . .	5
	<i>Apr.</i>	Ballifarnham . . .	6
Ballyfarnon . . .	15	Grivisk . . .	9
Tulsk . . .	19	Athleague . . .	11
		French Park . . .	12
	<i>May</i>	Boyle . . .	25
Newmarket . . .	2	Loughglin . . .	29
Elphin . . .	3	Ardsalagh . . .	30
Kilcorkéy . . .	6		
Castlesampson . . .	7		<i>Aug.</i>
Tormanbarry . . .	7	Kilcorkey . . .	3
Mount Talbot . . .	8	Fuerty . . .	4
Ballymurry . . .	10	Ballinagar . . .	5
Ballinagar . . .	10	Castlesampson . . .	6
Castleplunket . . .	13	Dangan . . .	6
Rockfield . . .	17	Castleplunket . . .	13
Strokestown . . .	18	Ballymurry . . .	15
Ballyfarnon . . .	19	Grivisk . . .	16
Ardsalagh . . .	19	Tormanbarry . . .	17
Fuerty . . .	19	Tulsk . . .	20
French Park . . .	21	Knockcroghera . . .	21
Castlereagh . . .	23	Castlereagh . . .	23
Danian . . .	25	Ballintobber . . .	25
Loughglin . . .	25	Ballinafad . . .	27
Boyle . . .	30		
Belonlagh . . .	31		<i>Sep.</i>
		Loughglin . . .	12
	<i>June</i>	Glinisk . . .	18
Tulsk . . .	4	Ballyfarnon . . .	19

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Sept.</i>		<i>October</i>
French Park . . .	21	Belonlagh . . .	31
Athleague . . .	24		
Leckcarrow . . .	27		<i>Nov.</i>
Rockfield . . .	28	Mount Talbot . .	1
Ballinlough . . .	29	Tormanbarry . .	2
Kilcorkey . . .	29	Bailinagar . . .	3 & 4
		Castlereagh . . .	7
	<i>Oct.</i>	Danial . . . .	9
Boyle . . . .	1	Tulsk . . . .	15
Newmarket . . .	5	Strokestown . .	16
Castleplunket . .	11	Fuerty . . . .	21
Loughglin . . .	14		
Grivisk . . . .	16 & 17		<i>Dec.</i>
Ardsalagh . . .	19	Roscommon . . .	5
Strokestown . . .	19	Elphin . . . .	10
Ballyfarnon . . .	21	Ballifarnon . . .	16
Knockcroghera . .	25	Leckcarrow . . .	20
Ballyleag . . . .	25	Mount Talbot . .	21
Croaghan . . . .	28	Newmarket . . .	28



## COUNTY OF GALWAY.

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THE COUNTY OF GALWAY—Is bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by Mayo, on the north-east by Roscommon, on the east it is separated from the King's County and Tipperary by the river Shannon, and on the south it is bounded by Clare and Galway bay, the largest bay in this island. This county is the second in magnitude in Ireland, its extent being very little inferior to Cork, unquestionably the most considerable county in this kingdom. The greatest extent of Galway from north, is about forty-three Irish miles, and from east, about seventy-six Irish miles. Its surface comprises 989,959 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains, and waste. It contains seventeen baronies, including the town and liberties of Galway, which constitute a distinct county in themselves.

### *Baronies in the County of Galway.*

Ross,	Tyaquin,	Longford,
Ballynahinch,	Kilconnel,	Dunkellin,
Clare,	Athenry,	Leitrim,
Donamore,	Moycullen,	Loughrea,
Ballymoe,	Clonmacowen,	Kiltartan.
Killyan,		

These baronies together with the Isles of Arran attached to this county, are divided into an hundred and sixteen parishes. The eastern portion of this county is well adapted for grazing, til-

lage, or pasture; the soil is generally composed of a light limestone gravel, which rears numerous flocks of sheep, and herds of light black cattle, the surface in many places is too much incumbered with rocks, which become a great obstacle to extensive agriculture, as it requires great expense, patience, and labour, totally to eradicate them; a disposition which seems not as yet to have been generally adopted by the land holders and land proprietors of this county, as the less expensive mode of grazing is universally followed; and the unaided fertility of the soil supplies sufficient nourishment for the stock, accurately estimated by the farmer, as sufficient to yield a comfortable livelihood, and a reasonable profit; hence results that wild and uncultivated appearance, that those very extensive and improveable tracts exhibit, but which if judiciously and carefully managed, would comfortably support a numerous and industrious population. The surface of this county, from the banks of the Shannon to the town of Galway, is beautifully diversified with undulating swells of sufficient magnitude to gratify the imagination, by a pleasing variety of prospect, but never approximating to the sublime grandeur of the stupenduous and elevated mountain, whose lofty peak never fails to inspire the mingled sensations of terror and admiration. Nature has done every thing for this district; human industry has withheld its co-operation with a parsimonious niggardness; as the thinly scattered improvements, occasionally discovered, and but lately commenced, unequivocally prove, to what an indescribable degree of beauty it may arrive by appropriate pains to adorn its present bleak and naked aspect with the verdant foliage of the forest. The low marshy grounds lying contiguous to rivers, or subject to occasional inundations in this country, denominated Turloughs, do, in the summer season, produce a prodigious quantity of coarse grass, on which numerous herds of young cattle are grazed during the dry months; for the remainder of the year, they exhibit the appearance of extensive fresh water lakes; most of these aqueous collections, might certainly be effectually drained, and thus reclaimed, would become fertile and productive possessions. That portion of the county situated on the western shore of Loughcorrib, is a continual chain of wild and stupenduous mountains, through which some fertile vallies are parsimoniously scattered. The grounds or rather quarries encompassing the shores of the majestic Loughcorrib, are an uninterrupted ledge of lime stone rocks, in whose fissures a fine vegetable mould is deposited, producing a sweet herbage greedily devoured by sheep browsing on this scanty but delicious pasture; next to the Shannon, which forms the eastern

boundary of the county, the most considerable rivers are the Suck and the Black Water, which in some parts of their courses, constitute its boundaries. The Clare, Galway, and Dunmore rivers are respectable in magnitude, and impetuous in career; besides which, there are numerous other streamlets flowing in all directions, obscurely useful, and unostentaciously ornamental. To enumerate its lakes, it is only necessary summarily to observe, that underneath the base of every hill, a fresh water pool of greater or less magnitude is deposited, whose waters are filtrated through the sandy strata of the circumjacent eminences. The lakes thus peculiarly formed, are frequently destitute of all conduits to carry off the redundancy of the accumulation, which swells enormously in the rainy season, until it is subsequently absorbed by the cherishing rays of a vernal sun. The mountainous district situated on the western coast of the lake, and stretching in immense masses towards the Atlantic Ocean, produce an exhaustless source of irriguous fountains gurgling from the craggy peaks of these stupenduous piles, that every valley is intersected with a streamlet, generated by the humidity of the superincumbent masses. The population of this county is very disproportioned to its vastly extended surface; the champaign and cultivable portions are almost exclusively devoted to the breeding and grazing of cattle, and the proprietors of the wild and mountainous tracts do not hold forth a sufficient security and encouragement to experienced agriculturists, disposed to reclaim and colonize their deserts, on the speculation of a subsequent permanent occupancy. The brute creation monopolizes the possession of the arable and cultivable districts, and the contracted narrow policy of the proprietors of the mountains prohibits emigration to these inhospitable regions; as the famed Dragon which churlishly guarded the golden apples, and prohibited all strangers from peeping at the forbidden fruit, so an avaricious cupidity for present and immediate profit, excludes every proposal made according to the relative value of the raw and coarse material, destined to be improved by laborious industry; but it is sincerely hoped, that a more enlightned spirit will soon blaze forth, which will estimate the value of the article, as it actually exists, and not as what it might arrive to by painful application; the sod of the soil is unquestionably the landlord's unalienable right, but the benefit accruing from the expence and labour of modelling and improving the quality, certainly ought to constitute the cultivator's property.



*Parishes in the Barony of Longford.*

Abbeygormagan,	Faghy,	Killoran,
Clonfert,	Killinan,	Kilquane,
Donanaghta,	Killimerbulloge,	Kiltormer.

*To Loughrea by Portumna.*

	Miles.
Portumna . . . . .	—   74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tinagh . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   79
Loughrea . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   86 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Portumna*—Distant seventy-four miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a neat small village, which communicates with the county of Tipperary, by means of a wooden bridge constructed over the river Shannon; here is a barrack for a troop of horse and two companies of foot. The castle is a venerable mansion, wherein the most noble the Marquis of Clanrickard generally resides. The Monks of the Cistercian abbey of Dunbrody, in the county of Wexford, built a chapel here, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; which on being abandoned by the original founders, was granted by O'Madden Dynast of the county, to the Dominican Friars, who with the consent of the Monks of Dunbrody, erected a friary, and a church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, in conjunction with the original patron saints; the walls are still nearly entire, which prove that the abbey of Portumna was a very considerable structure; its ancient choir is converted into a parochial church. A cross road on the right leads to Eyrecourt. At the seventy-seven mile stone, a cross road on the left runs towards Gort. At the seventy-eight mile stone, a cross road on the right stretches towards Eyrecourt, and a little farther on, the road crosses the Killimure river. At the seventy-nine mile stone is situated Flower Hill on the right, the delightful residence of Lord Riverston. At the eighty mile stone, the road from Woodford joins on the left. At the eighty-one mile stone lie the ruins of Palace Castle on the left. On this side of the eighty-two mile stone, Tinah church is situated on the right, where the road from Eyrecourt joins in the same direction; and Spring-garden the beautiful residence of ———Pearce, Esq. is situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Leitrim.*

Clonrush,  
Iniscaltra,  
Kilmeen,

Ballinakil,  
Doney,  
Kilcooly,

Teinagh,  
Kilteskin,  
Leitrim.

On this side of the eighty-four mile stone, a cross road from Eyrecourt joins on the right, and a road sloping towards Woodford, sweeps to the left; a little farther on stand the ruins of an old castle to the right, and the fine demense of Streamstown is situated on the left. At the eighty-five mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle to the left. At the eighty-six mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle on the right, and Dalystown, the fine mansion and well planted demense of the Right Hon. Denis Bowes Daly, representative for this extensive and independent county, is situated on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Loughrea.*

Loughrea,  
Kilconickny,

Kilnadeema,  
Kilthomas,

Iserkelly,  
Killinan.

On the road passing between Banagher and Loughrea, the county of Galway commences on the western bank of the river Shannon. At the seventy mile stone, the ruins of an old castle lie on the right.

*Clonfert*.—An ancient Bishoprick, is situated to the right of this road, commanding a fine prospect of the Shannon. In 553 St. Branden founded an abbey here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, who erected the church into a cathedral, and constituted it an Episcopal see. The abbey and village of Clonfert were frequently pillaged by the leaders of native contending septs, as well as by the rapacious and plundering Danes. In 1175, Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, appointed Canthred, abbot of Clonfert, in conjunction with Catholicus, Archbishop of Tuam, his ambassadors to attend King Henry the Second; on the suppression of the abbey, its possessions were annexed to the episcopal revenues: during the middle ages, the church was celebrated for its seven altars; its western front supposed to have been erected in 1270, still exists a beautiful structure.

*To Oughterard by Eyre Court.*

	(Miles.)	
Eyre Court . . . . .	—	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Killimure Bridge . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loughrea . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	88
Craghwell Bridge . . . . .	6	94
Oranmore . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galway . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Galway distant by the Banagher road	—	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Drumcong . . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	113
Oughterard . . . . .	6 $\frac{5}{4}$	119 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Eyrecourt*,—Distant seventy-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a straggling little village pleasingly situated on a bold rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect; contiguous to the village stands Eyrecourt castle, a very venerable pile, the property of the Eyre family. Here are a substantial plain church, and the ruins of an old castle; the road from Ballinasloe unites on the right, and a cross road leading towards Portumna, sweeps off on the left. On this side of the seventy-three mile stone, a cross road on the left runs to Portumna. Near the seventy-five mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the left, and Queensborough, a fine seat, the property of the Earl of Louth, is situated on the right. At the seventy-seven mile stone, the ruins of an old castle stand on the left. At the seventy-eight mile stone, a road from Portumna joins on the left, and a cross road leading towards Ballinasloe, winds off on the right. On this side of the seventy-nine mile stone, the road crosses the Killimure river. At the eighty-one mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the left. At the eighty-two mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Ballinasloe. At the eighty-four mile stone, are situated the ruins of two old castles to the left, and a cross road on the right leads to Ballinasloe. At the eighty-six mile stone, stands the race course on the left; and at the eighty-seven mile stone, the road from Ballinasloe unites to the right. Here is a beautiful small lake, extending to the right: the distance intervening between the Killimure river and Loughrea, is thickly interspersed with neat country seats and well planted demesnes. The roads from Portumna and Mount Shannon, unite on the left; and the roads from Ballinasloe and Kilconnel conterminate on the right.

*Loughrea*,—Distant eighty-eight miles from Dublin Castle by



Banagher, is a tolerably extensive and well built town, agreeably situated on an eminence commanding a pleasing prospect of the lake, whence it derives its name; here is a good cavalry barrack; there is also a charter school, liberally endowed by the ancient and noble family of Clanrickard. The church is a plain spacious structure; some fragments of an old castle originally erected by the de Burghs, still exist. About the year 1300, Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here for Carmelite or White-friars, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This monastery on its suppression, was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard and his heirs in capite, for a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. Three roads issue from this town; one inclining to the left, stretches towards Gort, the centre road leads to Oranmore, and the third sloping on the right, winds to Athenry. The road running between Loughrea and Gort, on this side of the ninety-one mile stone, crosses the river Carnamart, on whose banks are situated the ruins of an old castle to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Kiltartan.*

Beagh,	Kilveconty,	
Kilmacduagh,	Duras,	Kinvarra.
Kiltartan,	Killeney,	

ROADS.

At the ninety-one mile stone stands Kilcrist Church on the right. At the ninety-second mile stone, stands the delightful demesne of Roxborough; a little beyond the ninety-third mile stone stands Killinan church to the left, and still farther on to the right, are situated the ruins of two old castles. Near the ninety-fourth mile stone a cross road on the right, leads to Galway. At the ninety-sixth mile stone stand the ruins of three old castles on the right, placed very close to each other, as if designed to afford mutual protection; and the ruins of another castle are situated on the left, at no great distance from the three castles. On this side of the ninety-eighth mile stone, the road crosses the Gort river; on this side of the ninety-ninth mile stone, a cross road from Portumna, unites on the left.

*Gort*,—Distant ninety-nine miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a small neat village; it has a barrack, a good plain church, and a market-house; close to the town stands a fine seat, the property of Brendergast Smyth, Esq. two roads issue from this town, one on the right runs towards Galway, and the other on the left leads to Toberdonny village, distant one hundred and four miles from Dublin Castle: here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Ennistymond, and the other on the left to Ennis; near this village stands the delapidated cathedral of Kilmacduagh, which was erected into an episcopal see about the middle of the sixth century by St. Colman, who also founded an abbey here, on the scite of which Maurice, bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected a monastery for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin. This abbey was situated at the north west end of the cathedral, on a neck of land projecting between two small lakes; at the general suppression of monastic institutions, this monastery with all its possessions, was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard. In 1602 the bishoprick of Kilmacduagh was united to the episcopal see of Clonfert, to which it still remains attached; the cathedral, though small, was a very elegant structure; the pillars ranged from the entrance to the altar, were elegantly finished, in a most masterly stile; the ruins of distinct and detached buildings scattered round the chapel and refectory, afford a presumptive evidence that the canons of this monastery dwelt in different habitations; here is an holy well, encompassed with a circular enclosure. The round tower situated contiguous to the church, inclines seventeen feet and an half from its perpendicular direction, whereas the celebrated tower at Pisa, only leans thirteen feet from its level; a little beyond the village of Tobbercurry, the county terminates in this direction.

*To Toberdonny by Loughrea.*

	Miles.
Loughrea by the Banagher road . . . . .	—   88
Kilcrist . . . . .	3   91
Gort . . . . .	8 $\frac{3}{4}$   99 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tobberdonny . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   104

*Parishes in the Barony of Clonmacowen.*

Aghrim,	Killtaghtan,	Kilgerrie,
Clontuscart,	Kilchuney,	

*Ballinasloe*,—Distant seventy-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a large, populous, well built, and thriving town, pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Suck, where the greatest wool and cattle fairs in Ireland are held. Here the roads from Shannon-bridge and Athlone conterminate. A cross road on the left winds towards Clonfert; at the seventy second mile stone, the road forks into two branches; that on the right leads to Kilconnel, and the other on the left to Aghrim; on this side of the seventy-third mile stone a cross road on the left, branches towards Eyrecourt, and on the right stands Garbally, the splendid residence of Lord Cloncarty; at the seventy-fourth mile stone, a cross road slopes off to the left.

*Aghrim*,—Distant seventy-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a poor decayed village, rendered memorable for the splendid and decisive victory obtained on the twelfth of July, 1691, by general Ginkle, over Monsieur St. Ruth, who commanded the Irish forces for James the Second. In this battle, St. Ruth and seven thousand of the Irish were slain, whereas the English forces only lost six hundred men during the various vicissitudes of the engagement, though they had very discouraging obstacles to surmount before they could approach the enemy, strongly entrenched and judiciously posted on Kilcommodon Hill. The English forces consisted of eighteen thousand men, of every denomination, while the Irish army amounted to twenty thousand infantry, and five thousand cavalry, possessed of every advantage that a favourable local situation could afford an army disposed to act on the defensive, and resolved to make a vigorous resistance. Notwithstanding all these preparatory arrangements planned by an experienced general, the Irish were dispersed, routed, and discomfited, with such prodigiously disproportioned slaughter; tents, ammunition, artillery, colours, standards, and small arms of every description, abandoned by the fugitives in the panic of a precipitate retreat, attested the extent of the loss sustained on the scene of action: the splendid transactions of this day, effectually extinguished all the hopes of the abdicated and infatuated James. Here is a plain neat church situated on a rising ground, whose steeple forms a pleasing landmark. The priory founded here in the thirteenth century for canons regular of the order of St. Augustin, under the invocation of St. Catherine, is supposed to have been endowed by the first Butler of Ireland; this priory, on its suppression, was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard, and his heirs in capite, for a trifling annual rent, Irish currency; the road from Eyrecourt unites on the left; two roads issue from



this village; one on the right, leads to Kilconnel, and the other on the left, runs towards Loughrea; at the seventy-nine mile stone stands the beautiful demesne of Ballydonnellan on the left, and a cross road on the right runs to Kilconnel; on this side of the eighty-second mile stone, a cross road from Eyrecourt unites on the left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the right; on this side of the eighty-fourth mile stone, stands the fine demesne of Ballidugan, situated on the left, and a little farther on are the ruins of two old castles to the right, and the ruins of an old church on the left; on this side of the eighty-fifth mile stone, a cross road from Eyrecourt unites on the left; at the eighty-sixth mile stone stands the town of Loughrea, already described. On the road running from Loughrea to Galway, at the ninety-one mile stone, two roads sweep off on the left, one leading to Kilcrist and the other to Kilcolgan; at the ninety-second mile stone stand the ruins of two old castles on the right, and the ruins of an old church are situated on the left; on this side of the ninety-fourth mile stone, a road from Kilcrist unites on the left, and the ruins of an old castle lie on the left; a cross road on the right winds towards Athenry; at the ninety-fourth mile stone the road crosses the Carnamart river on whose steep and rocky banks stands Craghwell village, distant ninety-two miles from Dublin Castle.

*To Galway by Ballinasloe.*

	(Miles.)
Ballinasloe . . . . .	— 71½
Aghrim . . . . .	3¾ 75
Loughrea . . . . .	11 86
Croghwell Bridge . . . . .	6 92
Oranmore . . . . .	7½ 99
Galway . . . . .	4¾ 104½

*Parishes in the Barony of Dunkellin.*

Roscom,	Ardrahan,	Killily,
Ballinacourteney,	Drumacroe,	Killinyarra,
Oranmore,	Kilcrist,	Killokillin,
Kilconiran,	Kilcolgan,	Killora,
Lickrig,	Killikineen,	Stradbally.

At the ninety-fifth mile stone, a cross road on the right sweeps to Athenry; at the ninety-seventh mile stone the road passes between two small lakes; at the ninety-eighth mile stone the ruins of an old castle lie on the right, and a little farther on,

the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left ; at the ninety-ninth mile stone the road from Athenry unites on the left ; at the hundredth mile stone a cross road on the left runs towards Ross ; at the one hundred and one mile stone lie the ruins of an old castle on the left.

*To Tobberdonny by Ballinasloe.*

	Miles.	
Ballinasloe . . . . .	—	71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aghrim . . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	75
Loughrea . . . . .	11	86
Kilcrist . . . . .	3	89
Gort . . . . .	9	98
Tobberdonny . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Oranmore*,—Distant one hundred and one miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a neat smart looking village, well supplied with houses of entertainment to solace the weary traveller ; it is pleasantly situated at the eastern extremity of the bay of Galway ; to the left of the town stands a very venerable old mansion, named Oranmore Castle, the residence of Mr. Blake ; a cross road on the left leads towards Gort, and another to the right runs to Tuam ; the direct road leads to Galway, commanding an extensive prospect of its fine bay, and the distant lofty mountains of Burrin, situated in the county of Clare, on the southern coast of this extensive inland sea, encompassed with stupenduous mountains. The right hand branch of the road issuing from Ballinasloe, runs to Kilconnel ; on this side of the seventy-fourth mile stone the road from Roscommon unites on the right ; at the seventy-sixth mile stone the road leading to Tuam, sweeps off to the right ; at the seventy-seventh mile stone the road from Aghrim joins on the left ; at the seventy-eighth mile stone the road from Ahascragh, unites to the right.

*Kilconnel*—Is a decayed village, distant seventy-eight miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle. St. Conal, a contemporary with St. Patrick, was abbot of a monastic institution existing in this village at that early period. The premature dissolution of the establishment is traditionally imputed to a solemn anathema, fulminated by the saint against its subsequent prosperity : for what heinous impiety so severe and so fatal a malediction was incurred, no historical records exist to assign a satisfactory reason. In 1400, William O'Kelly founded a monastery for Franciscan friars, most probably on the scite of the former

edifice; on the suppression of monastic institutions, this abbey with all its possessions, was granted to Charles Calthorpe. Three roads issue from this village; that on the left sweeps to Loughrea, the centre road leads to Athenry, and the third branching off on the right, runs towards Tuam; a little beyond the eightieth mile stone, a cross road on the right runs to Glentown; at the eighty-first mile stone a cross road on the left leads to Aghrim, and the magnificent demesne of Woodlawn is situated on the right; a little farther on, a cross road on the right leads to Cloncash; at the eighty-second mile stone stands New Inn, and a cross road on the left winds towards Kilrickill; a little farther on are situated the ruins of an old church on the right, nearly opposite to which stand the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the eighty-third mile stone a cross road leading to Loughrea, sweeps off on the left; at the eighty-seventh mile stone a cross road on the right leads to Castle Blakeney; at the eighty-eighth mile stone, are the ruins of an old church on the left, and a little farther on, in the same direction, stands Dunsandle, the splendid and magnificent residence of James Daly, Esq. representative of this very independent county; at the eighty-ninth mile stone, a cross road on the right stretches towards Gort; here are situated the ruins of two old castles, one on the right and another on the left. The distance intervening between Kilconnel and Athenry, is thickly interspersed with beautiful residences, highly embellished with well planted demesnes.

*Parishes in the Barony of Athenry.*

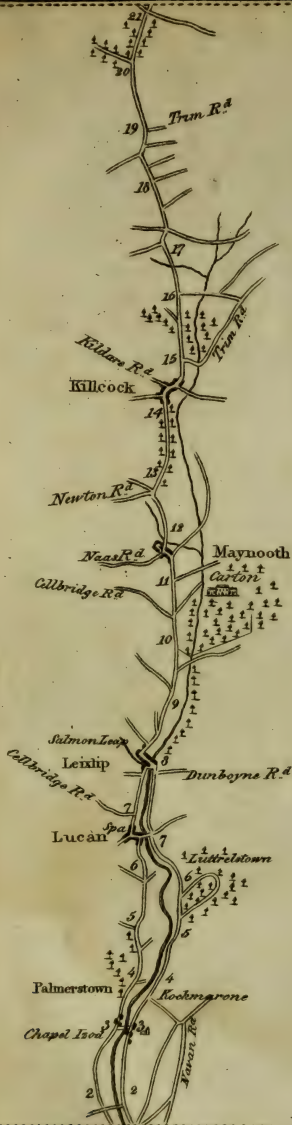
Ballane,	Kiltullagh,	Monivea.
Kilrickill,	Athenry,	

*Athenry*,—Distant ninety-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, though now much decayed, was formerly a walled town, and deemed a place of importance, whose civil government was vested in a portrieve, it has a barrack for three companies of foot, which are generally unoccupied; it gave the title of Baron to the family of Birmingham, now extinct by the demise of the late Earl of Louth, premier Baron of Ireland, who died without male issue. In 1133, this town was destroyed by Conor O'Brien. Its monastic institutions previous to the Reformation, were a splendid monastery for Dominican friars under the invocation of St. Peter and St.



Paul, founded in 1241, to which monastery Meyler de Birmingham, second Baron of Athenry, at the instigation of St. Dominick, granted liberal endowments; Walter, Earl of Ulster, was a munificent benefactor to this abbey. In 1297, the friars of this house had a violent controversy with the arch-bishop of Tuam, respecting the privileges of exemption from the jurisdiction of episcopal visitation. In 1400, Pope Boniface the Ninth, granted certain indulgences to all persons visiting this abbey on certain festivals, and piously contributing by charitable contributions, to procure funds for its embellishment and repairs; this indulgence was revived and confirmed by Pope Martin the Fifth, and Eugene the Fourth: this was a very compendious and expeditious mode of finding ways and means of replenishing an exhausted ecclesiastical exchequer. Lord Richard Burgh, and Ulick Rufus Burgh, were munificent benefactors to this abbey. Queen Elizabeth granted this monastery with all its possessions to the Portrieve and Burgesses of Athenry in capite for ever, at a trifling annual rent, Irish currency. The fragments of this edifice which still exist, prove it to have been a very sumptuous structure; a great portion of it was removed to make room for the barrack, built upon a part of its scite. In 1464, a Franciscan friary, under the invocation of St. Michael, was founded here by Thomas, Earl of Kildare, whose wife, Margeret Gibbon, erected one chapel; the Earl of Desmond added a second, and O'Tully built a third to adorn the edifice, and edify the populace. This town was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish parliament. The ruins of a very strong castle still remain to record its ancient splendour; two roads branch off on the right from this town, one leading to Turloughmore, and the other to Headford; at the ninety-fourth mile stone a cross road branches off to the left; on this side of the ninety-fifth mile stone stand the ruins of an old castle to the left; on this side of the ninety-sixth mile stone, the road from Loughrea unites on the left; on this side of the ninety-seventh mile stone the road from Ross joins on the left. At the ninety-eighth mile stone stands Oranmore already described; at the one hundredth mile stone stand the ruins of an old castle on the left; near the one hundred and one mile stone are situated the ruins of two old castles on the right; at the one hundredth and two mile stone the road from Tuam unites on the right.

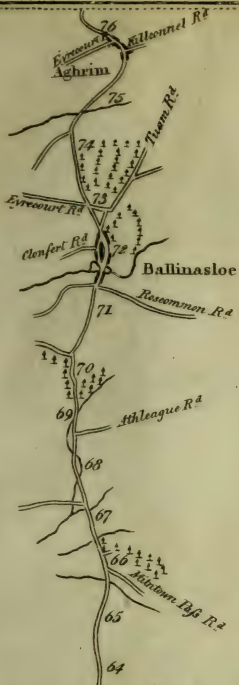
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*Dublin as Road to Donaghadee*

# **ROAD** from **DUBLIN TO GALWAY**





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*To Galway, by Ballinasloe.*

	Miles.	
Ballinasloe . . . . .	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilconnel . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Inn . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
Athenry . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oranmore . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	98
Galway . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Galway*.—Distant one hundred and two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, by the Athenry road, together with its liberties, extending four miles in all directions, measured from the tholsel as a centre, constitutes a distinct county, enjoying particular immunities, and exercising municipal jurisdiction.—It originally was a walled town, regularly flanked with towers and bastions; its form a parallelogram, three sides of which were protected with a strong wall, crowned with ramparts, erected in the most commanding positions; the remaining portion was flanked by a deep, broad, and rapid river. The enclosed space consists of four main streets, running in a parallel direction, and intersected at convenient distances, by cross streets and lanes, nearly at right angles: some of the originally constructed castles still existing, exhibit specimens of well finished and permanent workmanship. As security and personal protection suggested the necessity of encompassing towns with walls, ramparts, and fortifications, against the sudden incursions of piratical plunderers, or the outrageous violence of lawless banditti, in turbulent and troublesome times, when the arm of the executive power was too feeble to repress the violence of individual encroachment and lawless oppression, so crowded habitations filled the enclosed space: such buildings, constructed for such purposes, could only be distinguished for strength and durability, where elegance and extensive accommodations could not be united; most of these old monuments are now razed to the ground, to the ineffable comfort of the inhabitants, who now enjoy the unrestrained circulation of purer air. Extensive stores and comfortable dwellings are rapidly covering these places, where formerly the cannon roared, and stern Mars growled with a hideous, frowning, and desolating aspect.—Dominick-street, lately erected in the suburbs, is uniform, spacious, elegant, and airy, and forms a striking contrast to the gloomy grandeur of the clumsy and massive mansions originally



constructed within the walls of the old town, when no shelter could be obtained but within the enclosure of a strongly environed fortification. Its civil government is vested in a mayor, sheriffs, recorder, common-council, and freemen; and is most advantageously situated for carrying on a most extensive foreign and inland trade, lying at the bottom of a very spacious bay, and having an internal fresh-water communication, by means of Lough Corrib, stretching more than thirty miles into the country, and discharging its redundant waters, by an impetuous current, which, when flooded, furiously rushes into the bay. Within the walls are three nunneries, three friaries, and three barracks; there are two distinct court-houses, one for the County at large, where the County members are elected, and the other for the County of the town of Galway, situated over a very elegant and splendid tholsel, erected on square pillars of hewn stone. The infirmary is judiciously placed in a lofty, wholesome, and airy situation, at the eastern entrance into the town. A plain substantial building has been lately finished, in a retired and airy situation, for a school, on Erasmus Smyth's charitable foundation. The goal lately erected, is a most magnificent massy pile, situated in a retired insulated spot at the west end of the town, formed by the ramifications of the vast body of water rolling from the lake: here a considerable foreign commerce is carried on, and also a brisk inland trade. Its shops are plentifully assorted with those articles which vanity requires or necessity demands. Coarse woollen cloths are manufactured here, but on a very contracted scale, as no capitalists have as yet embarked in this profitable speculation in this quarter. The linen manufacture, although but recently introduced, promises a vigorous and permanent maturity. Kelp burning, and the extensive herring and other fisheries carried on in the bay, and its many creeks and harbours, employ a numerous, hardy, and industrious population; and the great abundance of all kinds of most delicious fish, almost daily exhibited at the market, and generally sold at very moderate prices, prove that the fishermen inhabiting the suburbs of this very populous town, are enterprising and skilful mariners. Here is also a very extensive salmon fishery; great quantities of eels are also taken in the proper season. The flesh and vegetable markets are plentifully supplied. There is but one parochial church, which is a magnificent Gothic structure.—This town was invested by General Ginkle, after his decisive victory at Aghrim, who subdued it after an ineffectual but considerable resistance. In 1296, Sir William de Burgh, sir-

named the Grey, founded a monastery for Franciscan friars on St. Stephens' Island, situated without the north gate of the town. In 1381, Pope Urban empowered the guardian to excommunicate every person in the province of Connaught, who should adhere to Pope Clement the Seventh. In 1494, the friars of this house obtained a licence from Pope Alexander the Sixth, to annex the chapel of our lady, then adjoining one of the gates of the town, to this friary. In 1779, the tomb of Sir William de Burgh, the founder, was discovered upwards of four feet under ground, with his family arms, and a very long broad sword, elegantly carved; some fragments of this friary still exist. Near the west gate of the town, without the walls, stood the monastery of St. Mary of the Hill; on the nuns' abandoning it, it was seized by the secular clergy, who kept forcible possession for a considerable time; but on a remonstrance of the inhabitants to Pope Innocent the Eighth, it was granted to the Dominican Friars, by a bull dated December the 4th, 1488. The cemetery is the only existing vestige of this establishment; the entire edifice having been demolished by the townsmen, lest the besieging general, deputed by Cromwell in 1652, might convert the fortification into an additional instrument of annoyance. In 1508, an Augustinian friary was founded by Stephen Lynch, and Margaret his wife, at the earnest solicitation of Richard Nangle, a friar of the same order, who afterwards became archbishop of Tuam. A Carmelite friary is supposed to have been founded by one of the de Burgh's, respecting whose history no records exist. A nunnery was founded in a small island, situated in the mouth of Lough Corrib, at the west end of the town; no traces of historical records exist to elucidate the ultimate destiny of this establishment, neither does the author of the *Monasticon* describe how the possessions of these different monastic establishments were disposed at their final suppression.

*To Newtown Bellew, by Ballinasloe.*

	(Miles.)	
Ballinasloe, . . . .	—	71 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ahascragh, . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{4}$
Caltragh, . . . .	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	82
Mount Bellew Bridge, . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newtown Bellew, . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Killian.*

Killeroran,                      Killian,                      Ballynakelly.

*Ahaseragh*.—On the road passing between Ballinasloe and Newtown Bellew, is situated the village of Ahaseragh, distant seventy-eight miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; within two miles of this village stands Clonbrock, the beautiful mansion and highly improved demesne of Lord Clonbrock.

*Caltragh*.—Is a poor hamlet, distant eighty-two miles from the Castle of Dublin by the Ballinasloe road.

*Mount Bellew Bridge*.—Is distant eighty-five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; where very extensive flower mills are erected.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tiaquin.*

Ballymacward,  
Clonkeen,

Kilkerrin,  
Knockmoy,

Moilogh,  
Killoscobe.

*Newtown Bellew*.—Is a neat, smart, little village, distant eighty-seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, by the Ballinasloe road; near which, is a beautiful seat, the residence of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart. Within a mile of this village, stand the venerable ruins of Castle Bellew. On the road passing between Athlone and Tuam, Galway County commences at the seventy-second mile stone.

*Ballinamore*.—Distant seventy-four miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is an inconsiderable village, pleasantly situated on the river Suck. Here the road from Roscommon unites on the right, and the road on the left leads to Castle Blakeney.

*Caltragh*.—Is a poor hamlet, distant seventy-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin by the Ballinamore road. A cross road on the right leads to Newtown Bellew.

*Castleblakeney*.—Distant eighty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a moderately sized village, much frequented by travellers passing from Tuam to Ballinasloe. Here is a plain, substantial, well built church. A cross road on the right, runs towards Newtown Bellew, and the road from Ballinasloe joins on the left.

*Menlough*.—Is an inconsiderable village, distant eighty-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. A cross road on the right, sweeps towards Newtown Bellew; at the eighty-six mile stone, a cross road on the left runs to Loughrea, and another on the right leads to Tuam: at this intersection of the cross roads, the ruins of an old castle stand on the right; at the eighty-eight mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle situated on the right, and a cross road on the same side, winds towards Tuam.



*Monevea*,—Distant eighty-nine miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat small village. Here is a charter-school, which was liberally endowed by the munificent bounty of the late Robert French, Esq.; by whose enlightened and patriotic exertions, the linen manufacture was first introduced into this district, where it now vigorously flourishes. A cross road on the left, leads to Athenry, and another on the right, runs to Turloghmore. The distance intervening between Ballinamore and Monevea, is thickly scattered with pleasant country seats and well planted demesnes, which very much enliven the prospect, and diversify the scenery. At the ninety-two mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Tuam, and another on the left, runs to Athenry: a little beyond the ninety-four mile stone, a cross road on the left winds towards Athenry; here stand the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the ninety-eight mile stone, the road passing between Oranmore and Tuam intersects nearly at right angles. In the short intervening distance of four miles from thence to Galway, the road is flanked in almost an uninterrupted chain, with the ruins of old castles.

*Galway*,—In this direction, is distant one hundred and two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin,

*To Galway, by Ballinamore.*

	(Miles.)
Ballinamore, . . . . .	—   74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caltragh, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   79
Castle Blakeney, . . . . .	14   80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Menlough, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Monevea, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$   89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Galway, . . . . .	13   102 $\frac{3}{4}$

At the seventy-seven mile stone of the road running towards Tuam, a branch sweeps off on the right, leading to Dunmore; at the eighty mile stone, are the ruins of an old church, situated on the left: here the road from Castle Blakeney unites on the left.

*Newtown Bellaw*,—Is distant eighty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin by the Tuam road. A cross road on the left, leads to Kilconnel, and another on the right, runs to Creggs; at the eighty-three mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle, and Moilogh church situated on the right; here a cross road on the right sweeps towards Dunmore: at the eighty-six mile stone, a cross road on the left, winds towards Galway.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dunamore.*

Buiowna,  
Clonbraen,  
Dunmore,

Addergool,  
Kilbennan  
Kilconla,

Liskeery,  
Tuam,

At the eighty-eight mile stone, a diagonal cross road on the left, runs to Galway; a little farther on, the ruins of an old castle lie on the left; at the eighty-nine mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Dunmore; and another, on the left runs to Galway; a little farther on, stand the ruins of an old castle on the left: at the ninety mile stone, the road crosses the river Moyne; on this side of the ninety-two mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Galway; and on the right, stands Birmingham, the splendid residence of the late Earl of Louth.

*Tuam*,—Distant ninety-three miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a large, populous, well built town, consisting of four main streets, which diverge nearly at right angles from the market-house. Here also is an elegant mall, which is selected by the opulent for a residence; there are many bye lanes and allies, thickly inhabited by an industrious populace, and working mechanics. It is an archiepiscopal see. The palace is a spacious, venerable structure. The cathedral, situated at the western extremity of the town, is a neat, but not a very extensive edifice, adorned with a lofty spire and steeple. The Diocesan School-House, is a very handsome building, situated on the Dublin road; and the market-house, placed in the centre of the town, has an agreeable effect, being erected on square stone pillars. This town is furnished with a great variety of shops, very well assorted, and carries on a very brisk retail trade. The linen manufacture is gradually extending in this vicinity, and its infant efflorescence promises a vigorous maturity, and will constitute an additional incitement to industry among a numerous population, increase their comforts, and civilize their habits, as poverty and ignorance are invariably found to exist inseparable companions; for whenever the policy of the state can devise suitable employment to occupy the attention and remunerate the industry of the peasantry, the foundation of regeneration is firmly laid, and the superstructure of civilization is a consequence that invariably ensues. A mind sufficiently enlightened, will keenly and invariably cling to that political institution which most effectually supports individual prosperity, and will distinctly discern that the happiness of the

community is identified with, and cannot survive, national degradation and debasement; and that the paternal government which affords such industrious resources, ought to be cherished and supported by every subject enjoying the prerogative of exercising his talents, unfettered and unrestrained by the interposition of obsolete distinctions and feudal prohibitions. Such are the blessings dispensed by our inimitable constitution, where every individual born within the pale of its jurisprudence, inherits this privilege; the peasantry rendered sensible of these inestimable advantages, would quickly exhibit a very different feature; but alas, they are misled by deeply imbibed prejudices, which causes them to flounder in the mire of disaffection; but industrious habits judiciously inculcated, and a broad system of education adapted to existing circumstances, will effectually dissipate these countervailing animosities, obstructing the career of national tranquillity. In 487, an abbey was founded here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. St. Jarleth is supposed to have converted the church into a cathedral, in the sixth century. The city of Tuam is traditionally reported to have been erected in honour of this most exemplary prelate, whose remains were preserved in a chapel, called the Church of the Shrine; three persons are expressly mentioned as having been abbots of Tuam, after the death of this saint; first, Cellach, son of Eochad, who died in 808; second, Nauded Hua Bolchain, abbot and anchorite, who died in 877: the third was named Conagh, son of Kieran, constituted abbot of Tuam and prior of Clonfert, who died in 879. In 1140, the priory of St. John the Baptist was founded by Tirdilvac O'Connor King of Ireland; on its suppression, it was granted, with all its possessions, to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard. The abbey of the Holy Trinity was founded by the family of de Burgh, either in the reign of King John, or in the beginning of Henry the Third's for Premonstre Canons. Tuam, with all its churches, was consumed by fire in 1244. Queen Elizabeth granted this monastery, with all its possessions, to the burgesses and commonalty of Athenry: it gives the title of Viscount to the family of Wenman; Sir Richard Wenman having been, by letters patent, created Viscount Wenman of Tuam, in 1628. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. A road sweeping from the centre of the town, winds by the demesne of Birmingham on the right, in its course towards Dunmore. Two roads issue from the lower extremity of the town; that on the right, leads to Dunmacreene, and the other on the left, runs to Hollymount;



at the ninety-four mile stone, the road leading to Hollymount, crosses the Ballygaddy-river; at the ninety-five mile stone, are situated the ruins of Kilbennan Church on the left; here also stands a round tower in the same direction; at the ninety-seven mile stone, there is a small lake situated on the right; a little farther on, are the ruins of an old castle to the right; at the ninety-eight mile stone, stands a small lake on the right, and a cross road on the right leads to Fertamore; a little farther on, another cross road on the right runs towards Clare; at the hundred mile stone, stands a lake on the right, and a road branching off to the left, leads to Ballinrobe; and a little farther on, the county terminates in this direction, where the road passes between two small lakes. A road issues from the western extremity of the town, which runs towards Headford. At the ninety-five mile stone, it crosses the Clare-river; here the road forks into two branches, that on the left, leads to Galway, and the other on the right, runs to Headford; at the ninety-seven mile stone, is situated the fine demesne of Castle-hacket on the right, and the ruins of an old castle stand on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clare.*

Carrigin,	Kilkilvery,	Annaghdown,
Donaghpatrick,	Kilmoilan,	Belclare,
Kilcoonagh,	Killower,	Clare,
Killeny,	Killursa,	Lackah.
Killererin,		

*To Headford, by Ballinamore.*

	(Miles.)
Ballinamore, . . . . .	— 74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newtown Bellw, . . . . .	8 82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuam, . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93
Castle Hacket, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Headford, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103

A little beyond the ninety-nine mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Shrule; and farther on, another on the left, runs to Galway; at the hundred mile stone, stands a church on the right, romantically situated on the borders of a lake.

*Headford*,—Distant one hundred and three miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a tolerably well built and moderately sized

village. Here is a very venerable church, adorned with a spire and steeple: there is also a barrack for a troop of horse.—Contiguous to the town, stands a venerable mansion, the occasional residence of the St. George family. A cross road on the left, leads to Cahirmorris; from the western extremity of the town, a road issues, which runs towards Lough Corrib, Cong, the Neal, &c.; here the Black-water flowing into Lough Corrib, bounds the County in this direction; on the Mayo side of this river, are situated the splendid ruins of Ross Abbey, distant about two miles to the west of Headford. Lough Corrib is a beautiful fresh water collection about thirty miles long, and in some places more than six miles broad; it is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited: its navigation is much impeded by latent rocks, whose exact positions are only known by those boatmen who continually sail upon it, and are employed as water carriers for such goods and provisions as are conveyed to, and from Galway, by such a cheap and expeditious conveyance. The Gillaroo trout, a very delicate fish, is found in this lake, as well as in Lough Carra in the County of Mayo. This fish weighs from 12 to 18 pounds, and is remarkable for having an extraordinary gizzard resembling a large fowl; this gizzard is separately dressed, and is esteemed a favourite dish. On that branch of the road leading from Ballinamore to Dunmore, near the seventy-sixth mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old church on the right; at the seventy-seven mile stone, the road from Mount Talbot unites on the right, and a cross road on the left leads to Tuam; at the eighty-one mile stone, the road from Castleblakeney joins on the right.

*Kilkerran*.—Is a small village, distant eighty-three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road on the right leads to Creggs; on this side of the eighty-fourth mile stone, lie the ruins of an old church on the left; a little beyond the eighty-fifth mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Glanamado; at the eighty-sixth mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle on the right, and the ruins of an old church are situated on the left. On this side of the eighty-seventh mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Newtown Bellew; at the eighty-ninth mile stone, a cross road on the left, sweeps to Claddagh, and a small lake is situated on the right.

*Dunmore*.—Distant ninety-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, though now much decayed, was formerly the royal residence of the O'Kellys; it is plentifully watered by a pleasant streamlet which winds round the town. In 1133, this

town was destroyed by Conor O'Brien. St. Patrick founded a monastery there, and consecrated St. Tultaragh its bishop. In 1425, Waller de Birmingham, Lord of Athenry, founded a friary for Augustin Eremities on the scite of the old abbey; a portion of the edifice is now converted into a parochial church, the remainder has been levelled, and now forms the market-place. Henry Mossop, the celebrated actor, was born here, whose father, an eminent mathematician, was rector of Dunmore. A cross road on the left leads to Tuam, and another on the right, winds towards Ballinlough. The road issuing from the lower extremity of the town, stretches towards Ballindine. At a little beyond this town, the county terminates in this direction.

*To Dunmore by Ballinamore.*

			(Miles.)
Ballinamore	-	-	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkerran	-	-	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunmore	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Ballinroe.*

Ballinakil,	Dunamon,	Kilbegnet,
Killeroan,	Templetogher.	

On the road crossing between Ballintobber and Dunmore, is situated the small village of Ballinroe, distant seventy-nine miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; it is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Suck; there are no considerable towns or villages in this Barony. Its remaining hamlets are Milford, Dunamon, Glinsk, Curlagh, Killery, Corylmore-park. On the road passing between Galway and Tuam, there are in the space of three miles, the ruins of five old castles, closely ranged contiguous to each other on either side of the road.

*To Dunmore by Ballinroe.*

			(Miles.)
Ballinroe	-	-	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunmore	-	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$



*Carré Galway*.—Distant five miles and three quarters from Galway town, is a decayed village, pleasantly situated on a very rapid and impetuous torrent of the same name, and very subject to inundations after violent rains. On the brink of this river, close to the bridge, stand the splendid ruins of a very strongly built castle, which most probably, was originally constructed with a view to guard this important pass. A cross road on the right leads to Oranmore. About the year 1200, John de Cogan founded a monastery, built in a very elegant and splendid stile, for Franciscan Friars in this village. In 1296, Philip de Blund, Archdeacon of Tuam, was indicted by the reverend fraternity of this community, for having forcibly and sacrilegiously taken from this friary the chest containing pontifical robes, episcopal mitre, and pastoral staff, belonging to the see of Enachdun long vacant, which for security, was deposited in this abbey. The learned author of the *Monasticon*, does not gratify curiosity, by relating the result of so singular an accusation, and so novel a trial. In 1368, Thomas, Lord Athenry, liberally granted very valuable possessions to this establishment, for the purposes of purchasing bread, wine, and wax, for the celebrating of mass. The high tower in the centre of the church, erected upon arches, is a very curious specimen of architectural science. No records attest to whom the extensive possessions of this abbey were granted on its suppression. A little beyond the sixth mile stone, the road forks into two branches; that on the left leads to Headford, the other on the right to Tuam; at the eighth mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Cregg; on this side of the eleventh mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Corrafin, and the ruins of an old castle are situated in the same direction; at the fourteenth mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Headford; at the sixteenth mile stone stands Tuam, already described. On the branch of the road leading to Headford, stands Cregg Castle on the left, celebrated for being the residence of that most sagacious chemist, naturalist and philosopher, the late lamented Richard Kirwan, Esq., president of the Royal Irish Academy, whose immortal memory will survive the revolutions of time and the subversion of empires, and can only be consigned to oblivion when mankind reverts to its original state of primiveal barbarity, or when time shall be swallowed in eternity. Here stands a plain small neat church, adorned with a plain square steeple.

*Cahermorres*.—Is a small hamlet, distant ten miles and three

quarters from Galway, where there is a tolerably well supplied inn, much resorted to by travellers passing to and from Galway: here the road forks into two branches; that on the right leading to Shrile, and the other on the left, winds towards Headford; at the eleventh mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old castle on the left, contiguous to the shore of Lough Corrib; at the thirteenth mile stone, stand the ruins of an old church on the right; at the fourteenth mile stone, are situated the ruins of an old church and an old castle on the left; at the fifteenth mile stone, stands Headford already described.

*To Headford by Clare Galway.*

			Miles.
Clare Galway	-	-	—   5½
Tuam	-	-	10½   16
Cahermorres	-	-	5   21
Headford	-	-	4½   25½

*Parishes in the Barony of Moycullen, including Galway Liberties.*

Arrânmore Island,	Galway,	Killameen,
Kilcommon,	Moycullen	Inismain Island,
Innishere.		

From the western extremity of the town of Galway, a road winds along the western shore of Lough Corrib, beneath the base of lofty mountains, bordering on the lake. On this side of the one hundred and seventh mile stone, are situated the ruins of two old castles standing on the opposite sides of the river, as if designed to defend the pass; at the one hundred and eighth mile stone, stands the delightful demesne of Dangan, the property of Richard Martin, Esq., representative in the last Parliament for this extensive county, and on the opposite side of the river, is situated that ancient and venerable mansion, Menlogh Castle, the residence of Sir John Blake, Bart., whose brother is representative for the town of Galway. This vicinity is a continuous cluster of beautiful dimesnes, commanding most enchanting and romantic prospects; at the one hundred and eleventh mile stone, is situated Moycullen Lake on the

right, overshadowed by the lofty pinnacle of an impending mountain; at the one hundred and twelfth mile stone, stands Knock-ferry over Lough Corrib; at the one hundred and fourteenth mile stone, are the three romantic little lakes of Ross, and the ruins of an old church situated on the right.

*Oughterard*,—Distant one hundred and nineteen miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is an inconsiderable village, where there is a barrack for a company of foot: here is also a chalybeate Spa deemed very efficacious to heal real or imaginary complaints; as the waters remove actual maladies, so likewise does the pure air of this salubrious and sequestered retreat brace the nerves, and dissipate hypocondrical vapours. A summer residence here is deemed a sovereign remedy to restore good temper to sour, harsh, morose, and censorious old maids.

*Parish in the Barony of Ross.*

Ross.

This small Barony hath neither towns, hamlets, nor villages, and its only high road, is one winding from Cong, through its steep and craggy mountains to Oughterard; great portions of Loughs Corrib and Mask, are situated in this Barony. The solitary wilds of this sequestered spot were chosen for the erection of a monastic establishment, where an abbey for conventual Franciscans was founded in 1431, which was reformed by the Observantines in 1470. No other particulars of its historical events are collected in the Monasticon, nor is it known to whose lot its possessions fell at the scramble held about the booty at its suppression.

*Parishes in the Barony of Bllinahinch, or Connomara.*

Ballinakil,	Ballindown,	Inisbofin Island.
Moirus,	Umond.	

The road from Oughterard proceeds in continuation to Ballinahinch, and then forks into two branches, one leading to Killery Bay, and the other to Dog's Head. The Baronies of Ross and Ballinahinch, are by the natives demoninated Joice Country, because these districts were formerly exclusively pos-



sessed by that once formidable and ungovernable sept. At the village of Ballinahinch, whence the Barony is denominated, a monastery for Carmelites or white friars, was founded by O'Flaherty in 1356, respecting which, no farther records exist. The general characteristic feature of this barony, assimilates in all particulars to all wild mountainous and uncultivated tracts, invariably composed of either rocky or moory peaks, from whose summits innumerable gullies precipitate into the vallies beneath, some of which are fertile and verdant, the natural effect of their relative position, as their soil must invariably consist of the fine mould dragged by the torrents in their descent, and deposited on the horizontal plain, when the supersaturation of the extraneous substance exceeds the positive gravity of the liquid element. This Barony abounds with bays, harbours, promontories, and creeks, and if properly colonized with intelligent cultivators, would quickly assume a more cherishing aspect. The surrounding waters abound with every variety of the finest fish for the sustenance of man. The manufacturing of kelp affords employment to the population residing on the coasts during the summer season, and the females display their industry in the knitting of stockings. The internal treasures concealed within the bosoms of the stupendous mountains, have not as yet been so accurately explored as to ascertain what description of mines, minerals, or ores, most universally predominate. This interesting district, affords an ample scope for philosophic investigation, and may at some indefinite period, amply repay the trouble of inspection; here nature has done every thing, but human industry has contributed little. From the western boundary of the town of Galway, another road winds along the northern coast of Galway Bay, which is continued as far as Costello Bay, situated nearly opposite to the Isles of Arran. The tract of country through which this road runs, assimilates in character to that described as bordering on the lake; nature exhibits only one essential difference, that the rocks bordering on the lake, are uniformly lime-stone; whereas, the cliffs lining the iron bound sea coast, consist of granite and other denominations of rocks generally discovered in similar situations. Arran Isles, three in number, are placed by the hand of nature at the entrance of Galway Bay, to check and arrest the impetuosity of the billows eternally rolling from the great Atlantic Ocean, and are inhabited by a hardy and industrious peasantry, who extort a comfortable subsistence from the scanty soil of their rocky surface, and from the exhaustless stores of fish with which the surrounding ocean

abounds. A diminutive breed of sheep is reared on these islands, whose flesh is highly esteemed for its exquisite fine taste and flavour. A small kind of oats grow on these islands, whose grain is unincumbered with husks. The strength and vigour of the Arran calves is proverbial. The inhabitants, at the usual season, follow the hazardous sport of destroying the aquatic fowl, resorting to the cavities and fissures of the stupendous cliffs which encircle these islands, for the sake of their feathers. The sportsman is suspended by a rope from the summit of the precipice, in a similar manner as is practised at the Skeligs and in Norway. The inhabitants superstitiously imagine, that on a clear day, they can discern the enchanted island of Hy Brasail, the imaginary paradise of the pagan Irish. On a high cliff projecting over the sea, in the island of Arranmore, is situated Dun Angus, a circle composed of monstrous stones, piled without cement, and capable of containing 200 cows. A traditionary report prevails, that Angus, King of Cashel, about the year 490, granted this island to St. Enna, on condition of his erecting thereon ten churches. In 1020, the abbey was consumed by fire. In 1081, it was plundered by the piratical Danes. In 1313, the isles of Arran and Bophin were pillaged and burnt by Sir John D'Arcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, who invaded these islands with a fleet of fifty-six sail. These isles are denominated south Arran, in contradistinction to an island of the same name, situated on the coast of Donegal. They gave the title of Earl to the family of Butler, lately extinct; they now confer a similar title on the family of Gore. These islands are designated by Ptolemy, with the appellation of Cangonii. Mr Echard, has erroneously supposed Arran to have constituted one of the Baronies of the county of Galway. No such Barony ever existed except in the fancy of the writer. The numerous islands scattered round these coasts, require a more minute investigation than can consistently be bestowed in a collection of this description. Their real properties can only be accurately ascertained by the patient inspection of intelligent observers, whose researches might develope their natural history.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Castle Blakeney . . .	1	Caltragh . . . . .	14
		Clare Galway . . .	18
	<i>Feb.</i>	Kinvara . . . . .	18
Ballymoe . . . . .	1 pigs	Adrahin . . . . .	21
Castle Blakeney . . .	2	Oranmore . . . . .	23
Loughrea . . . . .	11	Claremore . . . . .	26
Portumna . . . . .	15	Loughrea . . . . .	26
Claran Bridge . . . .	18	Tynagh . . . . .	27-28
Mount-Shannon . . .	28	Mount-Shannon . .	28
		Moilogh . . . . .	29
	<i>March.</i>	Dunmore . . . . .	29
Kilcrist . . . . .	1	Galway . . . . .	31
Ballymoe . . . . .	13	Claddagh . . . . .	31
Castle Blakeney . . .	17		
Ballinasloe . . . . .	27		<i>June.</i>
		Tubberbracken . . .	7
	<i>April.</i>	Castle Blakeney . . .	8
Ahaseragh . . . . .	19	Mount Bellew Bridge	9
Eyrecourt . . . . .	26	Creggs . . . . .	12
		Ahaseragh . . . . .	16
	<i>May.</i>	Tullindally . . . . .	16
Athenry . . . . .	1	Kilcorban . . . . .	17
Portumna . . . . .	6	Moilogh . . . . .	21
Mount Bellew Bridge	7	Aghrim . . . . .	21
Dunlow . . . . .	7	Isserkelly . . . . .	22
Kilconnel . . . . .	9	Ballymoe . . . . .	24
Gort . . . . .	10	Ballinahinch . . . .	29
Tuam . . . . .	10		
Headford . . . . .	11		<i>July.</i>
Kiltartan . . . . .	11	Portumna . . . . .	1
Clonfert . . . . .	12	Athenry . . . . .	2
Creggs . . . . .	12	Ballinasloe . . . . .	4
Monevea . . . . .	12	Tuam . . . . .	4
Cappaghtaggel . . . .	13	Dunmore . . . . .	9
Ballymoe . . . . .	13	Tubberpadder . . . .	9
Claran Bridge . . . .	13	Eyrecourt . . . . .	9



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Tubberindonny . . . . .	12		<i>Oct.</i>
Caltragh . . . . .	12	Ballinasloe . . . . .	5 to 9
Dunlow . . . . .	13 to 18	Dunmore . . . . .	10
Mount Bellew Bridge	25	Tubberpadder . . . . .	10
Castle Blakeney . . . . .	26	Newtown Bellew . . . . .	11
		Clare Galway . . . . .	12
	<i>Aug.</i>	Monivea . . . . .	12
Turlaghmore . . . . .	1	Headford . . . . .	14
Kilconnel . . . . .	4	Kinvara . . . . .	17
Claremore . . . . .	9	Portumna . . . . .	17
Moilogh . . . . .	10	Ballinahinch . . . . .	20
Gort . . . . .	11	Oranmore . . . . .	20
Creggs . . . . .	12	Tuam . . . . .	20
Clonfert . . . . .	12	Galway . . . . .	21
Claran Bridge . . . . .	12	Ballymoe . . . . .	25
Portumna . . . . .	15	Tubberbracken . . . . .	26
Claddagh . . . . .	16	Athenry . . . . .	28
Loughrea . . . . .	20		
Abbey Knockmoy . . . . .	21		<i>Nov.</i>
Ballymoe . . . . .	21	Aghrim . . . . .	1
Ahaseragh . . . . .	25	Gort . . . . .	7
Isserkelly . . . . .	25	Moilogh . . . . .	8
Mount-Shannon . . . . .	28	Kilconnel . . . . .	11
Tynagh . . . . .	31	Newtown Bellew . . . . .	11
		Claddagh . . . . .	15
	<i>Sep.</i>	Portumna . . . . .	15
Kiltarton . . . . .	3	Claran Bridge . . . . .	18
Fairhill Galway . . . . .	4	Kiltarton . . . . .	21
Eyrecourt . . . . .	8	Tullynadally . . . . .	21
Glinsk . . . . .	18	Killimore . . . . .	22
Kilcorban . . . . .	18	Clonfert . . . . .	22
Turlaghmore . . . . .	18	Ahaseragh . . . . .	24
Tubberindonny . . . . .	20	Mount-Shannon . . . . .	28
Caltragh . . . . .	21		
Galway . . . . .	21		<i>Dec.</i>
Claremore . . . . .	26	Loughrea . . . . .	5
Mount Bellew Bridge	29	Dunmore . . . . .	11
		Tynagh . . . . .	12
	<i>Oct.</i>	Caltragh . . . . .	14
Meelick . . . . .	1	Tuam . . . . .	15
Castle Blakeney . . . . .	2	Creggs . . . . .	19
Castle Hacket . . . . .	2	Claremore . . . . .	20
		Eyrecourt . . . . .	21

## COUNTY OF MAYO.

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THE COUNTY OF MAYO—Is bounded on the south by Galway, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by Sligo, and on the east by Roscommon. Its greatest extent from north to south, is about sixty miles, and from east to west, about fifty miles. The dimensions of its surface are only exceeded by those of Cork and Galway. Its superficies comprises 790,600 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It is divided into nine baronies, Kilmaine, Carra, Burishoole, Morisk, Clonmorris, Costello, Gallen, Tyrawley, Erris, which contain sixty-eight parishes. The principal lakes are Loughmask, Carra, Raheens, and Loughconn, besides numerous small lakes, which in a district less watered, would be deemed considerable. The most extensive rivers are the Moy, the Guishenden, the Deal, the Owenmore, the Awenmore, the Robe, with many other fine streams undistinguished by particular names. The northern and western portions of this county are mountainous and conjectured to teem with vast quantities of most kinds of minerals. Iron ore is found in great abundance in many places, and was formerly wrought into iron, until the woods failed to afford charcoal for melting. The low grounds of this county are composed of lime stone, and lime stone gravel, equally adapted for tillage or for pasture. The best lands are almost exclusively occupied in grazing, and annually supply the great cattle fair of Ballinasloe with numerous herds of black cattle, and immense flocks of sheep, which finally make their way to the Dublin market.

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilmaine.*

Ballincalla,	Kilmainmore,	Kilcommon,
Ballinrobe,	Kilmolara,	Roban,
Cong,	Moregaga,	Taghkeen.
Kilmainbeg,	Shrule,	

## ROADS.

On the Mail Coach road, leading from Tuam to Castlebar, the county of Mayo commences a little beyond the one hundred mile stone. At the one hundred and one mile stone, a cross road leads to the right. At the one hundred and two mile stone, a cross road runs right and left. A little beyond the one hundred and four mile stone, a cross road right and left, and the ruins of an old church lie to the left.

*Hollymount*—Distant one hundred and five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a small town, pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Robe. Here is a very neat church, and the fine mansion and demesne of Mr. Lindsay; a cross road on the left leads to Ballinrobe. At the one hundred and seven mile stone, a cross road runs to the left, and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left. At the one hundred and ten mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and Newbrook house, the magnificent mansion of Lord Clanmorris, is situated to the left. At the one hundred and eleven mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and two to the left. Near the one hundred and twelve mile stone, two small lakes lie on the right, and two to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Carra.*

Aglish,	Burriscarra,	Rosslee,
Ballyhean,	Kildacomoge,	Turlogh.
Breafy,	Minola,	

Near the one hundred and fourteen mile stone, lie the ruins of two old castles, and a small lake to the right.

*Ballcarra*,—A small village, is delightfully situated at the base of a high hill, on the banks of a large river, which discharges



its waters into Lough Conn. Here are a good church, a fine mansion, and extensive demesne, the property of Lord Tyrawly, —a cross road runs to the right. At the one hundred and seventeen mile stone, a cross road runs right and left. At the one hundred and nineteen mile stone, the road from Ballinrobe unites on the left, and a beautiful lake is situated on the left; a little farther on, the road from Ball unites on the right.

*Castlebar*,—Distant one hundred and nineteen miles and a half from Dublin Castle, in this direction, is a large regular well built town, consisting of one wide main street near an English mile long, from which cross streets, and lanes diverge. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river issuing from the romantic, picturesque lake of Raheens, situated at a small distance westward of the town; over this river there are two fine bridges. Here are two cavalry barracks, and a modern built goal, a fine court house, a charter school liberally endowed by Lord Lucan, and a spacious fine church with a very lofty steeple. The linen manufacture flourishes in this vicinity through the patriotic exertions of the late Lord Lucan. Here a brisk inland trade is carried on; the inhabitants from industrious habits, are generally comfortable, and some even wealthy. Lord Lucan's venerable castle is boldly situated on the brow of a steep eminence, overhanging the river, and environed by an extensive, and well wooded demesne. On the 26th of August 1798, the French forces under General Humbert, after a well contested a sanguinary battle, possessed themselves of this town, until the 4th of September, when on the approach of Marquis Cornwallis, they precipitately retreated towards Sligo. A road runs from Castlebar by the lofty mountain of Nephin to Tyrawly.

*To Castlebar by Hollymount.*

	(Miles.)
Hollymount	—
Ballcarra	9½
Castlebar	4½
Castlebar distant by the Tuam road	119½

*Parishes in the Barony of Tyrawly.*

Crossmalina,	Ardagh,	Kilbreedy,	Magawnah,
Killala,	Ballinaglish,	Kilcummin,	Rathree,
Kilfian,	Donfeeny,	Lackan,	Templemurry.
Addergool,	Kilbelfad,		

At the eight mile stone from Castlebar, Addergool church stands to the left, and a small lake is situated on the right. At the fifteen mile stone, a church lies to the left. At the sixteen mile stone, the road crosses the river Deal; the road from Newport unites to the left, and a cross road issues to the left, passing through the wild mountains towards Erris; Lough Conn stands to the right. At the eighteen mile stone, a cross road runs to the right. At the twenty-four mile stone, stands Killa. At the twenty-eight mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the left. At the twenty-nine mile stone, stands Lackan castle; a cross road to the left winds along the shore of the Atlantic, to the small village of Erris. On the road passing from the lower extremity of Castlebar, is situated the little village of Turlough, distant four miles from Castlebar; remarkable for a lofty round tower, and a fine quarry of jet black marble.

*Strade*—Is a small village, distant six miles from Castlebar, where are the ruins of a fine old abbey situated on the bank of the river Moy, which was founded by the sept of M'Jordan, for Friars of the order of St. Francis, under the invocation of the Holy Cross; but in 1252, it was bestowed on the Dominicans, by Jordan of Exeter, Lord of Athletan, at the earnest solicitations of Basilea his wife; daughter of the Lord Meiler de Birmingham. In 1434, Pope Eugene the fourth, enriched this monastery with numerous indulgencies. A very small part of this friary now remains; but the walls of the church, which were singularly beautiful, are still entire; the altar is adorned with various Gothic ornaments: here is a tomb decorated with curious relivos of four Kings, in different compartments, one of whom is in the posture of kneeling before a mitred person; near to this is another relievo of St. Peter and St. Paul. Queen Elizabeth granted a determinable lease of this abbey, and its possessions, to Patrick Barnwall, on its suppression.

On the road passing from Dunmore to Clare, stands the village of Ballendine, distant ninety-nine miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle: a cross road to the left leads to Hollymount, the direct road runs to Clare.

*To Ballinrobe by Tuam.*

	(Miles.)
Tuam . . . . .	93
Kilmain . . . . .	11½   104½
Ballinrobe . . . . .	4¼   108¾

On the road passing from Ballenlough, the county of Mayo commences at the ninety-one mile stone.

*Parishes in the Barony of Costello.*

Castlemore,	Kilmovee,	Bekan,
Killbeagh,	Aghavoure,	Knockdrumcally,
Kilcoleman,	Annah,	

*Ballyhaunis village.*—Is distant ninety-three miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; here are the ruins of a fine old abbey, which was founded by the family of Nangle, for Augustinian friars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. At the commencement of the Irish rebellion, a body of friars seized upon the friary, since which period, no farther particulars are related respecting its history. A cross road to the left leads to Dunmore. At the ninety-seven mile stone, are a small lake, and the ruins of an old castle to the left. Near the one hundred mile stone, a cross road runs to the left, and the ruins of an old castle stand to the right.

*To Westport by Bellinrobe.*

	(Miles.)
Ballinrobe distant by Tuam . . . . .	108 $\frac{3}{4}$
Partree . . . . .	5
Westport . . . . .	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	113 $\frac{3}{4}$
	124 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Clonmorris.*

Crosboyne,	Kilcoleman,	Kilvine,
Mayo,	Ballagh.	

At the one hundred and three mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and another to the left, leading to Clare village, situated at a small distance from the main road, where there is a good church. At the one hundred and five mile stone, the ruins of an old castle stand to the right, and of two to the left.

*Ball,*—Distant one hundred and seven miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a small village along which winds a pleasant streamlet. Here are the ruins of an old abbey founded by St. Mocha, a very lofty round tower, and a celebrated holy well



much frequented by the credulous votaries of superstition. About a mile and half to the south of this village, are the fertile and luxuriant plains of Mayo, where anciently stood the city whence this county derives its name. The ruins of the cathedral, and some traces of the stone wall which encompassed the city, still remain. Here an university is reported to have been founded, for the education of the Saxon youth converted to Christianity; among whom the names of King Oswald, and Alfred the Great, are asserted to have been enrolled. In the year 778, the abbey was destroyed by lightning. In the year 818, Turgesius, the Danish Tyrant, burnt and destroyed it. In the year 908, it was consumed by fire. In the year 1169, it was consumed in a general conflagration. In the year 1204, William Burke, sacrilegiously plundered it—A tolerable detail of disasters to have happened to one ill fated monastery. See *Archdall's Monasticon*.

On a lofty eminence near the village of Ball, is situated Moat, the delightful residence of Sir Robert B. Lynch, Baronet; a cross road runs right and left; the direct road leads to Minola village, situated between two small lakes, on a very considerable stream, and distant one hundred and nine miles and three quarters, from Dublin Castle: a cross road on the left leads to Ballcarra, and that on the right to Foxford. At the one hundred and thirteen mile stone, stands the neat little village of Breafy, a cross road runs to the left.

*Castlebar*,—already noticed, is distant one hundred and fourteen miles and a half from Dublin Castle, in this direction; it was a borough previous to the Union. Here the assizes are alternately held with Ballinrobe. From the lower extremity of this town, the third road issues inclining to the left, which leads to Newport Pratt. At about the distance of a mile westward of the town is situated a small lake. A cross road runs to the right, and Rahans Lake stands to the left.

#### *Parishes in the Barony of Burrishoole.*

Burrishoole,  
Kilmina.

Aghagower,

Islandine,

*Newport Pratt*,—Is an inconsiderable town pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Beatta, which flows into Clew, or Newport bay, and distant from Dublin Castle one hundred and twenty-three miles and three quarters; it is most advantageously situated for foreign trade, but the sterile aspect of the surrounding gigantic mountains, menace famine to an over-grown po-

pulation, unless supplied from remote quarters. The cluster of small islands thickly scattered at the mouth the of bay, if covered with a verdant carpet, and sylvan forests, would appear enchantingly romantic. The harbour is deep, and can admit ships of considerable burden; but trade is here very inconsiderable. A cross road to the left leads to Westport, and another to the right winds along the bases of prodigious high mountains to Erris.

*Claran Island*,—Situated at the entrance of the bay, contains about 2200 acres, and belongs to the ancient family of the O'Maily. A cell for Carmelites was founded here in the year 1224.

*To Newport Pratt by Ballyhaunis.*

	(Miles.)	
Ballyhaunis . . . . .	—	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clare . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	103
Ball . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{4}$
Minola . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Breafy . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	113
Castlebar . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newport Pratt . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	123 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Burrishoole Village*,—Situated to the west of Newport, is remarkable for the ruins of an old abbey, founded by Richard de Bourke for Dominican Friars.

*Parishes in the Barony of Erris.*

Kilcommon,

Kilmore Erris,

Kilteany.

*Erris*,—Situated at the mouth of Black Sod bay, appears to be the only village in this wild incultivated district.

*Achiel Isle*—Consists of coarse high lands, and is inhabited by a hardy race of peasants relatively comfortable and happy, as their wants are few. From the southern extremity of Castlebar, a road issues leading direct to Westport. At the first mile stone, are the ruins of an old church, and a castle to the right. At the four mile stone, are the ruins of an old church, situated in an island on the lake to the right, and the ruins of an old castle stand to the left. At the six mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle, and a cross road to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Morisk.*

Kilgivour,

Kilmaclassan,

Oghaval.

*Westport*,—Distant one hundred and fifteen miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, and eight and a half miles south west of Castlebar, is a neat regular well built town, pleasantly situated on the banks of a pure, clear, and limped stream flowing into the sea. Here a smart trade is carried on, and it is gradually increasing in magnitude, opulence, and consequence, through the judicious indulgence and liberal protection of the noble resident proprietor the Marquis of Sligo; whose grandfather laid the foundation on which this magnificent superstructure is now erected: were such a benevolent example universally imitated, many squalid and decayed villages would quickly assume a more comfortable and exhilarating aspect.

*Westport House*,—Distant about half a mile from the town, is built of a kind of grey marble; the building extends one hundred and four feet in front, and ninety-six feet in depth; it is situated on an eminence commanding an extensive prospect of the bay and adjacent mountains beautifully fringed with delightful plantations. On the road running from Westport, along the sea coast, to the village of Louisburg, is that singular conical mountain, called Crough Patrick, deemed one of the loftiest mountains in Ireland. It is a most conspicuous land-mark, visible at an immense distance both by land and at sea. This mountain is highly revered by the Irish peasantry, from a traditionary legend current among the natives, and by many implicitly believed, that St. Patrick miraculously compelled all the venomous reptiles, with which this island was previously infested, here to assemble; from which place he commanded them to fling themselves into the sea; and hence it happened, that Ireland hath never since been visited by any noxious creatures. This clumsy fable seems to have been framed from our Saviour's miracle of having cast the swine, into whom the devils entered, into the sea, where the whole herd were suffocated. The local sanctity thus attached by credulity to the efficacy of this imaginary miracle, attracts penitents from the remotest quarters of the kingdom, at a stated season, where they voluntarily endure the most excruciating torture, crawling on their bare knees, a certain number of evolutions over the flinty rocks, speckled with the blood thus gushing out, through the fervor of innocent superstition. Two roads lead from Westport through



different tracts of the Morisk-mountains to Killery bay, often visited by immense shoals of herrings. Killery-mountain contains a quarry of the best slate in the united kingdom, which is actively worked by the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Sligo. A cross road to the right runs towards Westport, the direct road leads from Ballinrobe; on the road passing between Castlebar and Ballinrobe; at the fourth mile stone, stands the village of Ballyheane, and a cross road runs to the right: at the fifth mile stone a cross road leads to the left: at the sixth mile stone a cross road runs to the left; at the seventh mile stone stand Castlebourke and the ruins of Ballintubber Abbey to the left, and about a mile farther on, are the ruins of Burriscarra Abbey; at the ninth mile stone stand the ruins of an old castle to the left, and the road from Westport unites to the right: on this road at some distance to the right, lies the village of Aghagower, where are the ruins of a fine old abbey, and a round tower: on this side of the twelfth mile stone is Partree Bridge over the outlet by which Lough Carra empties its waters into Lough Mask; the ruins of an old castle stand to the right; at the fourteenth mile stone from Castlebar stands *Ballinrobe*, distant from Dublin one hundred and eight miles and three quarters. It is a considerably extensive and populous town, pleasantly situated on both banks of the river Robe; here is a barrack for two companies of foot, and the castle, the former residence of Lord Tyrawly, is now converted into a cavalry barrack; there is also a charter school situated near the ruins of a celebrated old abbey. Three miles south of Ballinrobe, on the road leading to Headford, is situated the Neal village; here is a magnificent mansion and an extensive demesne belonging to Lord Kilmaine; a little farther on, a cross road to the right, leads to Cong, which although now a deserted village, was formerly the capital of Connaught; here are the ruins of a celebrated abbey founded by St. Fechan in the year 664, where Rhoderic O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland, died in the year 1150; at the back of the village, a very broad river suddenly rushes from beneath a gently sloping bank, and after a short course of one mile, empties itself into Lough Corrib; about half a mile's distance westward of this village is a subterraneous river, whose pure and rapid stream is as clear as crystal; to this extraordinary river, there is a descent by sixty-three steps or stone stairs, by which the curious enter to view this phenomenon. In this river nearly at the mouth of the cave is an eel weir, where many fish are taken in the proper season. This enchanting, but neglected spot, affords the most picturesque views that nature can form.

In the little space from hence to the boundaries of the county, are the ruins of three old castles to the left; the river Moyne separates the counties of Mayo and Galway in this direction. On the road leading from French Park, Mayo county commences on the western bank of the Gara river.

*Ballaghaderreen*,—Is a small village, distant eighty-nine miles and a half from Dublin Castle; a cross road to the right, leads to Boyle; a little beyond the ninety-one mile stone, the road from Castlerea unites on the left; at the ninety-fifth mile stone, a sloping cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on, are the ruins of an old castle to the left.

*Ballaghy*,—Is a small decayed village distant ninety-seven miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; a cross road to the right leads to Tobbercurry, and that on the left runs to Ballyhaunis, the direct road extends to Swineford.

*Parishes in the Barony of Gallen.*

Attemass,	Kilconduff,	Melick,
Bucholla,	Killedan,	Strade,
Killasser,	Kilgarvy,	Tumore.

A little beyond the one hundred and two mile stone are the ruins of an old castle to the right.

*Swineford*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant one hundred and three miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Kilmatogue, and another on the left to Ball, the direct road runs to Foxford; near Swineford is Newpark, the residence of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart. Near the one hundredth and seventh mile stone are the ruins of Melick-church on the right, and a cross road runs to Ballyvary on the left; at the one hundredth and eighth mile stone a cross road leads to Tobbercurry to the right; at the one hundredth and ninth mile stone, the road from Ballinamore unites on the left; at the one hundred and tenth mile stone, a cross road to the left leads to Castlebar, and the ruins of Ballylaghan Castle are situated to the left.

*Foxford*,—Distant one hundred and twelve miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a decayed town, pleasantly situated on the east bank of the river Moy, over which there is a fine stone bridge; here is a barrack for a company of foot, and it is deemed a strong military post: from the lower end of the town, a road issues leading towards Sligo, and from the centre of the town the direct road over the river leads to Kilalla; near the one hun-

dred and sixteenth mile stone are the ruins of an old castle to the right; at the one hundred and eighteen mile stone, are a lake and the ruins of an old church on the left, and a cross road runs to the left.

*To Castle Laghan by Ballaghadereen.*

	(Miles)
Ballaghadereen . . . . .	— 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballaghy . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 97
Swineford . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 103
Ballaghy . . . . .	7 110
Foxford . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballina . . . . .	8 120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killala . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 127
Castle Laghan . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 132 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Ballina*,—Distant one hundred and twenty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a tolerably regular and well built town, agreeably situated on the river Moy; here is a considerable salmon fishery. On the twenty-sixth of August 1798, this town was seized by the French immediately after landing at Kilalla, where the rebels committed many atrocities, until the final surrender of the French at Ballynamuck, when it was abandoned by the terrified rabble, who were finally and decisively subdued at the battle of Kilalla. A cross road to the left leads to Crossmolina, and another to the right, by a bridge over the Moy, runs to Sligo, the direct road runs to Kilalla; at the one hundred and twenty-one mile stone, are the ruins of two old castles to the right; on this side of the one hundred and twenty-fourth mile stone stand the ruins of Roserk Abbey to the right; here is a closet of hewn-stone for the confessor to sit in, to hear through a lateral hole the declarations of contritionary penitents; at the one hundred and twenty-sixth mile stone are the ruins of an old church to the right, and a cross road runs to the left; and a little farther on stands a small lake to the left.

*Kilalla*,—Distant one hundred and twenty-seven miles from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on a bay of the same name, on the south bank of the Moy. The only remarkable buildings in this straggling village, although an episcopal see, are the palace and cathedral; here is a round tower. The bishoprick of Achonry in the county of Sligo, was united to this see in the year 1607. The other road leading to



Kilalka, &c. hath been already noticed under the article Tyrawly. From a single glance on the map of the county, it is obvious that the general division of its soil may be denominated lime-stone, lime-stone gravel, and moor, partaking of a great diversity of subordinate modifications, unnecessary to be specified in a selection of this description. Its castles for personal protection were well adapted for the intended purpose, strong, gloomy and secure, and its abbies erected to administer spiritual consolation, conformable to the superstitious ceremonies invented to impress a solemn reverence on an ignorant and credulous multitude, were numerous, splendid, and magnificent; but however erroneous monastic institutions may have been in their tenets and doctrines, the republic of literature is deeply indebted to these venerable repositories for preserving the valuable productions of antiquity from the plundering gripe of ferocious, violent and sanguinary barbarians. The herring fisheries on the extensive coasts of this county very often become profitable speculations, but totally depending on the capricious excursions of the finny tribe; all other kinds of fish generally found in these seas, are here caught in great abundance, and salmon frequent all considerable rivers communicating with the Atlantic,

*A Table of Fairs held each month of the year, in this County.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>June</i>
Westport . . . .	1	Lisloghry . . . .	1
Fortfield . . . .	1	Ballyhaunis . . . .	1
Tulrahene . . . .	31	Minola . . . .	2
		Ballina . . . .	3
	<i>Feb.</i>	Carracast . . . .	4
Balcarra . . . .	2	Balcarra . . . .	4
Neal . . . .	5	Ballinrobe . . . .	7
Carcastle . . . .	13	Castlelaghan . . . .	7
		Gallowshill . . . .	8
	<i>Mar.</i>	Newport . . . .	8
Ballaghaderreen . .	25	Ball . . . .	11
		Turlogh . . . .	13
	<i>Apr.</i>	Castletownlands . .	15
Shrulle . . . .		Fortfield . . . .	15
		Ardnaree . . . .	20
	<i>May</i>	Clare . . . .	22
Ballaghaderreen . .	1	Ballahaderreen . .	23
Killala . . . .	6	Louisburgh . . . .	24
Neal . . . .	6	Foxford . . . .	25
Turlogh . . . .	9	Cappakernane . . .	27
Castlebar . . . .	11	Rues . . . .	29
Ballina . . . .	12	Carraghreagh . . .	29-30
Ballively . . . .	14		
Tulrahan . . . .	15		<i>July</i>
Foxford . . . .	15	Ballyhaunis . . . .	2
Hollymount . . . .	16	Swineford . . . .	2
Moyne Abbey . . . .	18	Ballyhean . . . .	4
Carraghreagh . . .	19 20	Bunfinglass . . . .	7
Swineford . . . .	20	Castlebar . . . .	9
Rues . . . .	22	Kilmain . . . .	12
Crossmolina . . . .	23	Ballindangon . . .	22
Westport . . . .	24	Moyne . . . .	25
Bunfinglass . . . .	24	Shrulle . . . .	26
Clare . . . .	24	Straid . . . .	30
Dunamona . . . .	26		
Ballindangon . . .	28		<i>Aug.</i>
Ballevary . . . .	29	Carraghreagh . . .	1
Straid . . . .	31	Ballaghaderreen . .	1

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Neal . . . . .	4	Kilmain . . . . .	28
Newtowngrove . . . . .	4	Ballyhaunis . . . . .	29
Louisburgh . . . . .	4	Fortfield . . . . .	29
Westport . . . . .	6	Louisburgh . . . . .	30
Ballinacostello . . . . .	8		
Brize . . . . .	9		<i>Nov.</i>
Ballina . . . . .	12	Ballaghaderreen . . . . .	1
Aughclare . . . . .	14	Newtowngore . . . . .	1
Fortfield . . . . .	16	Minola . . . . .	3
Ballivary . . . . .	17	Rues . . . . .	3
Killala . . . . .	17	Neal . . . . .	5
Clare . . . . .	17	Ball . . . . .	7
Swinefield . . . . .	18	Gallowshill . . . . .	7
Ballihane . . . . .	20	Killala . . . . .	8
Gallowshill . . . . .	21	Balcarra . . . . .	10
Turlogh . . . . .	24	Newport . . . . .	11
Rathfran . . . . .	25	Rathfran . . . . .	11
		Shrule . . . . .	11
	<i>Sept.</i>	Ballivary . . . . .	14
Carracastle . . . . .	2	Bunfinglass . . . . .	15
Kiloges . . . . .	6	Castlebar . . . . .	18
Cappakernane . . . . .	7	Clare . . . . .	23
Ballaghaderreen . . . . .	7	Straid . . . . .	27
Fortfield . . . . .	8		
Crossmolina . . . . .	12		<i>Dec.</i>
Rues . . . . .	15	Carraghreagh . . . . .	1
Castlebar . . . . .	16	Westport . . . . .	1
Loughmask . . . . .	20	Fortfield . . . . .	1
Ballyhaunis . . . . .	22	Cappakernane . . . . .	3
Ball . . . . .	24	Moyne Abbey . . . . .	3
Clare . . . . .	27	Ballinrobe . . . . .	5
Louisburgh . . . . .	29	Ballindangon . . . . .	7
Castletown . . . . .	29	Turlogh . . . . .	8
		Foxford . . . . .	10
	<i>Oct.</i>	Hollymount . . . . .	11
Lisloghry . . . . .		Aughclare . . . . .	12
Ballively . . . . .	2	Ardnaree . . . . .	13
Foxford . . . . .	3	Bunfinglass . . . . .	15
Ardnaree . . . . .	10	Crossmolina . . . . .	18
Ballindangon . . . . .	11	Ballinacostello . . . . .	17
Moyne . . . . .	14	Swineford . . . . .	18
Dunamona . . . . .	17	Tulrahan . . . . .	18
Tulrahan . . . . .	18	Gallowshill . . . . .	20
Ballinacostello . . . . .	19	Ballaghaderreen . . . . .	22
Straid . . . . .	23		



## COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

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THE COUNTY OF LEITRIM,—is bounded on the south by Roscommon and Sligo; on the west by the bay of Donegall; on the north by Donegall and Fermanagh and on the east and south east, by Cavan and Longford; its greatest extent from east to west, is about forty-six miles, and its greatest breadth is about sixteen miles. It embraces a surface of 255,950 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It contains five Baronies; namely, Mohill, Dromahaire, Leitrim Carrigallen, and Ross-clogher, which are divided into seventeen parishes. The soil partakes of a similar diversity with the inequality of the surface; a great portion of which is composed of bogs and high mountains. Like all hilly countries, the valleys are fertile, and abundantly watered with streamlets of different magnitudes. The mountains are as pregnant with exhaustless stores of lead, iron, and copper ores, and likewise of coal mines, as their surface is destitute of fertility. Such hidden treasures, however, have hitherto proved of trifling national advantage, from the remoteness and disadvantageousness of situation; but it is presumed, the extension of the royal canal to the river Shannon, will effectually remove every local impediment. The principal river not only of this county, but of this island, is the Shannon, which derives its source from a spring about twenty feet in diameter, situated at the foot of Quilka Mountain in the county of Cavan, and runs through a great

portion of this county. In its progress to Lough Allen, it is abundantly supplied by cascades, tremendously tumbling down the steep sides of the surrounding mountains. The Abbain Naile issues from a small lake, situated on the summit of a lofty mountain, and differs from most other rivers which derive their source from the mountains, in that it never dries, but is plentifully supplied at all seasons. The next most considerable streams are the Dubhachar and Boorid, besides innumerable streamlets flowing in all directions through this irrigated county. The most considerable lake is Lough Allen, about seven miles long, and five broad, into which the Shannon flows, and whence it again issues. The lakes next in magnitude, are Clean Lough, Lough Melvin, Lough Gill, Lough Coffin, and Lake Paradise, besides many others too trivial to be specified. There are many mineral Spas, mostly chalybeate, but some are sulphureous.

*Parishes in the Barony of Mohill.*

Cloon,

Mohill.

*Rusky Bridge*—Is a small village, situated on the bank of a river of the same name which falls into the Shannon, and is distant sixty-six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; a road to the left leads to Elphin; the direct road runs to Drumsna village, distant sixty-seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; at the seventy-second mile stone, stands Annaduff Church, and a small lake to the right.

*Drumsna*—Is a small village, distant seventy-two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road on the right leads to Mohill; a road issues to the right leading to Letterfian; the direct road crosses the Shannon to the left by a stone bridge, and enters the county of Roscommon; beyond the seventy-third mile stone, the road from Strokestown unites on the left, and a little farther on, the road from Elphin joins in the same direction; then again it winds to the right, re-crosses the river Shannon by a stone bridge into the county of Leitrim.

*Parishes in the Barony of Drumahaire.*

Killenumery,  
Clonlogher,

Inismagrath,  
Drumlease,

Cloncare,  
Killargy.

*Jamestown*—Is a neat small town, distant seventy-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. Here are a barrack for a company of foot, and the ruins of an old castle built by Sir Charles Coote in the year 1623. This castle experienced various reverses during the rebellion of 1641. In 1689, it was taken by the Enniskilliners, who, on the approach of Sarsfield with very superior forces, were constrained to retire to Sligo. This town was a borough previous to the Union.

*To Carrick on Shannon by Rusky Bridge.*

		(Miles)
Rusky Bridge	- - -	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Drummote	- - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 67 $\frac{3}{4}$
Drumsna	- - -	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jamestown	- - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Carrick on Shannon	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 78

*Parishes in the Barony of Leitrim.*

Annaduff,            Teanagh,            Kiltoghard,  
Kiltubrid.

*Carrick on Shannon*,—Distant seventy-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river: here is a barrack for a company of foot. It is the shire and assizes town. This town was a borough previous to the Union. Here the road crosses the Shannon by a stone bridge, re-enters the county of Roscommon, and runs towards Boyle; a road to the right leads to Leitrim; at the seventy-ninth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle to the left.

*Leitrim*,—Distant eighty-one miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Shannon; it gives name to the county, and appears to have been formerly a place of considerable importance. It gives title of Viscount to the family of Clements. A cross road on the right leads to Cashgarin; another runs to the left across the Shannon. The direct road leads to Ballintra Bridge, distant eighty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin: here the road enters the county of Roscommon; a cross road runs to the left; the direct road runs on the south shore of Lough Allen, and again re-enters the county of Leitrim, on this side of the village of Drumkerin,



distant one hundred miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; a little beyond Belhovel Lake, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Manor Hamilton, and the other on the left leads to Drumahaire village, distant one hundred and two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin: here are the ruins of a castle and an abbey; near this village are the ruins of O'Rorke's Castle or great hall, so celebrated for festivity and hospitality. From Drumahaire two roads issue, that to the left leads to Ballintogher, and the other on the right runs to Sligo.

*To Drumahaire by Carrick on Shannon.*

		(Miles,
Carrick on Shannon as before	- —	78
Leitrim	3	81
Ballentra	3½	84½
Drumkerin	17	101½
Drumahaire	2	103½

*Parishes in the Barony of Carrigallen.*

Drumreily,

Carrigallen,

Outragh.

*Carrigan Castle*,—Is distant about sixty-seven miles from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road runs right and left; the direct road leads to Ballinamore village, distant seventy-one miles from the Castle of Dublin, whence two cross roads run to the left, one leading to Ballynamuck, and the other to Tenagh; the direct road runs to Ballentra bridge, already noticed.

*Manor Hamilton*,—Is a small neat village, distant ninety-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated on the river Bonnet; a cross road on the right leads to Garrison, and that on the left to Carrick; the direct road runs to Sligo.

*Lurgan Boy Village*,—Is distant ninety-six miles from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road on the right leads over the Shannon: here is the beautiful residence of the Right Honourable Owen Winne; beyond the ninety-sixth mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle to the right on the banks of the Shanwish river; at the one hundred mile stone, the county terminates in this direction.

*Parishes in the Barony of Rosschogher.*

Killasnet,

Rossinver.

There are no considerable towns, or even villages in this Barony, the only great road is that which runs from Sligo to Ballyshannon along the sea coast, through the short space of three miles, which is the only portion of this county that borders on the sea, and is separated from the counties of Donegal and Sligo, by the rivers Bundrows and Brinduff; throughout almost all parts of this county, lime-stone, and lime-stone gravel, and marls of various qualities and colours are to be found. The coarse grass of its mountains, feed vast quantities of young black cattle. To the lover of beholding nature in her boldest features, Leitrim affords a copious source of gratification. Through this county in common with every other portion of the island, there are the ruins of many castles situated in such passes and fastnesses, as appeared most conducive to the personal protection of the original founders.

*To Manor Hamilton by Largy.*

		(Miles.)
Largy in the County of Cavan	-	—   84 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Largy to Manor Hamilton	-	10   94 $\frac{1}{4}$

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Castlecarrigan - -	1	Drumkerrin - -	27
Drumahaire - -	1	Jamestown - - -	28
Drumod - - -	1		
Mohill - - -	14		<i>June.</i>
Leitrim-town - -	22	Mohill - - -	3
		Tallaghene - -	7
	<i>Feb.</i>	Drumshambo - -	11
Cashcarrigan - -	1	Cloone - - -	13
Drumkerrin - -	10	Drumahaire - -	15
Cloone - - -	12	Leitrim - - -	16
Drumshambo - -	12	Lurganbuy - -	21
Mohill - - -	25	Drumsna - - -	22
Newtown - - -	25	Castlecarrigan - -	24
		Newtowngore - -	26
	<i>March.</i>	Drumod - - -	26
Cashcarrigan - -	17	Cashcarrigan - -	29
Drumod - - -	28		
			<i>July.</i>
	<i>April.</i>	Manor Hamilton -	1
Cloone - - -	5	Mohill - - -	1
Mohill - - -	8	Jamestown - - -	8
		Cloone - - -	10
	<i>May.</i>	Drumshambo - -	16
Cashcarrigan - -	1	Drumkerrin - -	18
Leitrim - - -	5	Drumahaire - -	21
Carrigaline - -	7	Leitrim - - -	23
Manor Hamilton -	8	Mohill - - -	31
Mohill - - -	8		
Ballymore - -	12		<i>August.</i>
Carrickdrumrisk -	12	Cashcarrigan - -	1
Drumshambo - -	12	Tullaghan - - -	4
Lurganbuy - -	15	Carrigaline - -	9
Drumod - - -	15	Carrickdrumrisk -	11
Longfield - -	17	Drumod - - -	14
Drumsna - - -	20	Mohill - - -	19
Newtown - - -	25	Lurganbuy - -	21
Cloone - - -	26	Drumsna - - -	25



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Newtown - - -	25	Cashcarrigan - -	1
Cloone - - -	26	Cloone - - -	2
<hr/>		Talaghan - - -	11
	<i>Sep.</i>	Mohill - - -	11
Leitrim - - -	3	Ballinamore - -	12
Mohill - - -	9	Drumshanbo - -	16
Cloone - - -	19	Manor Hamilton -	18
Cashcarrigan - -	21	Carrickdrumrisk -	21
Lurganbuy - - -	23	Newtown - - -	25
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	<i>Oct.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Drumshanbo - -	6	Leitrim - - -	1
Manor-hamilton -	7	Mohill - - -	2
Drumsna - - -	7	Drumod - - -	11
Carrigaline - -	8	Drumsna - - -	13
Drumod - - -	10	Tullaghan - - -	15
Longfield - - -	10	Jamestown - - -	20
Newtowngore - -	15	Cloone - - -	20
Drumkerrin - -	19	Cashcarrigan - -	21
Mohill - - -	19	Drumkerrin - -	22
Drumahaire - -	31	Longfield - - -	27
<hr/>		Carrigaline - - -	31

## COUNTY OF SLIGO.

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THE COUNTY OF SLIGO—Is bounded on the south by Mayo; on the west by the Atlantic Ocean; on the north by Leitrim, and on the east by Roscommon; its greatest extent from north to south, is about thirty-two Irish miles, and about thirty miles from east to west; its surface comprises 247,150 acres Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains and waste. It contains six Baronies, Leney, Coolavin, Corran, Toragh-rill, Carburry, and Tyreragh, which are divided into thirty-nine parishes. The soil is generally light, sandy, gravelly, gravelly loam, or moory, mixed with round stones on a strong gravelly bottom, tolerably productive of potatoes, barley, and oats. In some parts, the lands are rich and fertile, equally adapted for tillage or for fattening the heaviest oxen. Nearly the third part of this county is an improveable waste. Its principal lakes are Lough Gill, Temple House Lake, Lough Talla, and Lough Arva. The two last are remarkable for large high flavoured trout. The most considerable rivers are the Sligo, the Bonnet, the Owenmore, the Unshion, the Cooloney, the Eskey, and the Moy, which for many miles separates Mayo from Sligo. Lead, iron, silver and copper ores have been discovered in different places. The mountains near Lough Gill, exhibit strong indications of coal. The linen manufacture is rapidly and universally thriving in this county. All its rivers communicating with the sea, abound in salmon, and the coasts teem with a variety of most delicious fish.

*Parishes in the Barony of Leney.*

Achonry,  
Killoran,

Kilmacteighe,  
Kilvarnet.

Ballysadere,

*Ballaghy*—Is a small village, distant ninety-seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin: here the roads from Ballyhaunis and French Park unite, a cross road on the left leads to Foxford.

*Tobbercurry*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin: here the road from Boyle unites on the right; a cross road on the left leads to Kilmacteighe village, distant one hundred and twelve miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. In this Barony, is situated the ancient episcopal see of Achornry, now a mean village, founded about the year 530, and united to Killala in the year 1607.

*Parishes in the Barony of Coolavin.*

Killeraght,

Kilfree.

There are no noted towns or villages in this Barony, chiefly consisting of wide tracts of rocky, cultivable, and uncultivable mountains. The low grounds near Lough Gara, are fertile and equally adapted for tillage or for pasture. On the shore of Lough Gara St Patrick founded a nunnery for St. Athraeta in the year 470. It now forms the parish church.

*Parishes in the Barony of Corran.*

Kilmorgan,  
Emlyfad,  
Tumore,

Clon-noghill,  
Kilshalvy,

Drumrat,  
Kiltora.

There are no towns or remarkable villages in this Barony. Killuathrenn monastery was situated in this Barony; its scite is now unknown.



*Parishes in the Barony of Tiraghroll.*

Killery,	Kilmacallen,	Shancoe,
Ahana,	Kilmastrany,	Taunagh.
Ballinakelly,	Kilriedon,	
Dromcollum,	Kilcross,	

*Ballinofad*,—Is a small village, distant eighty-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin: here are the ruins of an old castle, and the beautiful lake Arrow, with its cluster of well wooded islands is situated on the right. The road forks into two branches; that on the right leading to Colonee, and the other on the left, to Ballymote village, distant ninety-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin: here are the ruins of an old and spacious castle, built in the year 1300, by Richard de Bourg, second Earl of Ulster. Its dimensions were one hundred and fifty feet square, and sixty feet high. This castle was reduced by Treton and Sir Charles Coote in the year 1652. There was also a small monastery of Franciscan Friars founded here. The east window still remaining, is remarkably curious. At the ninety-first mile stone, the road from Ballymote unites on the left. The ruins of an old castle lie on the left; the ruins of Ballindown abbey also stand on the left, and a cross road leads to the right; at the ninety-third mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Ballintogher, and the other on the left to Coloony; at the ninety-fourth mile stone, a road from Ballymote joins on the left, and a little farther on, are the ruins of an old castle to the right; beyond the ninety-sixth mile stone, a cross road runs to the right; at the ninety-seventh mile stone, the road from Ballymote unites on the left; on this side of the ninety-eight mile stone, stands the little village of Toberscanawn, a small lake and a cross road lie on the left; at the ninety-ninth mile stone, stands the neat little town of Coloony, pleasantly situated on a river of the same name: here is a fine plain church. In the rebellion of 1798, General Humbert, with all his French forces, aided by a vast swarm of infatuated rebels, received so severe a check from a detachment consisting of 280 yeomen and militia, commanded by the gallant Colonel Vercker of the Limerick militia, at this town, as constrained him to relinquish the project of seizing the opulent town of Sligo. A cross road runs to the right, and two stretch to the left.

*Ballysidare*,—Is a neat little village, distant one hundred miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated on the Colloony river; a cross road runs to the left, and the ruins of an old abbey lie on the left.

*Sligo*,—Distant one hundred and three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is the shire and assizes town of this county; it is pleasantly situated at the mouth of Sligo Bay, on the banks of a fine river of the same name. Its public buildings consist of a goal, a barrack, a court house, an infirmary, and a charter school, liberally endowed by the Winne family. This town owes the origin of its existence to a castle and an abbey, erected here by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Lord Justice of Ireland, about the year 1262. The protection thus afforded, together with the goodness of the harbour, gradually attracted numbers of inhabitants, and thus progressively increased to considerable magnitude, consequence and importance. In the year 1277, all Fitz-Gerald's castles were destroyed by the enraged Irish, in revenge of the death of O'Brien Roe, King of Thomond, then in rebellion against the English Government, and slain by Thomas de Clare, son-in-law to Fitz-Gerald. In the year 1310, Richard the Red, Earl of Ulster, re-built the castle of Sligo. This town was frequently pillaged, and destroyed in the various conflicts of barbarous contending factions. In the year 1414, the abbey was destroyed by fire, for the re-erection of which, Pope John the Twenty Third, issued apostolic letters dated from Constance, February the sixteenth 1415, relaxing ten years penance to all pious visitors, who, on the festivals of the Blessed Virgin's assumption, and St. Patrick's, would contribute to its reparation—conditions which speedily procured credulous purchasers of so mild an atonement for their spiritual transgressions. Near Sligo, is a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are perpendicularly placed, in a form nearly resembling that singular collection at Stone Henge on Salisbury Plain. A road runs on the left along the sea coast to Ballina, and another on the right leads to Ballyshannon. Sligo returns one member to the Imperial Parliament.

*Parishes in the Barony of Carbury.*

Killaspugbrone,  
Ahamplish,

Kilmacowen,  
Dromcliff.

Sligo,

On the road passing from Manor Hamilton to Sligo, this

county commences at the hundred mile stone; at the one hundred and third mile stone, stands Hazle Wood, delightfully situated on the shores of Lough Gill. The house and demesne aptly correspond in elegant magnificence. Sligo, as already noticed, is distant one hundred and five miles by Manor Hamilton. On the road leading from Sligo to Ballyshannon, on this side of the fourth mile stone, stands Drumcliff Church: here are the remains of a round tower on the right, and a little beyond the fourth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left. Off this coast lies the island of Innismurray, presenting an inaccessible precipice on the side opposite the ocean, but gently shelving by easy steps on the side next the land. It contains about one hundred and thirty acres of shallow soil, about four or five inches deep, and inhabited by about forty individuals of all ages, whose constant occupation is fishing: here are the ruins of two rudely built chapels, and St. Moliese's cell, covered with a stone arched roof; here the statue of the Saint is deposited; there is also a cursing altar, which proves more destructive to the perjurer, according to the marvellous legends propagated by craft to terrify ignorant credulity, than ever the river Styx was dangerous to the violated veracity of the heathen deities who prostituted their honour. What a pity that such miraculous touch-stones, are not fixed in all courts of judicature, to be occasionally applied to the lips of slippery attorneys, flippant affidavit-men, and hacknied custom-house oath swearers! At the eleventh mile stone, stands the half-way house, and on this side of the fourteenth mile stone, the county terminates.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tyreragh.*

Dromard,	Esky,	Kilmoremoy,
Screen,	Kilglasse,	Templeboy.
Castleconnor,	Kilmacshalgan,	

On the road leading from Sligo to Ballina, at the eighth mile stone, stands Strand-house Inn, and Balra Church on the left; a little beyond the tenth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the right; at the twelfth mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle, and Screen Church on the left; at the sixteenth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left; on this side of the twenty-first mile stone, the road crosses the Esky river; the ruins of an old castle lie on the right, and



Esky church stands on the left. At the twenty-seven mile stone are situated Enscrone church, and the ruins of an old castle on the right. At the thirty mile stone, lie the ruins of Roserk abbey, and likewise of an old church; and a little farther on are the ruins of an old castle. On this side of the thirty-three mile stone, the ruins of an old castle stand on the left. At the thirty-three mile stone the road crosses the Bunree river; the ruins of an old church lie on the right, and a church stands on the left. Here the road crosses the Moy by a stone bridge. The soil of this barony is light and gravelly, and in many parts moory. The Ox mountains are situated on the verge of this district.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>June.</i>
Balaghy . . . .	1	Eniscrone . . . .	14
Banada . . . .	17	Ballysidare . . . .	17
		Cliffony . . . .	18
	<i>Feb.</i>	Ardnaglass . . . .	21
Carrignagnat . .	1	Farnicarney . . . .	24
Ballymote . . . .	8	Tobercurry . . . .	27
Ballysidare . . . .	1	Tuberscanavan . .	30
	<i>Mar.</i>		<i>July</i>
Sligo-town . . . .	27	Sligo . . . . .	4
		Ballysidare . . . .	10
	<i>Apr.</i>	Ballintogher . . . .	28
Screen . . . . .	13	Castlealdwin . . . .	29
Balaghy . . . . .	19	Templehouse . . . .	30
	<i>May</i>		<i>Aug.</i>
Grange . . . . .	1 & 2	Ballysidare . . . .	4
Coloony . . . . .	3	Jameswell . . . . .	5
Ballymote . . . . .	11	Buneniden . . . . .	6
Newtown . . . . .	13	Banada . . . . .	7
Ballinacarrow . .	14	Sligo . . . . .	11
Tuberscanavan . .	17	Ardnaglass . . . .	18
Cliffony . . . . .	18	Beltra . . . . .	20
Buneniden . . . . .	20	Grange . . . . .	25
Beltra . . . . .	21		
Tobercurry . . . .	22		<i>Sep.</i>
Templehouse . . . .	24	Ballymote . . . . .	3
Farnicarney . . . .	26	Coloony . . . . .	5
Ballysidare . . . .	28	Castlealdwin . . . .	6
		Balaghy . . . . .	18
	<i>June</i>	Eniscrone . . . . .	18
Esky . . . . .	3	Tuberscanavan . . .	18
Castlealdwin . . . .	4	Farnicarney . . . .	21
Dromore . . . . .	6	Skreen . . . . .	21
Banada . . . . .	7	Ardnaglass . . . .	23
Ballymote . . . . .	7		
Ballintogher . . . .	8		<i>Oct.</i>
Balaghy . . . . .	9	Tobercurry . . . . .	4
Ballinacarrow . . .	14	Cliffony . . . . .	5

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>October</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Bunenidon . . .	9	Coloony . . . .	21
Sligo . . . . .	9	Buneniden . . .	27
Ballinacarrow . .	14	Tobercurry . . .	29
Ballintogher . .	17		
Ballysidere . . .	24		<i>Dec.</i>
Rossllee . . . . .	28	Newtown . . . .	5
Grange . . . . .	28	Ballintogher . .	8
Tuberscanavan .	31	Grange . . . . .	10 & 11
		Ballinacarrow . .	14
	<i>Nov.</i>	Cliffony . . . . .	15
Castlebaldwin : .	1	Ballysidare . . .	15
Cliffony . . . . .	6	Coloony . . . . .	16
Templehouse . .	7	Ballymote . . . .	20
Ballysidere . . .	12	Farnicarney . . .	21
Ballymote . . . .	15	Screen . . . . .	21
Ardnaglass . . .	17	Dromore . . . . .	30
Esky . . . . .	18		



## COUNTY OF CAVAN.

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THE COUNTY OF CAVAN—Is bounded on the north by Fermanagh and Monaghan; on the east by West Meath; on the south by Longford; and on the south west by Leitrim. Its greatest extent from east to west is about forty Irish miles, and from north to south, about twenty-two Irish miles. Its surface comprises 301,000 acres, Irish plantation measure. It contains seven baronies, Clonmoghan, Tullaghanka, Castleraghen, Loughtee, Tullahaw, Clonkee, Tullaghgarry. Which are divided into thirty parishes. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds; some portions are fertile, having a rich deep soil. It is much incumbered with mountain in those parts lying contiguous to the counties of Leitrim and Fermanagh; it is pleasingly speckled with numerous small lakes, which highly contribute to diversify and beautify the prospect. Its principal rivers are the Woodward, the Croghan, the Erne, the Ballyhays, and Annallee, besides numerous little streamlets, which are scattered in all directions, either to feed the various lakes or mingle with the stately current of the more majestic rivers. All the rivers of every description rising in this county, or flowing through it from remoter sources, invariably direct their courses to Lough Erne, situated in a neighbouring county. The linen manufacture has vigorously thriven in this district. This county gives the title of Earl to the family of Lambert.

*Parishes in the Barony of Clonmogan.*

Ballymachugh,      Drumlummon,      Ballintemple,  
Crosserlogh.

On the road running from Old-castle to Daly's-bridge, Cavan County commences near the forty-three mile stone. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Cavan. At the forty-five mile stone, is situated the delightful demesne of Pallas on the right.

*Daly's Bridge*—Is a neat little village distant forty-six miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and agreeably situated on a considerable stream flowing into Lough Shellin. On the border of this lake stand the ruins of an old castle to the left, and on an island in the lake are the ruins of an old abbey, erected at an early but uncertain period, and still continues a very distinguished cemetery. At the forty-eight mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Virginia. On this side of the fifty mile stone, a cross road on the right winds to Crosskeys. At the fifty-one mile stone, stands Darien's bridge, and a cross road on the right sweeps towards Crosskeys. Here is situated a small lake on the left. At the fifty-three mile stone, stands Ballintemple church on the right, and a small lake to the left. On this side of the fifty-four mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Bally James Duff.

*Ballinanaught*,—Is a neat little village, distant fifty-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Cavan, and another on the left runs to Granard. On this side of the fifty-five mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Longford.

*Crossdony*,—Is a smart little village, distant fifty-six miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Cavan: midway between Crossdony and Cavan, is situated Kilmore, of which an account shall be given in its appropriate position; on the left of Crossdony are situated three small lakes. On this side of the fifty-seven mile stone, the road crosses the Erne river, by Ballyhidid bridge. This vicinity is a continued cluster of beautiful mansions and highly improved demesnes.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tullaghunka.*

Kildallen,

Killeshandra.

From Ballyhidid bridge, the road runs in a parallel direction with the river Erne for a considerable distance. At the sixty mile stone stands a small lake on the left, and a little farther on, a cross road on the left leads to St. Johnstown. Killeshandra, a smart sprightly village, distant sixty miles and three quarters

from Dublin Castle, is agreeably situated on the river Croghan. Here is a plain well built church adorned with a spire and steeple. On the western bank of the river are situated the ruins of an old castle to the right, and a little farther on, a cross road on the right leads to Belturbet, and another on the left winds towards Leitrim. A little beyond the sixty-three mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Ballyconnel, the other on the left runs to Swadlinbar. A little beyond the sixty-four mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Belturbet. Here are two small lakes situated on the right, and one on the left connected by a stream over which the road passes. A little beyond the sixty-five mile stone, two small lakes lie on the right. These lakes generally lying contiguous to each other, and connected by a winding stream, may not unaptly be compared to a pair of spectacles. On this side of the sixty-seven mile stone, the road crosses the Woodford river. At the sixty-seven mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Ballyconnel, and another on the left runs to Ballinamore, and a little farther on are the ruins of an old church on the left.

*To Swadlinbar by Daly's-Bridge.*

	(Miles.)
Daly's-bridge . . . . .	— 46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Darun's-bridge . . . . .	5 51 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballinanaught . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crossdony . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56
Killeshandra . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baunboy . . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Swadlinbar . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 74 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Tullahaw.*

Kinawley,

Templeport,

Tomregan.

At the sixty-eight mile stone, is situated Templeport church to the left, on the borders of a small lake. At the sixty-nine mile stone, the road from Ballyconnel unites on the right at Baunboy village, and a cross road on the left, leads to Ballymagovern, from the seventy to the seventy-one mile stone, a lake on the left flanks the road, and a cross road on the left winds towards Leitrim. At the seventy-three mile stone, stand the ruins of an old church on the right.



*Swadlinbar*,--Distant seventy-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a neat smart village, agreeably situated on the Clodagh river. It is much frequented in the summer season, by hypocondriacs, valetudinarians, and patients actually afflicted with scorbutic and cutaneous maladies, to drink the waters of a celebrated spa, situated within half a mile of this village, and deemed efficacious in distempers of this description, as well as in nervous cases. Here stands a plain neat church adorned with a spire and steeple; a cross road branches off on the right. Here the road enters the county of Fermanagh, passing by Florencecourt, the splendid residence of the Earl of Enniskillen. And at the eighty-four mile stone, it re-enters the county of Cavan, where a cross road on the right passes over Belcoo bridge, then forks into two branches, the one on the right stretching towards Enniskillen, and the other on the left runs to Garrison.

*Black Lion Inn*—Is distant eighty-four miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle. A little beyond the eighty-five mile stone, lie the ruins of an old church, situated on the right close to the shore of Lough Macknean. A little beyond the eighty-six mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Leitrim, and on this side of the eighty-eight mile stone, the county terminates in this direction. On the road passing from Kells to Virginia, Cavan County commences on this side of the thirty-seven mile stone; a cross road on the right, leads to Bailieborough, and another on the left runs to Crossakeel. At the thirty-nine mile stone, is situated Lough Ramor to the left; on an island in this lake stand the ruins of an old castle. At the fortieth-mile stone, a cross road to the right leads to Moynalty, and the ruins of an old castle lie to the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Castlereaheen.*

Castlereaheen,  
Killinkere,

Lurgan,  
Mullagh.

Munterconnaught,

*Virginia*,—Distant forty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a smart neat town pleasantly situated on a river of the same name. Here the road from Bailieborough unites on the right, and the ruins of an old castle stand on the left. At the forty-two mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Old-Castle. At the forty-three mile stone, stands Lurgan church to the right.

*Bally James Duff*,—Is a sprightly little village, distant forty five miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; the road from Old-

Castle unites on the left, and a cross road on the left sweeps towards Granard; here a small lake stands on the right: at the forty-seven mile stone, is situated a lake to the right; at the forty-nine mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Stradon, and a small lake stands on the left: on this side of the fifty-one mile stone, a cross road on the right, sweeps towards Stradone; and two cross roads on the left branch off in different directions, one to Old-Castle, and the other to Ballinanaught. On this side of the fifty-three mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Stradone, and another on the left, sweeps forward to Ballinanaught.

*Parishes in the Barony of Loughtee.*

Belturbet,  
Annagelliffe,  
Denn,

Drumlane,  
Kilmore,

Lowey,  
Urney.

*Cavan*,—The shire and assizes town of this County, and distant fifty-four miles from the Castle of Dublin, is agreeably situated on a river of the same name. Here are a goal, a court-house, and a barrack for a troop of horse; the royal endowment for the establishment of a school in this town is very considerable. In 1300, a monastery was founded here for friars of the order of St. Dominick, by O'Reilly, dynast of Breffinny; but in 1393, the Dominicans were expelled by this sept, and the establishment bestowed on Conventual Franciscans. In 1468, this monastery, together with Bally-Riely, the family mansion of this powerful sept, was burned by the English forces, commanded by the Lord Deputy John Tiploft, Earl of Worcester. Owen O'Neil, the redoubted leader of the Irish insurgents, having died by poison, as traditionally reported, was interred in this abbey on the 16th of November, 1649. It was a borough previous to the Union. The road from Stradone unites on the right; a cross road sweeps off on the right, leading to Ballyhays; and another on the left, leads to Crossdony.

*Kilmore*,—Situated three miles to the east of Cavan, is a small village, where an abbey was founded in the sixth century by St. Columb; it was erected into a bishoprick by St. Fedlimed, which was transferred to an obscure village named Triburna, where it continued until the year 1454, when Andrew Mac Brady, the then existing bishop of Triburna, erected a church

on the scite of the original structure, founded by St. Fedlimed, to whose memory this edifice was dedicated, and received the appellation of Kilmore, or the Great Church. This see has neither cathedral, canons, nor chapter, to designate the gradations of ecclesiastical dignity, the parochial church, situated contiguous to the episcopal palace, being substituted to supply the deficiency of a cathedral in all ecclesiastical transactions. At the fifty-five mile stone, on the left, stands Farnham-House, the splendid residence of Lord Farnham. The lakes scattered through the extensive demesne, have a most enchanting effect in diversifying a profusion of charming prospects; in some parts they are skirted with large thick hedge row trees, encircling rich and verdant meads, while the rising grounds gradually sloping, or abruptly ascending from the shores, are thickly shaded with the deep and dark foliage of the forest, crowning the summit of the hills, or covering the vales to a considerable distance; in one compartment stands a grass enclosure, animated with various groups of flocks and herds, peaceably browsing on its verdant and flowery carpet; in other directions, the shores are overshadowed with the impending trees closely ranged, and projecting into the lake. The open spaces consist of undulating lands, waving in a variety of forms; in some places commanding a full prospect of the lakes, and in other positions totally obscured, and exhibiting a very different picture. On this side of the fifty-seven mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Ballyhays.

*To Ballyconnel, by Killeshandra.*

	(Miles.)
Killeshandra, . . . . .	— 60 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ballyconnel, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$   67 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Butler's Bridge*,—Distant fifty-seven miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat smart village, agreeably situated on the Ballyhays-river. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the left, leads to Belturbet, and the other, on the right, runs to Newtown Butler. At the sixty mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Belturbet; and another on the right, sweeps to Red Hill. At the sixty-one mile stone, stands a small lake on the right; here the County terminates in this direction. On the road passing between Butler's-bridge and Belturbet, near the fifty-eight mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to



Ballyconnel; and a little beyond the fifty-eight mile stone, stand the ruins of an old church on the the borders of a lake situated to the left; at the fifty-nine mile stone, a long string of small lakes are situated on the left; on this side of the sixty mile stone, the road crosses between two lakes situated right and left; a little beyond the sixty mile stone, stands a lake on the right; on this side of the sixty-one mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Ballyhays; and the ruins of an old castle lie in the same direction.

*Belturbet*,—Distant sixty-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a moderately sized town, pleasantly situated on the river Erne. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse; a church adorned with a spire and steeple; and a good market-house. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. Three roads issue from this town, that on the right leads to Enniskillen, the centre road runs to Ballyconnel, and the third, branching off to the left, winds towards Killeshandra. On the road passing between Belturbet and Enniskillen, at the sixty-three mile stone, stand the ruins of an old abbey on the right, where the County terminates in this direction.

*Ballyconnel*,—Distant sixty-seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a smart little village, agreeably situated on the Woodford-river. Here stands a substantial plain church; very extensive flour-mills have been erected in this village: the road from Killeshandra unites on the left: two roads issue from this town, that on the left leads to Ballymagovern, and the other on the right, winds by two different ramifications, either to Manor Hamilton, or Enniskillen. On the road leading from Moynalty to Bailieborough, the County of Cavan commences at the forty mile stone; a little farther on, stand the ruins of an old church on the right; at the forty-two mile stone, a diagonal cross road unites on the right.

*To Ballyconnel, by Virginia.*

	(Miles.)
Virginia,	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bally James Duff,	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 45 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crossroads,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cavan,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54
Butler's-bridge,	3 57
Belturbet,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ballyconnel,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Clonkee.*

Enniskeen,	Knockbride,	Shercock.
Killah,	Moybolgue,	

*Bailieborough*,—Is a neat smart little village, distant forty-three miles from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on a streamlet which flows into the Black-water. Here the road from King's-Court unites on the right, and a cross road on the left, leads to Virginia. To the left of the town, stand the ruins of Bailieborough, pleasantly situated on the borders of a small lake; here the road forks into two branches, that on the left leading to Cavan, and the other on the right, running to Coote-Hill. At the forty-four mile stone, stands a lake on the left; on this side of the forty-six mile stone, are situated two inconsiderable lakes on the left; at the forty-seven mile stone, stands Knockbride Church, situated on the border of a lake on the right; at the forty-eight mile stone, is situated the little hamlet of Coronery, and a cross road on the left, sweeps towards Cavan. On this side of the fifty-one mile stone, the road crosses the Annalee-river, on whose bank stand the ruins of an old church on the left: on this side of the fifty-two mile stone, the road from Shercock unites on the right; and a little beyond the fifty-two mile stone, a cross road on the right, winds towards Ballyhays.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tullogh Garry.*

Drumgoon,	Killersherdiny,	Lara.
Drung,	Killinagh,	

*Coote-Hill*,—Distant fifty-two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat smart, well built town, agreeably situated on a river of the same name. Here the linen manufacture is extensively carried on. On the right of the town, stands Bellamount-forest; the mansion is a plain structure, but the demesne is very extensive, which is most tastefully planted in the finest stile of modern improvement. A cross road on the left leads to Cavan; the road from Shercock unites on the right: three roads issue from this town, the one on the left leads to Clones, the centre road runs to Monaghan, and the third branching off on the right, winds to Ballybay. On

this side of the fifty-five mile stone, the County terminates in this direction: on the road leading from Nobber to King's-Court, the County of Cavan commences at the thirty-eight mile stone.

*To Coote-Hill, by King's-Court.*

	(Miles.)
King's-Court, . . . . .	—   38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shercock, . . . . .	6   44 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coote-Hill, . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   52 $\frac{1}{2}$

*King's-Court*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant thirty-eight miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin.—Here the roads from Moynalty and Ardee conterminate; a cross road on the left, sweeps to Bailieborough; at the forty mile stone a cross road on the right leads to Carrickmacross; at the forty-two mile stone, stands Droughlone Lake on the right; at the forty-three mile stone, there is a small lake situated on the right; at the forty-four mile stone, the road from Carrickmacross unites on the right.

*Shercock*,—Is a small village, distant forty-four miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; a small lake stands to the left; and a little farther on, is situated Lough Swillan on the left; whence the Annalee-river derives its source: on this side of the forty-eight mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Ballybay; at the fifty-two mile stone, it unites with the road running from the village of Coronery, and thence proceeds to Coote-Hill already noticed.

*To Coote-Hill, by Bailieborough.*

	(Miles.)
Bailieborough . . . . .	—   43
Coronery . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$   47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coote-Hill, . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$   52 $\frac{3}{4}$



*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month in the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>Apr.</i>
Redhill . . . .	1	King's-Court . . .	16
Ballyconnel . . .	2	Virginia . . . .	17
Crosskeys . . . .	6	Ballyconnel . . . .	18
Middleton . . . .	8	Kilgolagh . . . .	26
Kilgolan . . . .	17		
Aroagh . . . .	29		<i>May.</i>
		Arvagh . . . .	1
	<i>Feb.</i>	Tulliven . . . .	4
Cavan . . . .	1	Middleton . . . .	6
Kilnaleck . . . .	2	Bally James Duff . .	7
Swadlinbar . . . .	2	Ballincarrick . . .	12
Shercock . . . .	4	Kilnaleck . . . .	13
Kilcogny . . . .	5	Cavan . . . .	14
Scraby . . . .	10	Ballyconnel . . . .	16
Ballinacarrig . . .	12	Bailieborough . . .	17
Ballyconnel . . . .	13	Ballyhays . . . .	18
Bailieborough . . .	17	Swadlinbar . . . .	18
		Belturbet . . . .	21
	<i>Mar.</i>	Largy . . . .	22
Ballyhays . . . .	1	King's-Court . . .	23
Middleton . . . .	2	Ballinagowran . . .	23
Belturbet . . . .	3	Redhill . . . .	24
Tulliven . . . .	9	Kilcogny . . . .	25
Coote-Hill . . . .	12	Doobally . . . .	26
Ballyconnel . . . .	17	Crossdony . . . .	27
Kilgolagh . . . .	17	Scraby . . . .	27
Cross . . . .	17	Crosskeys . . . .	29
Crosskeys . . . .	17		
Redhill . . . .	19		<i>June.</i>
Swadlinbar . . . .	20	Mountnugent . . .	1
Kilnaleck . . . .	25	Ballinagh . . . .	5
Stradone . . . .	28	Shercock . . . .	7
Killeshandra . . .	28	Belturbet-race . . .	8
		Arvagh . . . .	8
	<i>Apr.</i>	Coote-Hill . . . .	9
Shercock . . . .	4	Kilnaleck . . . .	11
Crossdony . . . .	5	Belturbet . . . .	12
Ballinagh . . . .	15	Ballihiland . . . .	12
Arvagh . . . .	16	Bailieborough . . .	12

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Sept.</i>
King's-Court . . .	18	Belturbet . . .	4
Killeshandra . . .	22	Middleton . . .	8
Stradone . . .	24	Kilnaleck . . .	11
Ballyconnel . . .	24	Coote-Hill . . .	12
Swadlinbar . . .	29	King's-Court . . .	19
		Largy . . .	22
	<i>July.</i>	Virginia . . .	23
Crosskeys . . .	2	Aroagh . . .	24
Shercock . . .	2	Cavan . . .	25
Tulliven . . .	5	Shercock . . .	28
Virginia . . .	9	Ballyconnel . . .	29
Ballyhays . . .	13		
Bally James Duff . .	17		<i>Oct.</i>
Middleton . . .	20	Ballinagh . . .	1
Belturbet . . .	21	Stradone . . .	10
Largy . . .	22	Swadlinbar . . .	13
Redhill . . .	24	Bailieborough . . .	14
Swadlinbar . . .	27	Mountnugent . . .	20
Ballyconnel . . .	29	Redhill . . .	24
		Ballyconnel . . .	25
	<i>Aug.</i>	Bally James Duff . .	26
King's-Court . . .	1	Shercock . . .	29
Seraby . . .	1	Middleton . . .	30
Kilcogny . . .	3		
Ballynagh . . .	5		<i>Nov.</i>
Ballinacarrig . . .	6	Arvagh . . .	1
Kilnaleck . . .	10	Kilnaleck . . .	1
Ballinagowran . . .	12	Kilcogny . . .	5
Muff . . .	12	Ballyhays . . .	6
Cavan . . .	14	Killeshandra . . .	8
Doobally . . .	15	King's-Court . . .	8
Stradone . . .	16	Cavan . . .	12
Bailieborough . . .	17	Bailieborough . . .	17
Shercock . . .	23	Crossdony . . .	17
Killeshandra . . .	25	Belturbet . . .	18
Crossdony . . .	26	Largy . . .	19
Tulliven . . .	26	Crosskeys . . .	20
Ballyconnel . . .	28	Virginia . . .	21
Ballyhays . . .	30	Ballinacarrig . . .	22
		Ballinagowran . . .	23
	<i>Sept.</i>	Kilgolagh . . .	27
Bally James Duff . .	2	Swadlinbar . . .	27

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time. Dec.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time. Dec.</i>
Ballyconnel . . .	3	Kilnaleck . . .	17
King's-Court . . .	4	Stradone . . .	18
Coote-Hill . . .	6	Swadlinbar . . .	20
Seraby . . .	11	Ballinagh . . .	21
Tulliven . . .	11	Bally James Duff . .	23
Ballyhays . . .	13	King's-Court . . .	24
Shercock . . .	14	Aroagh . . .	24



## COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

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THE COUNTY OF FERMANAGH is bounded on the south and west by Leitrim; on the north by the Counties of Donegal and Tyrone; and on the east by the Counties of Monaghan and Cavan. Its greatest extent from east to west, is about 34 Irish miles, and from north to south, about 26 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 283,400 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it is divided into eight Baronies:—Knockninye, Clonawly, Tureskennedy, Mahereboy, Lurge, Coole, Magherestaphana, Clonkelly—which contain eighteen Parishes. The celebrated Lough-Erne occupies the centre portion of this County, from one extremity to the other; a circumstance that materially impedes travelling, as the northern and southern divisions thus severed asunder by the intervening lake, can only hold communication by water, not at all times passable, or by going a circuitous land-journey through Enniskillen, built on an island formed by the waters flowing from the upper branch to the Lower Lake, from both ends of which town, bridges are constructed to communicate with the mainland, lying on both sides of the water. Extensive boggy tracts and coarse mountains, occupy a great portion of the surface of this County, some of which are cultivable and capable of improvement; not only all the rivers originating in this County, but almost every other river deriving its source from the adjacent districts, uniformly direct their courses towards Lough-

Erne, into which they discharge their waters. This district was constituted a County in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The linen manufacture flourishes here, as the soil seems to be well adapted for the growth of flax; the females of this district are deemed very expert spinners: this County gives the title of Viscount to the family of Verney. In ancient times it was the exclusive property of the MacGúires, a powerful and very formidable sept, and the natural strength and strong passes with which this territory abounded, rendered their reduction and subjugation, an Herculean enterprize.

*Parish in the Barony of Knockninye.*

Callahill.

On the road leading from Ballyconnel to Callahill, Fermanagh County commences on this side of the sixty-ninth mile stone; here the road runs along the base of Slieve Russell, situated on the left.

*Callahill*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant seventy-one miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; here the road from Belturbet unites on the right. The church is situated on the right; at the seventy-two mile stone, lie the ruins of a castle on the left; the road in continuation runs through a moory tract well planted. On this side of the seventy-five mile stone, it crosses the Clodagh-river; a cross road on the left, leads to Swadlinbar; a little beyond the seventy-five mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle on the left; on this side of the seventy-eight mile stone, the road from Swadlinbar unites on the left; here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Enniskillen, and the other on the left, to Manor Hamilton. At the seventy-nine mile stone of the road branching towards Manor Hamilton, stands Florence Court on the left, the splendid residence of the Earl of Enniskillen. The mansion is a modern structure, erected on the scite of the old family habitation; the front extending two hundred and sixty feet is of the Ionic order; the west front commands a delightful view of Lough-Macknean, and to the south lie a lofty range of mountains called the Culea; the approach is through a sloping lawn, consisting of one hundred and forty acres, where the house stands, encircled by natural woods and plantations; the remaining compartments of this very extensive demesne are tastefully arranged, affording a variety of charming

prospects; and the natural beauty of the situation is as highly ornamented as the efforts of art judiciously displayed could profusely embellish it. It is superfluous to observe, that a sylvan scenery constitutes a considerable ingredient of its variously diversified charms. Before the noble family of Enniskillen transferred their residence from Enniskillen Castle to this spot, the surrounding country was totally unimproved, and scarcely inhabited. On this demesne, at a considerable distance from the mansion, there is a natural arch in a rock, through which a subterraneous river flows. A little beyond the eighty mile stone, stands New Church on the right; on this side of the eighty-two mile stone, the road crosses the Clodagh-river, on whose banks are situated the ruins of an old church to the left; on the road leading from Belturbet to Enniskillen, the County of Fermanagh commences at the sixty-three mile stone; at the sixty-four mile stone, stands a lake on the left; at the sixty-seven mile-stone, is situated a lake on the right; on this side of the sixty-nine mile stone, the road from Ballyconnel unites on the left; a church, and the ruins of an old castle, lie on the left; and thence the two roads thus conterminating, run conjointly to Enniskillen.

*Parishes in the Barony of Coole.*

Drumkin,

Drummully.

On the road leading from Butler's-bridge to Wattle-bridge, the river Fin separates the Counties of Cavan and Fermanagh in this direction.

*Wattle-bridge*,—Distant sixty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a smart little village, pleasantly situated on the river Fin. On the right stand the ruins of a Druidical temple, situated on the bank of the river. On this side of the sixty-three mile stone, stands St. Mary's Church to the right, adorned with a spire and lofty steeple: between the sixty-three and sixty-four mile stones, are situated two small lakes on the left.

*Newtown-butler*,—Distant sixty-five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is an inconsiderable village, which gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Lanesborough: here is an handsome church, and a cross road on the right, winds towards Clones.

*Donough*,—Is a small village, distant sixty-seven miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin. The road from Clones



unites on the right. Here are the ruins of an old church situated on the right, and a small lake stands on the left, there are a very few hamlets thinly scattered over this barony.

*Parishes in the Barony of Magherestaphana.*

Aghaleurcher,                      Aghavea.

*Lisneskea*,—Distant seventy miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a poor decayed village, contiguous to which are many neat residences, inhabited by a very respectable gentry, whose comfortable independence is not overshadowed by the towering splendor of lordly ostentation, or the pompous parade of glittering equipages; nor is the pride of ambitious vanity humbled by a contrasted display of such a disparity of relative property, where the private gentleman possessed of a moderate income, must become contented to take his station in the back ground of the picture. A cross road on the right leads to Brooksborough.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tureskennedy.*

Derryvullan,                      Enniskillen,                      Magheracross,  
Trory.

*Maguire's Bridge*,—distant seventy-two miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on a streamlet flowing into Lough Erne. Here the road from Clones unites on the right; a cross road on the right leads to Brooksborough; a road sweeping off on the right winds to Tempo. Beyond the seventy-five mile stone, stands Libellaw church, pleasantly situated on the bank of a considerable streamlet flowing into Lough Erne; a cross road on the right leads to Tempo, and another on the left stretches towards Bellisle, the romantic residence of the late Earl of Ross, distant two miles from Libellaw; it is situated on an island in Lough Erne, consisting of about two hundred acres, charmingly diversified by hills, dales, and gentle declivities; which are richly clothed with a profusion of old timber, in some positions forming the thick shade of the gloomy forest, and in other places exhibiting the open and cheerful groves; the trees overhanging the shore produce a most agreeable effect. A reach of the lake extends in front of the mansion, situated near the shore enveloped by a fine wood, at the same time en-

riching the beauty of the scenery, and affording an agreeable shelter. This sheet of water, which is three miles in length, is bounded by an island thickly wooded, and a circular hill, which forms the deer park; this hill is backed by a mountain of considerable elevation; on the right are situated five large clumps of thick wood, diversified with as many islands, boldly emerging from the bosom of the lake, between which the waters break in beautiful sheets, and forming an aquatic scene extremely picturesque. In the opposite direction, the lake stretches behind a forest, in a strait which forms Bellisle. Through the island beautiful gravel walks are formed, affording a great variety of agreeable prospects. A Temple is erected on an eminence commanding a full view of all the wooded islands; the united assemblage of the clustered islands appears from the grotto an uninterrupted series of improvement, and the intervening water flowing between them, assumes the appearance of a fine bay deeply penetrating into the recesses of a dark forest; above these, the green park rises in majestic grandeur, whose verdant carpet is strongly contrasted with the russet hue of the heathy mountains, exhibiting a distant view, and now beheld in their proudest solemnities. At the seventy-seven mile stone, stands a small lake on the left. At the seventy-nine mile stone, a road branches off on the right leading to Omagh.

*Enniskillen*,—Distant seventy-nine miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a very considerable inland town, delightfully situated on an island formed by the waters communicating between the upper and lower sections of this charming lake. The town thus strongly situated, is only approachable by two bridges placed at its northern and southern extremities; such natural advantages enabled its loyal inhabitants to protect it from desolation on various occasions, during the unfortunate conflicts which so frequently convulsed the tranquillity of this island. On a gentle eminence commanding the bridge, are the remains of a redoubt, which was occupied by the inhabitants, when they so heroically and successfully defended the town against James the Second's army. At the revolution, a regiment of cavalry was raised, principally composed of the youth of this town and its vicinity, which then, as on all subsequent engagements, singularly distinguished itself, and still bears its original proud title of Loyal Enniskilleners. It is the shire and assizes town of the county. Its public buildings are such as are necessarily constructed in all places where public justice is administered, and malefactors are confined. It has a fine barrack for three companies of foot. Contiguous to the town a superb

school house is erected, most profusely endowed by royal bounty; if such establishments were appropriated to the education of the children of poor clergymen and subaltern officers, destined for a military profession, or for the ministry; they would then prove a real national benefit, and an exhaustless source for a succession of able, pious, and unambitious divines, who would enter on the sacred office, not from the expectation of speedy promotion, through either the intrigue or influence of a powerful patron, or the predelection of episcopal partiality; and the poor parent, who toiled all his life for a scanty pittance in the church, scarcely sufficient to afford subsistence, would close his eyes in thankful gratitude, that such asylums existed to afford protection and suitable instruction to the surviving pledges of his former solicitude, and whose future humble establishment engrossed his only worldly ambition. But now, alas! neither the university, nor the numerous magnificent establishments of this description, afford such flattering expectations. On the present perverted plan, these institutions only prove profitable to the individual possessed of sufficient interest to obtain the appointment. The immense revenues, now wantonly wasted, might be more judiciously distributed in affording the necessary teachers liberal and adequate salaries besides the profits accruing from wealthy boarders; and the surplus of the revenue might be applied for educating and supporting a certain number of children, the sons of meritorious indigent, unprovided, and unbeneficed clergymen. For as matters now stand, few indeed in a short period, will be found to enter into holy orders, when other professions requiring less preparations, offer more inviting prospects: a young man, after obtaining a slender scholastic classical education, and having qualified himself to pass a surgical examination at the proper boards, obtains an appointment either in the army or the navy, where he receives a comfortable pay, and is sure of promotion, if his professional talents merit distinction; but the candidate for holy orders must pass through a tedious and laborious course of preparatory studies in the university before he can presume to commence the profession he solicits. Ordination being obtained, the young divine is now left to shift for an employment, for which purpose he must depend on the active inquiries of some friends, or trust his hopes to the precarious advertisement of a news-paper, and may at length become sufficiently fortunate to be appointed a curate to some remote living, where the wealthy pluralist may not wish to reside, and here he may spend the remainder of his days in indigent obscurity; unless the death, or removal of the



rector to a more lucrative preferment, may introduce a new incumbent, who may please to perform his own duty, and then the unfortunate assistant is once more flung on the wide world, unprovided, and unprotected, and perhaps fettered with the additional incumbrance of a wife, and helpless family. These positive grievances, to which the inferior clergy are exposed, and which they frequently experience, are submitted in an humble and confident expectation, that they may be redressed by a competent tribunal, and that so meritorious and so enlightened a description of useful individuals will not be always suffered to linger in hopeless indigence; as they may also become a warning to any unexperienced young man, whose situation may accord with the fore-mentioned circumstances, to foresee what discouraging obstacles interpose to impede the consummation of his wishes, be he ever so eager to select, and so piously and conscientiously disposed to embrace this sacred profession, *haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco*. This town gives the title of Viscount to the family of Cole, and returns one member to the United Parliament. The road from Belturbet unites on the left, three roads issue from this town, one leading to Bellcoo, the centre road to Garrison, and the third skirting along the southern shore of the lake, sweeps towards Belleek.

*To Bellcoo by Enniskillen.*

	(Miles.)
Enniskillen - - - - -	79½
Bellcoo - - - - -	9   88½

*Parishes in the Brony of Clonawly.*

Killesher,	Bohoe,	Cleenish,
Gardenhill,	Skea.	

On the road leading from Enniskillen to Bellcoo, a cross road on the right leading to Moy, branches off from the four mile stone. At the eight mile stone stand the ruins of an old church to the left, on the border of a small lake.

*Bellcoo*,—A neat small village, distant nine miles from Enniskillen, is pleasantly situated on a considerable stream, flowing into Lough Macknean. Here is a celebrated well named Davugh Phadrie, reputed to be the best cold bath in the kingdom. A cross road on the right leads to Garrison. At the eighty-

seven mile stone of the road running on the south side of Lough Erne, from Enniskillen to Belleek the road from Derrygonnelly unites to the left; a range of lofty mountains run in a parallel direction with this road on the left, in the entire range of its course to Belleek.

*To Belleek Town by Wattle Bridge.*

	(Miles)
Wattle Bridge - - - - -	62 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newtown Butler - - - - -	3 65 $\frac{3}{4}$
Donough - - - - -	2 67 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lisneskea - - - - -	3 70 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maguires Bridge - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lisbellaw - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 76 $\frac{1}{4}$
Enniskillen - - - - -	4 80 $\frac{1}{4}$
Church Hill - - - - -	9 89 $\frac{1}{4}$
Belleek Town - - - - -	9 98 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Magherebboy.*

Devenish Island,      Inismacsaint,      Rossony,  
Church Hill,      Monea Ruscar.

*Church Hill*.—Is a neat smart little village, distant eighty-eight miles and a half from Dublin Castle; here is a plain comfortable church adorned with a square steeple. At the ninety-seven mile stone, a road sweeps off on the left, leading to

*Garrison Village*.—Distant one hundred and two miles from Dublin Castle; here are the ruins of an old barrack, where the county terminates in this direction. From the northern extremity of Enniskillen, two roads issue on the right, one leads to Omagh, and the other winding on the left along the northern shore of Lough Erne, runs by Pettigoe to Belleek, and thence to Ballyshannon.

*Parishes in the Barony of Lurge.*

Magheraculmony.

*Ballycassedy*.—Distant eighty-three miles from Dublin Cas-

le, is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Lough Erne.

*Lisnarick*,—Distant eighty-eight miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a small hamlet agreeably situated on the northern shore of the lake; within half a mile of this village stand the magnificent mansion and demesne of Castle Archdall, commanding an extensive view of the lower lake, speckled with numerous islands throughout the whole extent of its range from Enniskillen to castle Caldwell, comprising the space of twenty-one miles.

*Cash*,—Is an inconsiderable hamlet, distant 91 miles from Dublin Castle, its proximity to the Lake constitutes its only recommendation; about half a mile beyond this village stand the ruins of an old castle close to the lake. Near the ninety-two mile stone, a cross road on the right sweeps towards Lifford.

*To Belleek by Enniskillen,*

	(Miles.)
Enniskillen - - - - -	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballycassedy - - - - -	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lisnarick - - - - -	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 88 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cash - - - - -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 90 $\frac{3}{4}$
Belleek - - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Castle Caldwell*,—Distant ninety-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, the residence of Sir James Caldwell, Bart. is delightfully situated on a promontory shooting into the lake thickly wooded to the water's edge, over which a ridge of stupendous mountains raise their dusky summits, whose wild aspect forms a striking contrast with the sylvan scenery expanded beneath their base: the promontory extending about three miles into the lake, exhibits a beautiful assemblage of wood and lawn, in one place presenting an impenetrable shade, and then the verdant lawn appears interspersed with trees, until it finally terminates in a forest; the adjacent islands profusely scattered through the lake and covered with wood, highly contribute to adorn and diversify the scenery.

*Belleek*,—Distant ninety-seven miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a tolerably well built town, situated at the bank of the great outlet, through which the waters of Lough Erne discharge themselves into the sea, over which a strong stone bridge is erected, to communicate with the barony of



Magherebboy, situated on the south side of the lake; below this town there is a cataract, which obstructs the navigation between Lough Erne and the Atlantic ocean; here the county terminates in this direction. On the road branching off on the right from Maguires bridge to Omagh, stand the smart little village of Tempo, distant seventy-six miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. A cross road on the left, leads to Enniskillen; on the road sweeping off on the right, from Lisneskea to Augher, stands the smart little village of Brooksboro, distant seventy-three miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle.

*Parish in the Barony of Clonkelly.*

**Magheraveely.**

The only public road in this barony is that which passes between Clones and Donough, already noticed, and another winding on the right from Wattle Bridge to Brooksboro, both of which places have been already described in their proper places.

*To Brooksboro by Lisneskea.*

	(Miles.)
Lisneskea . . . . .	—   70½
Brooksboro . . . . .	3½   73½

*Lough Erne*,—Extends from the eastern to the western extremity of the county, which it nearly divides into two equal portion its greatest breadth appears to be about fifteen miles: it consists of two branches denominated the upper and lower, connected by a narrow strait, where the water is contracted at the centre into so narrow a space as to assume the appearance of a majestic river winding beneath the hills, and sweeping round the vales in various fantastic mazes. This course being pursued for about the distance of six miles, the waters then divide into two branches forming the Island on which Enniskillen stands. The upper lake near Belturbet, is perfectly studded with islands, many of which are so completely covered with forests, and all appearance of land so perfectly concealed, that the trees appear as if absolutely springing from the surface of the water, others exhibit more diversified features, expanding beautiful polished lawns, swelling in graceful undulations, or sloping with

gentle declivities, ornamented with scattered trees, whose dark foliage casts a solemn grandeur on the lively verdure of the surface; these islands afford a rich variety of delightful prospects; in some parts they retire, leaving vast spaces of the water unoccupied, in other places they cluster into groups, forming various bays and straits obscured by the pendant forests of the circumjacent declivities. The island of Devenish, situated about a mile below Enniskillen, contains about two hundred acres of the richest land in the county, on which stands a very remarkable round tower, composed of cut blocks of black stone apparently united without cement; near this tower are the ruins of a celebrated monastery, founded by St. Lascrian, also called St. Molaise about the year 565, for regular canons, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, and was succeeded by St. Natales, son of Engusius, King of Connaught. In 1157, this abbey was nearly consumed by fire. In 1360, it was materially injured by a similar calamity; the workmanship of this spacious and curious structure was exquisitely tasteful, and elegantly delicate; contiguous stands a vaulted building, called St. Molaise's house; near the house is situated the saint's bed, shaped like a coffin, where he used to pray: credulity superstitiously believes that pains in the back may be miraculously healed by lying in this bed. The rising grounds extending along the borders of the lake, are thickly interspersed with a profusion of fine country seats, farm houses, cottages, and hamlets, which highly contribute to enliven and diversify the scenery, among which Castle Hume appears pre-eminently conspicuous, encircled with thick forests, extending along the slopes, or pending over steep declivities, in some places approaching, and in others, retiring from the water in deep masses of impenetrable shades. In the lower part of the lake there are several islands richly diversifying this extensive sheet of water, many of which are large, fertile, and inhabited, affording abundance of pasture to numerous flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle, while others, majestically ascending from the bosom of the lake, are covered with the thick foliage of the impenetrable forest, whose lowest tiers are so compressed by the superincumbent branches of the loftier trees excluding them from the occupancy of the firm land, that they are constrained to take refuge in the bosom of the water. The lake in the vicinity of Castle Caldwell exhibits a pleasing variety of enchanting prospects—here the water assumes a great diversity of elegant shapes, from the numerous promontories and headlands projecting into the lake, covered with extensive

woods, deepening in shades as they extend towards the distant mountains, whose dusky summits throw a gloomy dignity on the surrounding scenery. In many places the islands are so intermingled along the surface of the lake that it exhibits the appearance of detached pieces of water, irregularly laid out among various clusters of rising forests; for every island is invariably adorned with more or less timber. So profuse a variety of woods, islands, and water, render an aquatic excursion on this lake in the summer season, inexpressibly gratifying and entertaining. Other islands on this lake, besides Devenish are distinguished for the vestiges of monastic institutions, for which they were formerly celebrated. That so many apparently insignificant islands in the different lakes, scattered over the four grand divisions of this kingdom, should be selected for the erection of religious establishments by the monks, must be naturally supposed to result from mature reflection on the relative security they afforded, from being less exposed to the predatory excursions of plundering marauders in a country distracted by the perpetual warfare of petty rival semi-barbarous chieftains; and that personal security was paramount to every subordinate consideration of local inconvenience. The same inducement which attracted the laity to enjoy the protection afforded by walled cities, prompted the monks to retire to the islands, otherwise such a seclusion from society would be like lighting a candle under a bushel, if such powerful reasons dictated by necessity did not decide the preference. Misanthropic hermits, and sour ascetics may retire to the deserts, and live on the spontaneous productions of nature's munificence, but incorporated societies, composed of numerous individuals, such as constituted monastic institutions in these ages wherein they flourished, could never exist but where agriculture and civilization assumed some social feature, however rude and mis-shapen. The various religious establishments which formerly existed in the different islands of this lake, will furnish presumptive evidences to justify and corroborate the validity of the conjectural reflections hazarded in so intricate a subject, almost inextricably involved in historical obscurity. About the middle of the sixth century, St. Synell was abbot of a monastery erected in the island of Clinish, situated in Lough Erne; St. Finan lived with this saint upwards of eighteen years; here also a corbetship was established, which appellation assimilates to modern collegiate churches. This corbetship at the suppression of monastic institutions, was vested in the crown. On Iniscawan, an island of Lough Erne, an abbey was founded at an early period, of which



Abbey St. Mochaimoe was abbot about the middle of the seventh century. No additional particulars are recorded respecting the subsequent destiny of this monastic establishment. St. Constans, who died in 777, was abbot and anchorite of Errois, an island in Lough Erne. The bones of this saint were translated by the bishop of Clogher, in 1308, to the shrine of St. Matthew. St. Nen or Nenid, royally descended, and educated by St. Finian at Clonard, about the beginning of the fifth century, founded a celebrated abbey at Innismacsaint, an island of Lough Erne: This saint's bell, adorned with gold and silver, is still preserved as a precious relic, and occasionally exhibited on solemn occasions to the admiring multitude, as a judicial instrument to swear on. This ancient abbey in process of time, was converted into a parochial church, which, on account of its local inconvenience was transferred in the reign of Queen Anne to Druminagh, situated on the main land in the same parish. In the sixth century, St. Berchan, the son of Declan, was abbot of Innis-Rocha, an island in Lough Erne. The subsequent events of this monastic institution, are involved in inextricable oblivion and impenetrable obscurity.

*A Table of Fairs held in every month of the year in this County.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Ederny Bridge . . . .	6	Tempo . . . . .	28
Lisnarick . . . . .	12	Maghrevooly . . . .	29
Maguires Bridge . . .	17	Lisnaskea . . . . .	31
Tempo . . . . .	29		
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>June.</i>
Army Bridge . . . . .	5	Cash . . . . .	1
Ballinamallard . . .	12	Stragowna . . . . .	1
Irvinestown . . . . .	24	Bellcoo . . . . .	5
	<i>March.</i>	Monea . . . . .	7
Ederny Bridge . . . .	1	Belleek . . . . .	19
Irvinestown . . . . .	24	Lisbellaw . . . . .	20
Callowhill . . . . .	28	Lisnarick . . . . .	22
Cash . . . . .	28	Army Bridge . . . .	30
	<i>Apr.</i>		<i>July.</i>
Ballynamallard . . .	5	Maguire's Bridge . .	5
Bellcoo . . . . .	5	Roslea . . . . .	8
Lisnarick . . . . .	5	Irvinestown . . . . .	8
Lisnaskea . . . . .	12	Claboy . . . . .	10
Cash . . . . .	28	Derrygonnelly . . . .	10
	<i>May.</i>	Donaghy . . . . .	10
Brooksboro . . . . .	4	Cortneighraght . . .	13
Roslea . . . . .	8	Ederny Bridge . . . .	17
Irvinestown . . . . .	8	Garrison . . . . .	19
Lisnarick . . . . .	9	Lisbellaw . . . . .	20
Enniskillen . . . . .	10	Brooksboro . . . . .	31
Lisbellaw . . . . .	11		<i>August.</i>
Newtown-butler . . .	12	Tempo . . . . .	1
Gortneighraght . . .	13	Callaghane . . . . .	2
Churchhill . . . . .	14	Callowhill . . . . .	2
Ederny Bridge . . . .	15	Ballinamallard . . .	5
Belleek . . . . .	17	Bellcoo . . . . .	5
Army Bridge . . . . .	17	Newtownbutler . . .	5
Maguires Bridge . . .	19	Enniskillen . . . . .	12
Garrison . . . . .	21	Army Bridge . . . . .	14
Derilin . . . . .	21	Lisbellaw . . . . .	18
		Stragowna . . . . .	21
		Irvinestown . . . . .	24

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Donaghy - - - -	26	Enniskillen - - -	1
Monea - - - -	26	Stragowna - - -	1
Church-hill - - -	30	Brooksborough - -	3
		Tempo - - - -	6
	<i>Sep.</i>	Newtownbutler - -	7
Roslea - - - -	8	Roslea - - - -	8
Gortneighraght -	12	Lisbellaw - - - -	10
		Cortneighraght - -	11
	<i>Oct.</i>	Monea - - - -	12
Cash - - - -	2	Maguire's Bridge -	17
Maguire's Bridge -	2	Cash - - - -	20
Magheravaly - -		Bellcoo - - - -	26
Bellcoo - - - -	6	Ederney Bridge - -	28
Ederney-bridge -	6	Church-hill - - -	30
Irvinestown - - -	8		
Belleek - - - -	10		<i>Dec.</i>
Lisnaskea - - - -	10	Newtownbutler - -	5
Lisbellaw - - - -	12	Irvinestown - - -	8
Clubboy - - - -	15	Brooksborough - -	11
Lisnarick - - - -	15	Callowhill - - - -	11
Arny bridge - - -	17	Arny Bridge - - -	14
Garrison - - - -	19	Garrison - - - -	21
Ballinamallard -	21	Stragowna - - - -	21
Derrilin - - - -	27	Lisbellaw - - - -	23



## COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

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THE COUNTY OF MONAGHAN—Is bounded on the south and west by the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh, on the north by Tyrone, on the east by Armagh, and on the south east by the counties of Eastmeath and Louth. Its greatest extent from north to south is about thirty Irish miles, and from east to west, about nineteen Irish miles. Its superficies comprises 179,600 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain and waste; it is divided into five baronies, Dartree, Donaghmain, Cremourne, Monaghan, Trough, which contain twenty-one parishes. Although this county is much encumbered with bogs and mountains, still great portions of it are highly cultivated and improved, and its population is very numerous, from the universal employment afforded in the different branches of the linen manufacture, extensively flourishing in every quarter of this district. The principal rivers which either rise in, or flow through this county, are the Ballyhays the Annalee, the Lagan, the Fane, the Myrvale, the Fin, and the Blackwater; which river, for a considerable distance, constitutes the boundary which separates this county from Tyrone. There are no considerable fresh water lakes in this district, yet there are numerous little pools speckled in all directions through the county, which highly contribute to adorn the scenery and diversify the prospect.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dartrec.*

Aghabog,  
Clones,

Ematris,  
Galloon,

Killeven.

On the road passing from Cootehill to Clones, Monaghan County commences on this side of the fifty-fifth mile stone.

*Drum*,—Is a smart little village, distant fifty-five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin: here are two small lakes situated on the right and left of the village; a cross road on the right leads to Rockcorry; on this side of the fifty-seventh mile stone, there is a small lake on the right; on this side of the fifty-ninth mile stone, stands Drumsword's Church on the right, and a cross road on the right leads to Newbliss; the other on the left sweeps towards Cavan; at the fifty-ninth mile stone, a cross road on the right runs to Killeven; at the sixtieth mile stone, the road from Cavan unites on the left, and a small lake is situated on the right; on this side of the sixty-first mile stone, the road crosses the river Fin; at the sixty-first mile stone, the road from Ballyhays unites on the left, and a cross road on the right sweeps towards Newbliss.

*Clones*,—Is a neat smart little town, distant sixty-one miles and an half from the Castle of Dublin. The ruins of two Danish raths are still extant; here also stands a round tower. St. Tegernach of the royal blood, founded an abbey here for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; this Saint removed the episcopal seat from Clogher to this town; at an advanced age he lost his sight, and died of the plague in 548. In 836, this abbey was consumed by fire. In 1207, Hugh de Lacie destroyed the town and abbey, but in five years afterwards, both were re-built by the English, who likewise erected a strong castle here. In 1504, the abbot Gilla Patrick, son of Henry O'Connellly, was consecrated bishop of Clogher, at Rome, and died here of the plague, after his return in the same year. The manor of this abbey, still stiled the manor of St. Tierny, was granted together with the abbey, on its suppression, to Sir Henry Blunt, Knight. It is now the property of Lord Daire. In this town a corbetship was established, which assimilates to a modern collegiate church. In the course of the rebellion which raged in this kingdom for a considerable portion of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Mac Mahon procured a grant of this corbetship from the Pope for his eldest son, then a child. Two roads issue from this town, that

on the left leads to Donough, and the other on the right runs to Monaghan; a little beyond the sixty-third mile stone, the county terminates in this direction. On the road passing from Ardee to Carrickmacross, Monaghan County commences at the northern bank of the river Lagan; at the forty-first mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle on the left; at the forty-second mile stone, a small lake is situated on the right, and a little farther on, the road from Slane unites on the left.

*To Clones by Drum.*

				(Miles.)
Drum	-	-	-	55½
Clones	-	-	-	5½   61½

*Parishes in the Barony of Donaghmain.*

Donaghmoyne,  
Magheross.

Killaney,

Magheraclony,

*Carrickmacross*,—Is a considerable village, distant forty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; an endowed school is established here, but its revenues are only sufficient to afford a competency to the master; here the roads from Dundalk and Innsikeene unite on the right; the road from King's Court unites on the left, and the road, leading towards Shercock, branches off to the left; the road issuing from this town, forks into two branches, that on the right stretching towards Castle Blaney, and the other on the left leading to Ballybay; a little beyond the forty-five mile stone, a small lake lies to the right; at the forty-eight mile-stone, the road passes between two considerable mountains; at the forty-ninth mile-stone, it crosses a considerable stream; at the fifty-first mile stone, there is a small lake situated on the left, and two lakes lie on the right; at the fifty-third mile stone, the road from Cootehill unites on the left.

*Ballybay*,—Is a smart little village, distant fifty-three miles and one quarter from the Castle of Dublin; a cross road on the right sweeps towards Castle Blaney; at the fifty-sixth mile stone, are situated two small lakes on the right, connected by a winding streamlet, which gives them the appearance of a pair of spectacles; a little beyond the fifty-seventh mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Shane



Castle, and the other on the left runs to Monaghan; at the fifty-eight mile stone, stands Tullycorbet Church on the right; a little beyond the sixty-first mile stone, the road from Castle Shane unites on the right; at this end of the town of Monaghan, the road from Coote-hill unites on the left.

*To Emyvale by Lagan Bridge.*

				(Miles.)
Lagan Bridge	-	-	-	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrickmacross	-	-	-	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballybay	-	-	-	16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tullycorbet	-	-	-	3
Monaghan	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Emyvale	-	-	-	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Monaghan.*

Kilmore,	Monaghan,	Tidavnet,
Tihallen,	Tullycorbet,	Drumsnat.

*Monaghan*,—Distant sixty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is the shire and assizes town of this county; its public buildings are these generally constructed in all places where public justice is periodically administered. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Blaney: here an abbey was founded at an early period, of which Moeldolius, the son of Aedh, was constituted abbot. It was pillaged and plundered in the years 830, and 931. The abbot Elias, deemed the principal of all the monks in Ireland, died at Cologne in 1042. Phelim MacMahon founded a monastery for conventual Franciscans, on the scite of the old abbey in 1462. This monastery, on its suppression, was granted to Edward Withe. A fine castle has been erected by Edward Lord Blaney, on the ground originally occupied by the monastery. This town was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. On the road leading from Cootehill to Monaghan, is situated Rockcorry, distant fifty-five miles from the Castle of Dublin; on the road running between Monaghan and Donough, stands Smithsborough, distant sixty-seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; two roads issue from this town; one on the right branches towards Middleton, and the other on the left leads to Aughnacloy.

*To Monaghan by Rockcorry.*

	(Miles.)
Rockcorry . . . . .	—   55
Monaghan . . . . .	7½   62½

*Parishes in the Barony of Trough.*

Donagh,                      Errigal.

*Emyvale*,—Is a small neat village, distant sixty-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; at the sixty-ninth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads the Aughnacloy, and the other on the left runs towards Augher; at the seventieth mile stone, the Blackwater bounds the county in this direction. On the road leading from Ardee to Castleblaney, Monaghan County commences on this side of the forty-third mile stone: here stand two small lakes situated on the right; a little beyond the forty-fourth mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Dundalk, and another on the left stretches towards Dunnymayne Church; on this side of the forty-sixth mile stone, the road from Carrickmacross unites on the left, and a cross road on the right sweeps towards Calloville, at the forty-seventh mile stone, the road from Carrickmacross unites on the left.

*To Smithsborough by Monaghan.*

	(Miles.)
Monaghan . . . . .	—   62½
Smithsborough . . . . .	5   67½

*Parishes in the Barony of Cremourne.*

Agnamullen,                      Muckno,                      Clontibret.

At the forty-eight mile stone, is situated the dimesne of Braco on the right; at the forty-ninth mile stone, the road from Dundalk unites on the right: here the road crosses a branch of the river Fane.

*Castle Blaney*—Is a considerable village, distant fifty-one miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin: here is a plain

church adorned with a steeple; contiguous to the church, is situated the delightful residence of Lord Blaney, commanding a fine view of a lake, thickly interspersed with islands, and richly planted with such forest trees and ever-greens as seem best calculated to gratify the fancy and diversify the prospect. Three roads issue from this town; the one on the right winds towards Armagh, the centre road leads to Castle Shane, and the third on the left sweeps to Ballybay, and a cross road on the right leads to Newton Hamilton; a little beyond the town, stands a small lake on the right; at the fifty-fourth mile stone, a small lake is situated on the left; at the fifty-fifth mile stone, a small lake lies on the left, situated on the verge of a large bog through which the road runs; at the fifty-sixth mile stone, a small lake stands on the right contiguous to a considerable bog a little beyond the fifty-seventh mile stone, stands Clontibret Church on the right, the Glebe House is situated on the left, a cross road on the left leads to Ballybay, and another on the right runs towards Keady.

*Castle Shane*—Is a neat little village, distant fifty-nine miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; on the left of the town, stand the ruins of Rack Wallace Church; a cross road on the right leads to Ballybay, and another on the left runs to Middleton; the road issuing from this town forks into two branches; that on the left leading to Monaghan, and the other on the right to Emyvale; at the sixty-first mile stone, a cross road on the right sweeps towards Middleton; at the sixty-second mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Monaghan; at the sixty-third mile stone, the road crosses a branch of the Black Water, where a road on the right winds to Glasslough; on this side of the sixty-sixth mile stone, the road from Monaghan unites on the left.

*Emyvale*—As already described, is distant sixty-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; at the sixty-ninth mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Aghnacloy, where the county terminates in that section at the seventieth mile stone, and the other on the left runs towards Augher; on this side of the seventy mile stone, stands Eregil Church on the left; at the seventy-second mile stone, the county terminates in this direction: through the whole extent of this county, the lakes appear very numerous, though very small in circumference, and seem to be depositories formed by the superfluous water oozing from marshy, mountainous, and boggy elevated surfaces.



*To Eregil Church by Castle Blaney.*

	(Miles.)
Castle Blaney . . . . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clontibret Church . . . . .	57 $\frac{1}{4}$
Castle Shane . . . . .	59 $\frac{1}{4}$
Emyvale . . . . .	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eregil Church . . . . .	69 $\frac{1}{2}$

*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>March.</i>
Ballybay . . . . .	1	Tedunet . . . . .	31
Emyvale . . . . .	1	Rockcorry . . . . .	31
Ballinode . . . . .	2		
Drum . . . . .	5		<i>April.</i>
Castleblaney . . . . .	6	Ballinode . . . . .	3
Glasslough . . . . .	15	Drum . . . . .	6
Ballybay . . . . .	16	Castleblaney . . . . .	7
Tedunet . . . . .	18	Emyvale . . . . .	12
Smithsboro . . . . .	27	Ballybay . . . . .	15
Rockcorry . . . . .	27	Glasslough . . . . .	16
Clones . . . . .	28	Ballybay . . . . .	17
Newbliss . . . . .	30	Monaghan . . . . .	20
		Newbliss . . . . .	24
	<i>Feb.</i>	Smithsboro . . . . .	28
Emyvale . . . . .	1	Rockcorry . . . . .	28
Drum . . . . .	2	Clones . . . . .	29
Castleblaney . . . . .	3		
Ballinode . . . . .	6		<i>May.</i>
Glasslough . . . . .	19	Ballytrain . . . . .	1
Ballybay . . . . .	20	Ballinode . . . . .	1
Rockcorry . . . . .	24	Drum . . . . .	4
Smithsboro . . . . .	24	Castleblaney . . . . .	5
Clones . . . . .	25	Emyvale . . . . .	10
Newbliss . . . . .	27	Ballybay . . . . .	15
		Scotstown . . . . .	17
	<i>March.</i>	Castleshane . . . . .	21
Tedounet . . . . .	1	Glasslough . . . . .	21
Drum . . . . .	2	Rockcorry . . . . .	26
Castleblaney . . . . .	3	Smithsboro . . . . .	26
Ballinode . . . . .	6	Carrickmacross . . . . .	27
Emyvale . . . . .	17	Clones . . . . .	27
Glasslough . . . . .	19	Monaghan . . . . .	28
Ballybay . . . . .	20	Newbliss . . . . .	29
Clones . . . . .	25		
Newbliss . . . . .	27		<i>June.</i>
Smithsboro . . . . .	29	Knockboy . . . . .	1

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Aug.</i>
Drum . . . . .	1	Glasslough . . . . .	20
Castleblaney . . . . .	2	Ballybay . . . . .	21
Ballinode . . . . .	5	Rockcorry . . . . .	25
Smithsboro . . . . .	7	Smithsboro . . . . .	25
Ballytrain . . . . .	11	Clones . . . . .	26
Emyvale . . . . .	13	Newbliss . . . . .	28
Scotstown . . . . .	17		
Glasslough . . . . .	18		<i>Sep.</i>
Ballybay . . . . .	19	Castleblaney . . . . .	1
Castleshane . . . . .	21	Emyvale . . . . .	4
Tedunet . . . . .	24	Ballinode . . . . .	4
Clones . . . . .	24	Drum . . . . .	7
Newbliss . . . . .	26	Glasslough . . . . .	17
Smithsboro . . . . .	30	Ballybay . . . . .	18
Rockcorry . . . . .	30	Newbliss . . . . .	25
		Carrickmacross . . . . .	27
	<i>July.</i>	Tedunet . . . . .	28
Emyvale . . . . .	1	Rockcorry . . . . .	29
Ballinode . . . . .	3	Ballytrain . . . . .	29
Drum . . . . .	6	Smithsboro . . . . .	29
Castleblaney . . . . .	7	Clones . . . . .	30
Ballybay . . . . .	7		
Carrickmacross . . . . .	10		<i>Oct.</i>
Monaghan . . . . .	12	Ballybay . . . . .	2
Glasslough . . . . .	16	Ballinode . . . . .	2
Ballybay . . . . .	17	Emyvale . . . . .	4
Castleshane . . . . .	21	Drum . . . . .	5
Smithsboro . . . . .	28	Monaghan . . . . .	5
Rockcorry . . . . .	28	Castleblaney . . . . .	5
Clones . . . . .	29	Glasslough . . . . .	15
Newbliss . . . . .	31	Ballybay . . . . .	16
		Rockcorry . . . . .	17
	<i>Aug.</i>	Rockcorry . . . . .	27
Ballytrain . . . . .	1	Smithsboro . . . . .	27
Emyvale . . . . .	2	Clones . . . . .	28
Drum . . . . .	3	Newbliss . . . . .	30
Castleblaney . . . . .	4		
Ballinode . . . . .	7		<i>Nov.</i>
Castleshane . . . . .	12	Ballytrain . . . . .	1
Castleblaney . . . . .	16	Drum . . . . .	2
Scotstown . . . . .	16	Castleblaney . . . . .	3
Monaghan . . . . .	18	Ballinode . . . . .	6



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Castleblaney - - -	8	Knockboy - - -	2
Emyvale - - - -	8	Ballinode - - -	4
Carrickmacross - -	9	Drum - - - -	7
Scotstown - - -	71	Carrickmacross - -	10
Glasslough - - -	19	Emyvale - - - -	13
Ballybay - - - -	20	Castleshane - - -	15
Monaghan - - - -	21	Glasslough - - -	17
Rockcorry - - - -	24	Ballybay - - - -	18
Smithsboro - - - -	24	Ballitrain - - - -	23
Clones - - - -		Newbliss - - - -	25
Newbliss - - - -	25	Rockcorry - - - -	29
		Smithsboro - - -	29
	<i>Dec.</i>	Clones - - - -	30
Castleblaney - - -	1		

## COUNTY OF TYRONE.

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THE COUNTY OF TYRONE,—Is bounded on the west by Donegal, on the north by Londonderry, on the east by Lough Neagh and Armagh, and on the south by Monaghan and Fermanagh; its greatest extent from east to west, is forty-three Irish miles, and from north to south thirty-three Irish miles; its surface comprises 467,700 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountains, and waste; it is distributed into four baronies, Clogher, Strabane, Omagh and Dungannon, which contain thirty-five parishes. Although a great portion of this county is rough and mountainous, still in many parts the soil is rich and fertile, and equally calculated for tillage or for pasture. The lakes within the limits of the county are inconsiderable, of which those about Baron's Court appear the most interesting and extensive. The rivers which water this district are large and conveniently distributed: the Black-water winds its course along the verge of this county, forming its boundary with a part of Monaghan, and the entire of Armagh. The principal river runs nearly through the centre of the county, and is known by the appellations of the Cammon, the Mourne, and the Foyle. In its progress, it receives the waters of the Carnown river, and another considerable mountain stream; as also of the Mounterlouney and Drimna rivers on the north; and on the south, it is supplied by the Fentona, by the Owenreagh, by the Longfield, by the Derg, and Fin rivers; besides numerous streamlets, which drip from the mountains. The other rivers are the Farran,

and the Cookestown, which run towards Lough Neagh. Limestone quarries, the best resources for renovating the soil, abound in many places.

*Coal Island*,—In the barony of Dungannon, is the only part of the county where coal mines are wrought. From the sulphureous and ferruginous appearance of the water in many places, abundance of iron ore may be naturally inferred, but the want of fuel renders such treasures an unprofitable acquisition. The linen manufacture is in a most flourishing condition through the whole extent of this district. This county formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of O'Neale; but after the attainder of that obstinate and refractory house, then irreconcilably hostile to the English Government, the title was conferred on the family of Power; whose heiress having been married into the family of Beresford, the title is now enjoyed by the most noble the Marquis of Waterford. About the beginning of the fifth century, a colony from Hy Falgia in Leinster, afterwards known by the name of the kingdom of Offaly, emigrated to Tyrconnel, where they flourished for many centuries, a circumstance which gave rise to the distinction of the south and north Hy Faillia, so often mentioned by the Irish historians of the middle ages.

*To Clogher by Augher.*

	Miles.
Augher . . . . .	—   75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Clogher . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$   76 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Parishes in Barony of Clogher.*

Errigalkeeroge,      Donaghheavy,      Clogher Frough.

On the road passing from Emyvale to Augher, the county of Tyrone commences at the seventy-two mile stone. At the seventy-three mile stone, the road from Clones unites on the left.

*Augher*—Is a decayed village, distant seventy-five miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; it was a borough previous to the Union. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the left leading to Clogher, an ancient episcopal see, supposed to have been founded by St. Kerteen in the year 490; notwithstanding its antiquity, it is now only a straggling village, distant



seventy-six miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. About the eleventh century the Bishopric of Louth was annexed to Clogher. In the year 1295, the cathedral was rebuilt. In the year 1396, the cathedral, the abbey, and the episcopal palace were consumed by fire. In the year 1610, the revenues of the abbey were annexed to the Bishopric. This city was the royal residence of the ancient Kings of Ergal. In pagan times, it was a Druidical sanctuary, where many arts of divination were practised. The episcopal palace is a spacious edifice, delightfully situated in an extensive and well planted demesne. Here the roads from Clones and Enniskillen unite on the left; it was a borough previous to the Union. At the seventy-seven mile stone, the two branches re-unite, and a cross road on the left leads to

*Fentona Village*,—Distant ninety-three miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. At the eighty mile stone, a cross road runs to the right. At the eighty-one mile stone, the road crosses the Garvaghy river. At the eighty-two mile stone, a cross road runs right and left. At the eighty-three mile stone, the Balligawly road joins on the right. At the eighty-four mile stone, the road from Dungannon unites on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Omagh.*

Dromore,  
Kilskeery,  
Chogherny,

Termonmaguirk,  
Drumragh,

Longfield,  
Termonamongan

*Omagh*—Is the shire and assizes town of this county, distant eighty-six miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle. In the year 1743, it was consumed by fire, but since rebuilt. In the year 792, an abbey was founded here, and in the 15th century a franciscan monastery was erected here. At the lower extremity of the town, are the ruins of an old castle. On this side of the town, the roads from Fentona, Augher, Aughnacloy, and Cookestown conterminate; two roads issue on the left, one leading to the village of Dromore, and thence to Trillick, the other to Drumquin; two roads, one on each bank of the river Foyle, run from Omagh to Newtown Stewart.

*Parishes in the Barony of Strabane.*

Ardstraw,  
Upper Badony,  
Lower Badony,

Camus,  
Cappagh,  
Donaghheady,

Leckpatrick,  
Urney.

At the eighty-nine mile stone, the road crosses the river Poe, a cross road on the right leads to Gortin village, and Keady church is situated on the right.

*Newtown Stewart*—Is a neat small town, distant ninety-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, and pleasantly situated on the river Foyle. Here two roads unite on the right, and two roads issue to the left leading to the different little villages, scattered in the remote parts of this mountainous district. The church and the ruins of an old castle are situated on the left, and a little farther on stands Baron Court, the magnificent mansion of the most noble the Marquis of Abercorn. A road on each bank of the river Foyle leads from this town to Strabane.

*Douglas Bridge*—Is a small village, distant ninety-seven miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle. A little beyond the ninety-eight mile stone, stand the ruins of Camus church on the left.

*Strabane*—Distant one hundred and one miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a large populous town, delightfully situated on the river Foyle, and commanding a fine prospect of Lifford bridge erected across the river Foyle; it gives title of Viscount to the family of Hamilton, and was a borough previous to the Union. A cross road on the left leads to Claudy, and another on the right sweeps along the eastern bank of the Foyle to Derry. A little beyond the one hundred and three mile stone, a cross road runs to the left. At the one hundred and four mile stone, stands Ballymegarry village, and a little farther on, Reekpatrick church on the left. On this side of the one hundred and six mile stone, the road crosses the Burdenet river. At the one hundred and eight mile stone, is Dunelong Ferry on the left. At the one hundred and nine mile stone, the county terminates in this direction. On the road passing from Emyvale to Aughnacloy, Tyrone county commences at the seventy mile stone. A little farther on, a cross road on the right leads to Armagh.

*Aughnacloy*,—Is a pleasant village, distant seventy-one miles from Dublin Castle, agreeably situated near the black water; the road from Dungannon joins on the right, and a cross road

on the left leads to Augher. Between Aughnacloy and Augher, stands the formerly important fort of Lismore, now in ruins. At the seventy-three mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Ballygawly*,—Is a small neat village, distant seventy-four miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; here are two cross roads on the right, one leads to Castle Caufield, and the other to Six-mile-cross, the direct road on the left leads to Omagh; at the seventy-fifth mile stone a cross road runs to the left; on this side of the seventy-sixth mile stone, the road from Pomeroy village unites on the right; at the eightieth mile stone a cross road sweeps to the left, and another on the right, leads to Lowry's-town village; at the eighty-third mile stone, the road from Augher unites on the left, and proceeds to Omagh as already noticed.

*To Ballymegarry by Aughnacloy.*

					(Miles)
Aughnacloy	-	-	-	-	71
Ballygawly	-	-	-	-	74 $\frac{3}{4}$
Omagh	-	-	-	-	86 $\frac{3}{4}$
Newtown Mount Stewart	-	-	-	-	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Douglass Bridge	-	-	-	-	97 $\frac{3}{4}$
Strabane	-	-	-	-	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballymegarry	-	-	-	-	104

*Parishes in the Barony of Dungannon.*

Aghalow,	Derryln,	Killessell,
Arboe,	Desertcreagh,	Killyman,
Artrea,	Donaghmore,	Pomeroy,
Ballyclog,	Donaghhenry,	Tullaghniskien.
Clonfecla,	Drumglass,	
Clonoe,	Kildress,	

*To Cookestown by Dungannon.*

					(Miles)
Dungannon	-	-	-	-	72 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunaghy	-	-	-	-	78
Cookestown	-	-	-	-	81 $\frac{3}{4}$



*Caledon*,—Is a large village, situated at a small distance from the Black Water, and distant seventy-miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; it gives the title of Baron to the family of Alexander. Caledon Hill, the delightful residence of Lord Caledon is situated about a mile south of the village. In this vicinity is Aghinnas, the elegant mansion and extensive demesne of Lord Belmore: two roads issue from this town, that on the left leads to Aughnacloy, and the other on the right runs to Dungannon. On the road leading from Charlemount to Dungannon, Tyrone County commences on the western bank of the Black Water river; here the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Coal Island, and the other on the left to Dungannon; at the sixty-ninth mile stone a cross road winds to the left; on this side of the seventy-second mile stone a cross road leads to the left.

*To Aughnacloy by Caledon.*

		(Miles)
Caledon	- - - - -	70½
Aughnacloy	- - - - -	5½   76

*Dungannon*,—Distant seventy-two miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is a large, populous and handsome town; here is a barrack for a troop of horse and a royal school liberally endowed; it was the chief residence of the O'Neales, Kings of Ulster; the strong castle erected here, frequently experienced the vicissitudes and disasters of turbulent contending chieftains, having alternately fallen into the possession of adverse and hostile factions. In the rebellion of 1641, this castle was the first siezed on by the insurgents, but it was afterwards demolished by the parliamentary forces. A monastery of Franciscan friars was founded here by Con. O'Neil. The Ulster delegates of Irish volunteers assembled here on the 15th of February 1782, to deliberate on the most effectual means of procuring a more equal representation of the people. The Union has accomplished that parliamentary reformation, so clamorously sought for by visionary theorists and constitution framers. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. Near this town stands Farmhill, the magnificent residence of Lord Northland. The roads from Caledon and Ballygawly unite on the left, and a cross road sweeps off on the right; two roads issue from this town, that on the right leads to Cookestown, and the other on the left to Pomeroy.

*To Six-mile Cross by Dungannon.*

	(Miles)
Dungannon - - - - -	—   72 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pomeroy - - - - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$   80 $\frac{3}{4}$
Nine-mile House - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   84 $\frac{1}{4}$
Six-mile Cross - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   87 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Donaghmore*,—Is a small village, distant seventy-five miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; a cross road winds to the right, and another to the left; the direct road leads to Pomeroy village, distant eighty miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the right leads to Cookestown, and another on the left to Nine Mile-house.

*To Coagh by Killyman.*

	(Miles.)
Killyman - - - - -	—   71 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coal Island - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stewart's town - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   77
Coagh - - - - -	5   82

*Gorten*,—Is a small village, distant ninety-nine miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; a cross road sweeps to the left, the direct road leads to Newtown Stewart. The road passing from Dungannon to Cookestown, a little beyond the seventy-five mile stone, crosses the Tarran river, and a cross road runs right and left. At the seventy-eight mile stone, a cross road runs right and left, and Dunaghy village is situated on the left.

*Tullyhog*,—Is a small village, distant seventy-nine miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road runs right and left.

*Cookestown*,—Is a neat village, distant eighty-one miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, pleasantly situated on a river of the same name; a cross road runs right and left; two roads issue from this town, that on the left leads to Derry, and the other on the right to Moneymore. Near this village is situated Killyman, a most enchanting country residence; at the eighty-third mile stone the county terminates in this direction.

*Coal Island*,—Distant seventy-four miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is situated on a canal that leads from Lough Neagh towards Dungannon; a cross road winds to the

left; at the seventy-sixth mile stone a cross road leads to the right.

*Stewartstown*,—Is a neat little village, distant seventy-seven miles from Dublin Castle; here the road from Portadown unites on the right; here the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Grange village. At the seventy-eight mile stone, on the right hand section, is Stewart Hall, the magnificent residence of Lord Castle Stewart. At the eighty mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Money-more, and the other on the right to the village of Coagh, distant eighty-two miles from Dublin Castle. Here the Cookestown river bounds the county in this direction.



*A Table of Fairs held each month of the year, in this County.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>Feb.</i>
Castlederg, 1st Tuesday		Caledon, Monday before	
Donaghmore do.		shrove Tuesday	
Gortin do.			
Moy . . . 1st Friday			<i>Mar.</i>
Cookestown . . . . .	2	Bearagh . . . . .	1
Frederickstown . . . . .	4	Donaghmore, 1st Tues.	
Mount Hamilton . . . . .	4	Gortin . . . . . do.	
Aughnacloy . . . . .	6	Moy . . . . . 1st Friday	
Omagh . . . . .	12	Castlecaufield . . . . .	2
Carnteel . . . . .	12	Frederickstown . . . . .	3
Kellen . . . . .	18	Mount Hamilton . . . . .	3
Five-mile-town . . . . .	18	Coagh . . . . . 2d Friday	
Dunaghy . . . . .	18	Carnteel . . . . .	11
Benburbe . . . . .	27	Moy . . . . .	11
Coagh . . . . . 2d Friday		Five mile town . . . . .	27
Caledon . . . . . 2d Monday		Cookesfield town . . . . .	28
		Augher . . . . .	28
	<i>Feb.</i>	Grange . . . . .	28
Strabane . . . . .	1	Newtown Stewart . . . . .	28
Cladybridge 1st Tues.		Benburbe . . . . .	31
Donaghmore . . . . . do.			
Gortin . . . . . do.			<i>Apr.</i>
Dunaghy . . . . .	1 & 13	Omagh . . . . .	5
Dromore . . . . .	2	Donaghmore, 1st Teus.	
Dungannon . . . . .	4	Gortin . . . . . do.	
Ardstraw Bridge . . . . .	10	Moy . . . . . 1st Friday	
Balinahetty . . . . .	12	Dunaghy . . . . .	6
Cookestown, Saturday		Caledon . . . . .	12
before Candlemas		Dungannon . . . . .	15
Castlecaufield . . . . .	15	Benburbe . . . . .	15
Derg Bridge . . . . .	16	Coagh . . . . . 2d Friday	
Benburbe . . . . .	24		
Omagh . . . . .	25		
Dunymana . . . . .	27		<i>May</i>
Moy . . . . . 1st Friday		Newtown Savillee . . . . .	1
Coagh . . . . . 2d do.		Stewarts Town . . . . .	1
Carnteel, 1st Monday		Dromore . . . . .	1
after 12		Donaghmore, 1st Tues.	
		Gortin . . . . . do.	

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>May.</i>		<i>June.</i>
Moy . . . 1st Friday		Caledon . . . . .	21
Ardstraw Bridge . .	2	Fentona . . . . .	22
Ballimagory . . .	3	Nash . . . . .	24
Fentona . . . . .	4	Dromore . . . . .	24
Clogher . . . . .	6	Omagh . . . . .	24
Maghraidigan . . .	6	Benburbe . . . . .	30
Cookestown, 1st Satur- day before May O. S.			
Augher . . . . .	12	Castlederg . . . . .	1
Strabane . . . . .	12	Dungannon . . . . .	1
Aughnacloy . . . .	14	Donaghmore, 1st Tues.	
Trilie . . . . .	14	Gorten . . . do.	
Clady Bridge . . .	16	Moy . . . 1st Friday	
Dungannon . . . .	17	Omagh . . . . .	3
Omagh . . . . .	20	Aughnacloy . . . .	5
Carnteel . . . . .	26	Balimagorey . . . .	5
Derg Bridge . . . .	26	Coagh . . 2d Saturday	
Benburbe . . . . .	26	Keleter . . . . .	21
Donymana . . . . .	27	Clogher . . . . .	26
Bearagh . . . . .	22	Benburbe . . . . .	30
Caledon, 2d Mon. O. S.		Caledon, 2d Mon. O. S.	
		Carnteel, 1st Monday after 12	
	<i>June</i>		
Pomeroy . . . . .	1		
Donaghmore, 1st Tues.			
Gorten . . . . do.		Cookestown, Saturday before the 1st of Au- gust O. S.	
Moy . . . 1st Friday		Donaghmore, 1st Tues.	
Newtown Stewart . .	2	Gorten . . . do.	
Maghraidigan . . .	3	Strabane . . . . .	1
Frederickstown . . .	3	Clady . . . . .	1
Five-mile-town . . .	3	Dromore . . . . .	1
Ballimagory . . . .	3	Ardstraw Bridge . . .	2
Mount Hamilton . .	4	Derg Bridge . . . .	3
Balligawly . . . . .	5	Omagh . . . . .	5
Coagh . . . 2d Friday		Benbridge . . . . .	5
Castlecaufield do.		Moy . . . 1st Friday	
Drumquin . . . . .	9	Dunelong . . . . .	12
Ardstraw Bridge . .	14	Coagh . . . 2d Friday	
Cookestown, 1st Tues- day O. S.		Augher . . . . .	14
Orator, Monday after Mid Summer		Five-mile-town . . .	14
Six mile-cross . . .	19	Dungannon . . . . .	16

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Oct.</i>
Omagh, 2d Thur. O. S.		Fentona . . . . .	29
Castlecaufield . . . .	23	Caledon, 2d Mon. O. S.	
Benburbe . . . . .	25	Maghairigan, 3d Thur.	
Carnteel . . . . .	26		
Dunnymana . . . . .	26		<i>Nov.</i>
Bearagh . . . . .	29	Newtown Saville . . .	1
Caledon . . . . .	21	Stewartstown . . . .	1
Maghairigan, 2d Thur.		Dromore . . . . .	1
		Gorten . 1st Tuesda	
	<i>Sept.</i>	Donaghmore do.	
Balligawly . . . . .	2	Moy . . 1st Friday	
Donaghmore, 1st Tues.		Cookestown, 1st Satur-	
Gorten . . . . do.		before November O. S.	
Moy . . . 1st Friday		Ballymagory . . . .	2
Coagh . . . 2d do.		Balligawley . . . .	2
Castlecaufield . . . .	4	Omagh . . . . .	3
Cookestown . . . . .	4	Drumquin . . . . .	8
Trilie . . . . .	4	Pomeroy . . . . .	11
Carnteel . . . . .	19	Augher . . . . .	12
Caledon, 2d Mon. O. S.		Grange . . . . .	12
Benburbe . . . . .	24	Strabane . . . . .	12
Dromore . . . . .	29	Trilie . . . . .	14
		Ardstraw Bridge . . .	15
	<i>Oct.</i>	Aughnacloy, 1st Thurs-	
Omagh . . . . .	2	day O. S.	
Donaghmore, 1st Tues.		Omagh . . 2d do.	
Gorten . . . . do.		Coagh . . 2d Friday	
Frederickstown . . . .	3	Clady Bridge . . . .	16
Mount Hamilton . . . .	4	Kileter . . . . .	19
Moy . . . 1st Friday		Five mile town . . . .	22
Coagh . . 2d do.		Maghairigan . . . .	24
Trilie . . . . .	7	Dungannon . . . . .	25
Ardstrawbridge . . . .	8	Carnteel . . . . .	26
Aughnacloy . . . . .	10	Benburbe . . . . .	26
Newtown Stewart . . . .	10	Dunmana . . . . .	27
Cookestown . . . . .	10	Caledon, 2d Mon. O. S.	
Dungannon, 2d Mon.		Bearagh . . . . .	29
Kilin . . . . .	17		
Derg Bridge . . . . .	20		<i>Dec.</i>
Carnteel . . . . .	24	Castlecaufield . . . .	1
Keleter . . . . .	20	Donaghmore, 1st Tues.	
Benburbe . . . . .	29	Gorten . . . . do.	



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Dec.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Dunaghy . . . . .	3	Benburbe - - - -	31
Derg Bridge - - -	3	Trilie, <i>Saturday after</i>	
Ballenahetty - - -	3	<i>Christmas</i>	
Moy - - 1st <i>Friday</i>		Caledon, 2d <i>Monday</i>	
Newtown Stewart <i>do.</i>		O. S.	
Coagh - - 2d <i>do.</i>		Maghairigan, 3d <i>Thur.</i>	
Killin - - - - -	18	Cookestown, <i>Saturday</i>	
Stewartstown - - -	20	<i>before Christmas</i> O. S.	

## COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

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THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL, otherwise Tyreconnel, is bounded on the west and north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the east by the Counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; and on the south by the Counties of Fermanagh and Leitrim. Its greatest extent from north to south, (on Doctor MacParlan's authority,) is about seventy Irish miles; and its greatest extent from east to west, about thirty-five Irish miles. Its surface contains 679,550 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain, and waste; it is distributed into five Baronies:—Tyrhugh, Bannogh and Boyleagh, Raphoe, Kilmacrenan, Innishowen; which are divided into forty-two Parishes. The greatest portion of this district consists of reclaimable and irreclaimable mountains; the soil of the wild tracts is generally composed of mossy peat, moor peat, and deep black moor; the baronies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe, have some good tillage and pasture lands. Donald Stewart, the indefatigable mineralogist, employed by the Dublin Society, has distinctly specified where lead and iron ores are to be found in these wild and bleak mountains, with other valuable minerals, which have been hitherto unprofitable acquisitions. Its fresh-water lakes are Lough-Esk, Lough-Derg, and a chain of small pools in the Pettigo mountains. Foyle and Swilly are salt-water bays, and therefore are not to be classed with lakes, though erroneously included in that description. The Erne waters the southern extremity of this County, for a very small distance, the other only considera-

ble rivers are the Fin and Foyle. Numerous gullies issue from the mountains, always formidable and rapid after heavy rains; it abounds with fine harbours, well adapted for summer or winter fishing: the linen manufacture is extensively established in this county. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Chicester.

*Parishes in the Barony of Tyrhugh.*

Templecairn,  
Donegal,

Drumholm,  
Kilbarron.

*Ballyshannon*,—Distant one hundred and one miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a very thriving town, conveniently situated on an outlet, which discharges the waters of Lough-erne into the Atlantic, over which a bridge consisting of 14 arches is erected; here is a fine cascade, deemed the greatest salmon leap in Ireland: it has a barrack for two companies of foot. A pier to protect the shipping in the harbour, and a canal communicating with Lough-erne, would render this a town of consequence, opulence, and commerce. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. At a small distance, are the ruins of an old abbey; a road on the left leads to Sligo: here the road from Manor Hamilton unites on the left; a road on the right, leads to Ballintra; at the one hundred and four mile stone, stands a small lake to the right, and a little farther on, is situated Lough-Derg, in which there is a small island about half a mile from the shore: in this island there is a cave, called St. Patrick's Purgatory, highly venerated by superstitious credulity for its imaginary sanctity; to this cave immense swarms of pilgrims resort every summer, from all parts of Ireland.

*Ballintra*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. Here the road from Belleek unites on the right; at the one hundred and six mile stone, Dromhome Church stands on the left.

*Donegal*,—Is a decayed town, distant one hundred and eleven miles from the Castle of Dublin; it is agreeably situated on the river Esk, at the mouth of Donegal-Bay. Here is a handsome old castle, the property of the Earl of Arran; at a small distance from the town, are the ruins of an abbey, founded by Odo Roe, for Franciscan friars, in the year 1474. This town was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members



to the Irish Parliament. Two roads issue from this town, that on the right, leads to Lifford, and the other on the left, to Killybegs.

*Parishes in the Barony of Bannogh and Boyleagh.*

Glencolmkill,	Kilcar,	Lettermacaward,
Iniskeel,	Killybegs,	Templecroan,
Inver,	Killymard,	Ardra.
Killaghtee,		

*To Dunfanaghy, by Ballyshannon.*

	(Miles.)
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	— 101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballintra, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 105 $\frac{3}{4}$
Donegal, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 111
Mount Charles, . . . . .	3 114
Inver, . . . . .	3 117
The Port, . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 118 $\frac{1}{4}$
Killybegs, : : . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ardra, . . . . .	8 131 $\frac{1}{4}$
Naren, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 136 $\frac{1}{4}$
Strand, . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shallagan-Bridge, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 144
Gibbarrow-river, . . . . .	2 146
Dinglo, . . . . .	6 152
Guydore-river, . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 159 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gortahurk, . . . . .	9 169 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dunfanaghy. . . . .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 176

ROADS.

At the one hundred and thirteen mile stone, Killymard Church stands on the right,

*Mount Charles*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and fourteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated on the Inver-river, at the mouth of Inver-bay. A cross road runs to the right; at the one hundred and seventeen mile stone, stands Inver Church; here are the ruins of an old abbey, founded in the fifteenth century; a cross road runs to the right;

at the one hundred and twenty mile stone, stand Duncanely church and village, and the ruins of MacSwine's Castle lie on the left; at the one hundred and twenty-one mile stone, are situated the Barney salt-works: at the one hundred and twenty-three mile stone, a cross road runs to the right.

*Killybegs*,—Distant one hundred and twenty-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is conveniently situated at the mouth of MacSwine's bay: here is a spacious secure harbour, well sheltered by the adjacent mountains, and may be entered at any state of the tide, the water, at the lowest ebb, being always from five to eight fathom deep; in some seasons prodigious quantities of herrings are caught about this bay.—Here are the ruins of an old friary, founded by MacSweeney Banig. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. A cross road runs to the right, and another to the left, winds along the coast to the village of

*Ardra*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-one miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, and eight from Killybegs: here is a neat church; hence the road proceeds to the village of

*Naren*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-six miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin in this direction. Here stand Enniskeel Church on the left; on the island of Enniskeel, are the ruins of a church, founded by St. Conald, killed by pirates in the year 590; there is also a well, annually visited by a vast concourse of pilgrims.

*Parishes in the Barony of Raphoe.*

Clonleigh,	Leck,	Stranorlane,
Donaghmore,	Raphoe,	Taughboyne,
Killea,	Ray,	All Saints.
Kilteevagh,		

*To Dunfanaghy, by Lifford.*

	Miles.
Lifford, . . . . .	— 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballindrait, . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 104 $\frac{1}{4}$
Raphoe, . . . . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 107
Letterkenny, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11
Kilmacrennan, . . . . .	5 118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glen Inn, . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 124 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dunfanaghy. . . . .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 132

*Lifford*,—Distant one hundred and two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is the shire and assizes town of this County, pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Foyle. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse: it gives the title of Viscount to the family of Hewet: it was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. Three roads issue from this town; one to the right, running along the western bank of the river Foyle to Derry; another in a westerly direction, leads to Raphoe; and the third, on the left, proceeds towards

*Castle-Fin Village*,—Distant one hundred and seven miles from the Castle of Dublin.

*Killygordon*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred miles from the Castle of Dublin.

*Stranorlane*,—Is a neat little village, distant one hundred and twelve miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; it is pleasantly situated on the river Fin.

*Ballybofey*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and thirteen miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, agreeably situated on the river Fin. Here the road forks into two branches; that on the left, leads to Donegal town, already noticed, and the other on the right, runs towards

*Fintown Village*,—Distant one hundred and twenty-five miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. On the left of this village, is situated Lough Fin, from which the river Fin derives its source.

*Shaltagan Bridge*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and thirty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin: here the road forks into two branches; that on the left, leads to Naren, already noticed, and the other on the right, to

*Dunglo Village*,—Distant one hundred and thirty-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and agreeably situated on an arm of the sea: here the road forks into two branches; that on the right, winds along the shore towards Gortahurk, and the other on the left, stretches towards the island of North Arran; on which the neat little town of Rutland has been erected for the accommodation of vessels resorting to the harbour in the herring fishing season. The streets of this little colony are wide, regular, and uniform; and the houses so judiciously arranged, that all the necessary stores are situated in the rere. Here is a complete dock-yard, where vessels lie in perfect safety in three fathom water; about 400 fishing smacks annually assemble here in quest of herrings: this town



is distant one hundred and thirty-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin by Lackbeg-ferry. On the road passing from Lifford to Letterkenny, stands

*Raphoe*,---Distant one hundred and seven miles from the Castle of Dublin. This delapidated village, is an ancient episcopal see, founded about the middle of the sixth century. In the eleventh century, the cathedral was erected on the ruins of the original church. In the cathedral stood a celebrated cross, to which miraculous powers were superstitiously imputed. In the year 1438, it was removed to Armagh by Bishop O'Galohar; it is not recorded whether its translation deprived it of its imaginary sanctity, like as the shorne Sampson was divested of his supernatural valour. The episcopal castle or palace, was erected at the expence of government, in the reign of Charles the First. In the rebellion of 1641, it withstood a long and vigorous siege; it has been since modernised and beautified: a round tower stood here, and an extensive monastery founded by St. Columb. Two cross roads sweep on the right, one leads towards Derry, and the other to Manor Cunningham; a cross road on the left, leads to Convoy village; at the one hundred and ten mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*To Carrigans, by Lifford.*

	(Miles.)
Lifford, . . . . .	—   102 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Johnstown, . . . . .	6   108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carrigans, . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$   110 -

*Parishes in the Bårony of Kilmacrenan.*

Aughanunchin,	Coneval,	Mevagh,
Aughishe,	Gartan,	Raymunterdony,
Clandehorky,	Killigarvan,	Tullaghobigly,
Clondevadock,	Kilmacrenan,	Tully.

*Letterkenny*,—A small town, distant one hundred and thirteen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Swilly: here the road from Derry unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, that on the left, leads to

*Rathmelton*,—Situated on the western verge of Lough-Swilly, and distant one hundred and seventeen miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; and the other on the left, runs to Glen-Inn; at the one hundred and sixteen mile stone, the road crosses the Garter-river, where Kilmacrenan Church stands to the right.

*Glen-Inn*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and twenty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin; at the one hundred and twenty-seven mile stone, stands Ards-castle on the right; at the one hundred and thirty mile stone, Ballimore church is situated on the left; and a little farther on, are the ruins of an old castle to the right: at the one hundred and thirty-two mile stone, stand the ruins of an old church on the left.

*Dunfanaghy*,—Is a poor straggling village, distant one hundred and thirty-two miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin: here the road winds along the shore, on the left, to the village of

*Gortahurk*,—Already noticed, and distant one hundred and thirty-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. At Horn-Head, situated north of Dunfanaghy, is a very singular excavation, perforated either by decomposition, or the impulse of the waves through a rock of granite more than 20 yards; from this cave, a perpendicular funnel ascends to the surface of the rock, called MacSwine's Gun, where the aperture, (according to Doctor MacParlan's description,) is not much wider than a large kitchen chimney. At half tide, when the wind blows due north, this funnel is seen to spout columns of water, far higher than the eye can reach into the air, with terrific explosion, audible it is said, at the distance of from twenty to thirty miles. The road leading from Lifford to Londonderry, a little beyond the one hundred and three mile stone, crosses the river Swilly; the ruins of an old church lie to the right; at the one hundred and six mile stone, a cross road runs to the left.

*St. Johnstown*,—Is a neat little village, distant one hundred and eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Foyle. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament.

*Carrigans*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred and ten miles from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Foyle. On this side of the one hundred and eleven mile stone, this county terminates towards

**Londonderry.** On the road passing from Londonderry to Letterkenny, Donegal County commences at the three mile stone from Derry town; at the four mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Carrigans; at the seven mile stone, a church and the ruins of an old castle lie to the right.

*Newtown Cunningham*,—Is a neat village, distant one hundred and twenty-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and seven and a half from Londonderry. The church stands on the right; and a cross road runs to the left; at the ten mile stone, the ruins of a church lie on the right.

*Manor Cunningham*,—Is a comfortable village, distant one hundred and twenty-six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and thirteen and a quarter from Londonderry. The church, and a cross road lie on the left; the direct road leads to Letterkenny, already noticed.

*To Dunglo, by Lifford.*

	(Miles.)
Lifford, . . . .	—   102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlefin, . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   107
Killygordon, . . . .	3   110
Stronorlane . . . .	2 $\frac{3}{4}$   112 $\frac{3}{4}$
Choghan, . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$   118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fintown, . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$   125 $\frac{3}{4}$
Shallaghan-Bridge, . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$   130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunglo, . . . .	8   138 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Inishowen.*

Cloncagh,	Dysertaghy,	Templemore,
Clonmanny,	Fahan,	Bert,
Culdaff,	Upper Movil,	Inch Island.
Donagh,	Lower Movil,	

On the road passing from Derry to the peninsula of Inishowen, the County of Donegal commences at Culmore Fort, situated on the western bank of Lough-Foyle, and distant four miles from Derry. This fort, in possession of King James' forces, defended the boom laid across the river, to compel a surrender of the besieged through famine. Through this bleak



and mountainous district, there are no towns or villages of any considerable magnitude, though tolerably well inhabited to the full extent of the infertility of its ill-cultivated soil. It abounds with grand natural beauties, pleasing to an eye delighting to survey nature in its rude and boldest features. This district is conspicuously distinguished for the illicit distillation of whiskey.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Red Castle . . . .	1	Donegal, 2d. Tues. Old	
Letterkenny . . . .	2	Stile	
Pettigo . . . . .	17	Mount Charles . . . .	10
Castlefin, Mond. before		Churchill . . . . .	11
Old Christmas		Letterkenny . . . . .	12
		Port . . . . .	12
	<i>Feb.</i>	Ardara . . . . .	15
Balintra . . . . .	1	Buncrana . . . . .	15
Cloghanbeg . . . .	1	Fintown . . . . .	16
Dunkanally * . . . .	6	Convoy . . . . .	17
Castlefin, Mond. before		Cloghanbeg . . . . .	19
Old Candlemas		Balintra . . . . .	20
Balindreat . . . . .	16	Ballibofey . . . . .	21
Carndonagh . . . .	21	Carndonagh . . . . .	21
		Donegal . . . . .	29
	<i>Mar.</i>	Killigordon . . . . .	31
Killigordon . . . .	3		
Pettigo . . . . .	17		<i>June.</i>
Mount Charles . . . .	17	Red Castle . . . . .	1
Rathmelton, 1st. Tues.		Maghremore . . . . .	2
before Patrick's Day		Pettigo . . . . .	5
Balintra . . . . .	25	Oldtown . . . . .	8
Stranorlane . . . .	29	Ballishannon . . . . .	8
		Mount Charles . . . . .	9
	<i>Apr.</i>	Ballindreat . . . . .	10
Ballishannon . . . .	4	Dunfanaghy . . . . .	10
St. Johnstown . . . .	4	Ballynass . . . . .	12
Castlefin . . . . .	19	Carrigart . . . . .	21
Killybegs. . . . .	19	Raphoe . . . . .	22
Malin . . . . .	20	Malin . . . . .	24
		Castlefin, Whitsun Mon.	
	<i>May.</i>	Rashedag . . . . .	15
Raphoe . . . . .	1		
Pettigo . . . . .	1		<i>July.</i>
Maghremore . . . .	3	Dunkanally . . . . .	1
Oldtown . . . . .	4	Fintown . . . . .	3
Muff . . . . .	4	Stranorlane . . . . .	6

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>July.</i>	Dunfanaghy . . . .	2
Manor Cunningham	7	Castlefin, <i>Mond. before</i>	
Donegal . . . .	9	<i>the 10th</i>	
Letterkenny . . . .	10	Rathmelton . . . .	7
Pettigo . . . .	25	Stranorlane . . . .	10
Buncranna . . . .	26	St. Johnstons . . . .	13
Balintra . . . .	31	Dunkanally . . . .	16
Oldtown . . . .	31	Ballynass . . . .	20
		Muff . . . .	25
	<i>Aug.</i>	Convoy . . . .	26
Ballindreat . . . .	1	Donegal . . . .	28
Ardara . . . .	1	New town Cunningham	29
Malin . . . .	1	Carrigart . . . .	31
Johnston's Bridge . .	3	Malin . . . .	31
Dunfanaghy . . . .	5		
Muff . . . .	5		<i>Nov.</i>
Castlefin . . . .	8	Ardara . . . .	1
Rashedag . . . .	8	Convoy . . . .	3
Redcastle . . . .	12	Fintown . . . .	3
Stranorlane . . . .	12	Raphoe . . . .	4
Letterkenny . . . .	13	Port . . . .	5
Church hill . . . .	15	Manor Cunningham .	6
Ramullen . . . .	21	Church hill . . . .	7
Carndonagh . . . .	21	Letterkenny . . . .	8
Ballynass . . . .	24	Killibegs . . . .	12
Cloghanbeg . . . .	25	Pettigo . . . .	12
Port . . . .	26	Red castle . . . .	12
Raphoe . . . .	27	Buncranna . . . .	15
Killigordon . . . .	31	Dunfanaghy . . . .	17
		B. Shannon . . . .	18
	<i>Sept.</i>	Mount Charles . . . .	18
Fintown . . . .	3	Cloghanbeg . . . .	19
Donegal . . . .	4	Balindreat . . . .	20
Buncranna . . . .	7	Carndonagh . . . .	21
Rashedag . . . .	15	Castlefin . . . .	22
Pettigo . . . .	16	Ramullan . . . .	22
Ballishannon . . . .	18	Johnston's Bridge . .	25
Mount Charles . . . .	22	Balintra . . . .	30
	<i>Oct.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Balintra . . . .	2	Killigordon . . . .	1



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Dec.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Balintra . . . .	1	Port . . . .	15
Ballynass . . . .	1	Ardara . . . .	22
Stranorlane . . . .	9	Ballibofey . . . .	24
Rashedag . . . .	11	Letterkenny, . <i>Friday</i>	
Muff . . . .	11	<i>before Christmas</i>	
Rathmelton . <i>Tuesday</i>		Castlefin, . . <i>Monday</i>	
<i>before Christmas</i>		<i>after ditto</i>	

## COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

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THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY,—Is bounded on the south by Tyrone; on the west by Donegal; on the north by the ocean; and on the east by Lough-Neagh, the river Bann, and a part of the county of Antrim: its greatest extent from north to south, is about thirty-two Irish miles, and about twenty-seven miles from east to west; its superficies comprises 318,500 Irish plantation acres, including bogs, mountain, and waste. It is divided into four baronies; Teerkerin, Kenaught, Loughlinsholin and Coleraine, which contain thirty-one parishes. The soil is generally fertile, and is partly composed of rich loams, red, yellow, and lime-stone gravels, clay, marle and moor. Its surface is not much encumbered with mountains. Its chief rivers are the Foile, the Bann, which separates it from the county of Antrim, the Faughan, the Glen, the Roe, the Bigoney, the Mayo-la, the Clady, the Agivey, the Macosquin, and the Given-beg, with other numerous streams of lesser magnitude, and too unimportant to be detailed.

*Parishes in the Barony of Teerkerin.*

Cumber,

Taughanvale.

## ROADS.

On the road leading from Strabane to Derry, Londonderry County commences at the one hundred and ninth mile stone.

*Newbuildings*.—Is a small neat village, distant one hundred and ten miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin; at the one hundred and thirteenth mile stone, a cross road runs to the right.

*Derry or Londonderry*.—Is distant one hundred and fifteen miles from the Castle of Dublin; it consists of four main streets issuing from the exchange, and terminating at a gate denominated from the street; the smaller streets and lanes observe a similar arrangement. The streets are well paved and lighted. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, erected in the year 1623. The original tower was lately ornamented with a beautiful spire. The town hall and market-house were erected in the year 1692, over which are the courts of justice, occasionally used as a ball-room. The new goal, the episcopal palace, and the linen hall, are spacious, and well adapted for their respective destinations. The walls, although built in the year 1614, are in very fine repair, and flanked with bastions. The platform on the top of the rampart is spacious, and covered with a parapet; the quay, and a great portion of the city, are situated outside the walls. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure, as the sand banks at the mouth of Lough Foyle do not obstruct the navigation, there being at all times of the tide fourteen fathom of water in the channel. A very extensive commercial intercourse exists between this town, the West Indies, and America. This city and its liberties, constitute a distinct county, enjoying all the municipal privileges attached to such a distinction. Its civil government is vested in a mayor, aldermen, recorder and sheriffs. On the attainder of O'Neale, the county of Derry was granted by James the First to the citizens of London, on stipulation of colonizing the district with English settlers, by whom the town was new modelled and fortified. It was constituted an episcopal see in the year 1158. There were some monastic institutions founded here at a very early period. In the year 1688, it sustained a vigorous siege against James the Second's numerous forces; the defence was most ably conducted by the Reverend Mr. Walker, who wrote a journal of the miseries endured during the investment, a rare but precious record. In the year 1790, a very fine wooden bridge was



erected over the river Foyle, by Mr. Cox, an American. This city gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Stewart, and returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. On the western bank of the river Foyle, Londonderry County commences at the one hundred and eleventh mile stone; at the one hundred and twelfth mile stone, a cross road runs to the left; from the western extremity of Londonderry City, two roads issue to the left, one leading to Letterkenny, and the other to Culmore Fort, where the county terminates in that direction.

*To Londonderry by New Buildings.*

	(Miles.)
New Buildings	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
Londonderry	4 $\frac{3}{4}$   115

*Parishes in the Liberties of Derry.*

Clondermot. Derry,

On the road passing from Cookestown to Dungiven, Londonderry County commences on the northern bank of the Bignoney river. At the eighty-sixth mile stone, three small lakes lie on the right, and two on the left; on this side of the eighty-eighth mile stone, stands Blackwater Bridge; at the ninetieth mile stone, a cross road runs right and left, and a little farther on, the road crosses the Mayola river; at the ninety-first mile stone, stands Inn Village, and a cross road leads to the right; at the ninety-second mile stone, the road crosses the Douglass river, and a cross road winds to the right; at the ninety-seventh mile stone, the road crosses the Rowe-river, and a cross road sweeps to the right; at the ninety-ninth mile stone, a church stands on the right, a cross road runs to the right, and the ruins of an old church lie on the left.

*To Derry by Dungiven.*

	(Miles.)
Dungiven	99
Clady	8 $\frac{5}{8}$   107 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cross	4   111 $\frac{3}{8}$
Ferry-bank	2 $\frac{5}{8}$   114 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derry	0 $\frac{1}{2}$   115

*Parishes in the Barony of Kenaught.*

Aughanloo,  
Balteagh,  
Banagher,

Bovevagh,  
Drumochose,  
Tamlaghtara,

Tamlaghtfinlagan,  
Dungiven.

*Dungiven*.—Is a straggling village, distant ninety-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin, pleasantly situated in a valley at the confluence of the rivers Roe, Owenreagh and Givenbeg; it supplies the large neighbouring mountainous district with such retail articles as people of that description usually require. A friary was founded here by O'Cahane for Augustine monks. The church is a plain stone structure; three roads issue from this town on the right, one running towards Coleraine, two run to Newtown Limevady on both banks of the Roe, and the fourth on the left, leads to Londonderry: at the one hundred and first mile stone, Banagher Church stands on the left; at the one hundred and fourth mile stone, stands the small village of Teeny; at the one hundred and fifth mile stone, lie the ruins of Straid Church on the left.

*Clady*.—Is a small village, distant one hundred and seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin; it is pleasantly situated on the river Faughan; a cross road leads to the right; at the one hundred and ninth mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the left; and a little farther on, stand the ruins of O'Cane's Castle on the left; at the one hundred and tenth mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Muff Cross, a small village, distant one hundred and eleven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is situated on the northern bank of the river Faughan; at the one hundred and thirteenth mile stone, the road crosses the Faughan-river; at the one hundred and fourteenth mile stone, a church stands on the right; at the one hundred and fifteenth mile stone, commences the wooden bridge erected over the river Foyle, 1068 feet in length, and forty feet in breadth: here the road from Strabane unites on the left; a cross road on the right winds along the eastern shore of Lough Foyle towards Muff; at the third mile stone from Londonderry, the road crosses the river Faughan; a small lake, and the ruins of an old church stand on the left.

*To Newtown Limevaddy by Dungiven.*

	(Miles.)
Dungiven . . . . .	—   99
Newtown Limevaddy . . . . .	7½   106½

*Muff*,—Is a small village distant one hundred and twenty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and five miles and a half from Londonderry; a cross road runs to the right; at the ninth mile stone from Londonderry, the ruins of an old church lie on the right.

*Ballykelly*,—Is a small village, situated on a streamlet of the same name, and distant one hundred and twenty-five miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, and ten miles and a half from Londonderry. A cross road runs to the right, and the direct road leads to Newtown Limevaddy; at the one hundred and second mile stone of the road passing from Dungiven to Limevaddy, along the eastern bank of the river Roe, stands Boveagh Church on the left.

*To Ballykelly by Derry.*

	(Miles.)
Derry . . . . .	—   115
Muff . . . . .	5½   120½
Ballykelly . . . . .	5   125½

*Newton Limevaddy*,—Is a neat town, consisting of one main spacious street, pleasantly situated on the bank of the river Roe, and distant one hundred and six miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin: here are a church, a meeting-house, and a market-house. It was a borough previous to the Union; a cross road runs right and left. From this town a road winds along the eastern shore of Lough Foyle, towards Magillon Point, remarkable for a fine rabbit warren, producing to the proprietor a revenue of £. 2000 per annum. See *Sampson's Statistical Survey of this County*. On the road passing from Cookestown to Moneymore, Londonderry county commences at the eighty-third mile stone.



*Parishes in the Barony of Loughlinsholen.*

Ballinderry,	Chapel-woods,	Maghera,
Disertlyn,	Ballyscullen,	Termonany,
Lissan,	Desart Martin	Dawson's Bridge,
Magherafelt,	Kilcronaghan,	Ennistrush.
Tamlaght,	Killilea,	
Tamlaghtocrely,	Kilrea,	

*Money more*,—A considerable village, distant eighty-three miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Bigoney. A cross road runs right and left, and a neat church stands on the left; two roads issue from this town, that on the right leads to Magherafelt, and the other on the left to the village of Desart Martin, distant eighty-eight miles from Dublin Castle, and situated on a streamlet flowing into the Mayola river; here is a neat church, and the road from Magherafelt unites on the right; on this side of the eighty-ninth mile stone a cross road leads to the left.

*Tubermore*,—A neat village, distant ninety miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is situated near the Mayola river; a cross road winds to the left.

*Maghera*,—Is a small village, distant ninety-two miles from Dublin Castle: the church and glebe house lie on the right, and a cross road runs right and left; two roads issue from this town, that on the right leads to Tamlaght, and the other on the left to Swatteragh village, distant ninety-six miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle: a cross road on the right leads to Kilrea.

*Garvah*,—Is a small village, distant one hundred miles and a half from Dublin Castle, pleasantly situated on the Agevey river; here the road from Kilrea unites on the right; a cross road runs right and left; the church and glebe-house lie on the right; at the one hundred and third mile stone the road crosses the Aghadowey river, and a cross road runs right and left; at the one hundred and sixth mile stone the road from Kilrea unites on the right; at the one hundred and eighth mile stone stand a church and glebe-house on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Coleraine.*

Aghadowy,	Dunboe,	Macosquy.
Desertfogil,	Errigal,	

*Coleraine*,—The second town in this county in extent and

importance, is well built and agreeably situated on both sides of the river Bann, about four miles from the sea, and one hundred and nine miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; the rapidity of the current repels the tide, and renders the navigation up the river both difficult and dangerous, an impediment which greatly obstructs foreign commerce, for which this town in all other respects is well calculated; here is the most extensive salmon fishery in this island. There is a barrack for three companies of foot; this town was repaired and walled in, during the administration of Sir John Perrot. St. Carbreus, who flourished about the year 540, was the first Bishop of Coleraine. In the year 1213, a castle was erected here, and in the year 1244, a monastery was founded, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The roads from Dungiven and Newtown Limevaddy unite on the left, and a road issuing on the left, runs to Articlave village, and thence to Downhill, situated on the sea shore; all the roads approaching on the left bank of the Bann, centre on the right, and two roads issue on the right, one leading to Portrush and the other to Bushmiles, situated in the county of Antrim. This was originally the shire town of the county; it gives the title of Baron to the family of Hanger, and returns one member to the United Parliament; near this town is a rath or tumulus, supposed to be a Danish erection.

*To Portrush by Moneymore.*

						(Miles.)
Moneymore	-	-	-	-	-	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Desart Martin	-	-	-	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 88
Tubbermore	-	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maghera	-	-	-	-	-	2 92 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swatteragh	-	-	-	-	-	4 96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Garvah	-	-	-	-	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aghadowey Bridge	-	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 103 $\frac{1}{4}$
Coleraine	-	-	-	-	-	6 109 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portrush	-	-	-	-	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 114

*Parishes in the Liberties of Coleraine.*

Agherton,  
Coleraine,

Kildallock,  
Camus,

Killowen.

On the road leading from Coagh to Magherafelt, London-

derry County commences on the north bank of the Bigoney river ; the ruins of an old church lie on the right, and a road leading to Moneymore sweeps to the left.

*Magherafelt*,—Is a neat village, distant eighty-eight miles from Dublin Castle ; the road from Moneymore unites on the left, here the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Desart Martin, and the other on the right to Dawson's Bridge village, distant ninety miles from Dublin Castle ; it is pleasantly situated on the Mayola river ; a cross road on the right, passes Toom Bridge, erected over the lower Bann, and another on the left leads to Maghera.

*Ballaghy*,—Is a small neat village, distant ninety-two miles and a half from Dublin Castle ; a cross road on the right leads to New Ferry, and another on the left to Maghera.

*Kilrea*,—Is a pleasant town, distant one hundred and two miles from Dublin Castle ; a cross road runs right and left : at the one hundred and fourth mile stone the road crosses the Agivey river, and at the one hundred and sixth mile stone, it joins the road from Garvah ; the two roads united continue to Coleraine, already noticed. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on through the entire extent of this county, as it appears that the number of registered bleachers amounts to sixty. No coal mines of any considerable importance have as yet been discovered in this county : it abounds with iron ore of various qualities, and which was formerly wrought near Castle Dawson ; only small veins of lead and copper ores have been hitherto discovered.



*A Table of Fairs held in this County every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held,</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Castledawson . . . .	1	Kilowen . . . .	12
Lisane . . . . .	1	Lisane . . . . .	12
Ballinascreen, 1st <i>Fri.</i>		Churchtown . . . .	15
Maghera . . . . .	12	Swatteragh . . . .	17
Tubermore . . . . .	17	Clady . . . . .	17
Money more . . . .	21	Money more . . . .	21
		Garvagh . . . . .	23
	<i>Feb.</i>	Magherafelt . . . .	25
Desartmartin . . . .	4	Dungiven . . . . .	25
Ballinascreen 1st <i>Fri.</i>		Portglenone . . . .	25
Muff . . . . .	7	Tubermore . . . . .	31
Churchtown . . . .	12		
Tubermore . . . . .	13		<i>June</i>
Money more . . . .	21	Castledawson . . . .	1
Garvah, 2d <i>Friday</i>		Ballinascreen 1st <i>Frid.</i>	
Dungiven, <i>Tues. before</i>		Desartmartin . . . .	7
<i>Candlemas.</i>		Maghera . . . . .	12
		Newtownlimevaddy .	12
	<i>Mar.</i>	Londonderry . . . .	17
Swatteragh . . . . .	3	Money more . . . .	21
Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>		Dungiven . . . . .	22
Maghera . . . . .	10	Curran . . . . .	23
Money more . . . .	21		
Dungiven . . . . .	23		<i>July</i>
Netownlimevaddy .	28	Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>	
Tubermore . . . . .	28	Coleraine . . . . .	5
		Kilowen . . . . .	5
	<i>Apr.</i>	Triadd . . . . .	5
Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Frid.</i>		Tubermore . . . . .	5
Money more . . . .	21	Newtownlimevaddy	12
Castledawson . . . .	21	Swatteragh . . . .	17
Tubermore last <i>Mond.</i>		Money more . . . .	21
		Garvah . . . . .	26
	<i>May</i>	Desartmartin . . . .	28
Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>			
Muff . . . . .	6		<i>Aug.</i>
Desartmartin . . . .	8	Muff . . . . .	1
Ballaghy . . . . .	12	Castledawson . . . .	1
Coleraine . . . . .	12	Ballinascreen, 1st. <i>Fri.</i>	

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Aug.</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Lisane . . . . .	12	Churchtown . . . . .	1
Portglenone . . . . .	12	Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>	
Tubermore . . . . .	12	Garvah . . . . .	5
Kilrea . . . . .	14	Muff . . . . .	5
Maghera . . . . .	17	Coleraine, 1st <i>Tues.</i>	
Money more . . . . .	21	Desartmartin . . . . .	8
Churchtown . . . . .	24	Maghera 1st. <i>Tues.</i>	
Magherafelt . . . . .	25	Dungiven, last <i>Tues.</i>	
		Ballaghy . . . . .	12
	<i>Sep.</i>	Figivec . . . . .	12
Londonderry . . . . .	4	Clady . . . . .	17
Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>		Money more . . . . .	21
Dungiven <i>Tues. before</i>		Lisane . . . . .	26
<i>Lady Day</i>			
Money more . . . . .	21		<i>Dec.</i>
			3
	<i>October</i>	Swatteragh . . . . .	
Desartmartin . . . . .	1	Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>	11
Ballinascreen 1st. <i>Fri.</i>		Tubermore . . . . .	21
Kilrea . . . . .	10	Money more . . . . .	
Maghera . . . . .	12	Dungiven, <i>Tues. before</i>	
Londonderry . . . . .	17	<i>Christmas.</i>	
Tubermore . . . . .	19	Desartmartin . . . . .	27
Desartmartin . . . . .	21	Maghera . . . . .	27
Money more . . . . .	21	Magherafelt . . . . .	29
Dungiven . . . . .	25	Kilrea, <i>Wednes. before</i>	
Magherafelt . . . . .	29	<i>Christmas.</i>	
Newtownlimevaddy . . . . .	29		

## COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

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THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH—Is bounded on the south west by Monaghan, on the west by Tyrone, on the north by Lough Neagh, on the east by Down, and on the south east by Louth. Its greatest extent from north to south is 24 Irish miles, and from east to west 16 Irish miles. Its surface comprises 181,450 Irish plantation acres, including bogs, mountain and waste; it contains five baronies, Fewes, Turrenny, Armagh, Orior, Onealand; which are divided into twenty-one parishes. The soil is fertile, being generally composed of a rich brown loam lime-stone, and lime-stone gravel, and in the marshy tracts, of light moor; the waste lands of this district are inconsiderable, as there are few places unfit for the purposes of husbandry: its surface is beautifully irregular, and has not been unaptly compared to eggs placed perpendicularly in a bason of salt: it is the most populous for its dimensions, and the best cultivated county in Ireland. The Fewes, a lofty chain of mountains, range through the western and southern limits. Slieve Guilien, situated in this county, is deemed next to Slieve Donald the highest in Ulster; the only considerable lakes within the limits of the county, are Carlough and Lough Clay, whose expansion in other counties would be considered comparatively insignificant. The principal rivers which water this county are the Black Water, which forms the western boundery in its course through Tyrone; the upper Bann which rises in Down, and at the lower extremity of the county empties itself into



Lough Neah. The Newry water, the Callen, the Tall water, the Cushier, the Tynan river, the Camlough, the Newtown Hamilton river, the Tara, the Fleury, the Fano,—these rivers are of primary importance, from the material benefits they afford the extensive bleach-greens, and numerous corn mills they supply: there are besides numerous streamlets, too inconsiderable to be particularly specified; the quantity of bog in this county, if equally distributed, is amply sufficient to supply fuel for culinary purposes. Some chalybeate springs are discovered in the mountainous districts and on the verge of bogs, deemed efficacious in scrophulous diseases. The only mine as yet discovered is lead ore, in one particular district.

*To Tynan by Middleton.*

					(Miles)
Middleton	-	-	-	-	—   63 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tynan	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$   65 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Turenny.*

Eglisli,                      Tynan.



ROADS.

*Middleton.*—On the road leading from Castle Shane to Tynan, stands Middleton, an irregular village, distant sixty-three miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, pleasantly situated near a branch of the Black Water; here is a good church.

*Tynan.*—A small neat village, distant sixty-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on an eminence near a river of the same name; here is an excellent church with a lofty steeple; a cross road runs right and left, the direct road to Caledon; on the road leading from Castleblaney to Armagh is situated.

*Keady.*—An indifferent village, distant fifty-eight miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle; it is pleasantly situated on the river Callen, and crowded with mills and bleach-greens hence to Armagh; here is a fine church; there are rich lead mines in

this vicinity, the property of the Earl of Farnham; a cross road on the left leads to Tynan. On the road passing from Dundalk to Newtown Hamilton, Armagh County commences at the forty-five mile stone; a cross road runs to the left. At the forty-six mile stone; a small lake lies on the left. On this side of the forty-eight mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the left. At the fifty mile stone, a cross road winds to the left, and a little farther on, stands Fewes-barrack on the left. A little on this side of the fifty-two mile stone, is situated a church on the left.

*To Tynan by Keady.*

	(Miles.)
Keady . . . . .	—   58 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tynan . . . . .	64   65

*Parishes in the Barony of Fewes.*

Creggan,	Kilclony,	Mullabrack,
Newtown Hamilton,	Ballywire,	Lisnadill.

*Newtown Hamilton*,—Is an inconsiderable village, distant fifty-three miles from Dublin Castle, situated on a river of the same name; a traditionary report prevails, that a sanguinary battle was fought here at a banquet given by a Louth chieftain to O'Neal, chief of Ulster. O'Neal's resentment was instantly roused at an attempt made by his host to singe his venerable beard; a battle ensued, in which O'Neal, with many of his followers, was slain. Near this village is the circumvallation of an encampment, near two miles in circumference, where it is reported the Irish besieged a large detachment of Cromwell's army during the entire winter: a cross road runs right and left. At the fifty-five mile stone, are the ruins of Blackbank Castle. At the fifty-seven mile stone, a cross road leads to the left. At the sixty mile stone, stands Lisnadill church, and a cross road runs right and left.

*To Charlemount by Johnston's Fewes.*

	(Miles.)
Johnston's Fewes . . . . .	—   50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newtown Hamilton . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   53

	(Miles.)	
Blackbank . . . . .	2	55
Armagh . . . . .	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackwater Town . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$
Charlemount . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Armagh.*

Armagh,                      Derrynoose,                      Keady,                      Grange.

*Armagh*,—An ancient celebrated city, distant sixty-two miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is the metropolitan see of all Ireland, and the shire and assizes town of this county; it is delightfully situated on the acivity of a lofty eminence, round whose base the river Callen winds in its progress towards the Black-water. The public buildings are modern, and elegant structures; the archiepiscopal palace, the college, or rather the royal school, the library, and the observatory, were all erected at the private expence of the munificent primate, Robinson, Baron Rockeby; under whose fostering care and liberal indulgence, Armagh assumed an elegant appearance in the regularity of its streets, and uniformity of its dwellings; and is now justly esteemed the neatest inland town in Ireland. Here are a barrack, a charter school, an infirmary, and a goal built in a corresponding stile of simple architecture. The civil government is vested in a sovereign, and freemen. The venerable cathedral, situated on the summit of the hill, forms a conspicuous object, visible at a considerable distance. The see was founded by St. Patrick, about the year 445. Both the town and the cathedral were frequently plundered by the piratical Danes, the inhabitants massacred, and the records destroyed. The chathedral represents the form of a cross, and a square tower of a well proportioned elevation rises from the points of intersection. In the year 1013, the bodies of Brian Boromh, and his son Michard, together with the heads of Conang his nephew, and Mothlan, prince of Decies, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, were removed here from the abbey of Swords. In the year 1142, it was constituted an archbishopric, which dignity it still retains. In the year 1262 it was rebuilt, in nearly its present form; several monastic institutions were founded here at different periods, of which, the Augustin monastery dedicated to St. Peter, and St. Paul, continued for many ages, the most celebrated ecclesiastical establishment in Christendom. This town sends one member to the Imperial Parliament. The road from Keady unites on the



left; three cross roads sweep off on the right, and one on the left leads to Tynan. A road issues from the northern extremity of the town, leading to Charlemount. At the sixty-three mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Lough Gall. At the sixty-five mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the right. At the sixty-six mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and a little farther on, another on the left leads to Tynan.

*To Armagh by Keady.*

	(Miles.)
Keady . . . . .	—   58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Armagh . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   62 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Black-Water Town*,—Is a small village distant sixty-six miles and a half from Dublin Castle, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Black-water. A bridge on the left crosses the Black-water. At the sixty-seven mile stone, a small lake stands on the right.

*Charlemount*,—Is a small town, distant sixty-eight miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Black-water, over which the road crosses by a stone bridge, into the county of Tyrone. Here is a fort in very good repair, and a barrack for three companies of foot, over which a military governor presides. The civil government is vested in a portrieve. It gives the title of Earl to the noble family of Caufield. It was a borough previous to the Union. A cross road runs to the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Orior.*

Forkhill,	Killeavy,	Tanderagee,
Jonesborough,	Loughgilly,	Camlaght,
Drumbanagher,	Mullavilly,	

On the road passing from Dundalk to Forkhill, Armagh County commences at the forty-four mile stone.

*Forkhill*,—Is a pleasant village, distant forty-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, situated on a branch of the Dundalk river. Here is a barrack always garrisoned. A cross road runs right and left. At the forty-six mile stone, a cross road runs to the right, and a church stands on the left. At the fifty-one mile stone, a cross road runs right and left. A little beyond

the fifty-three mile stone, a cross road runs right and left. At the fifty-four mile stone, a cross road leads to the right. At the fifty-five mile stone, stands Loughshaws on the left.

*To Charlemount by Forkhill.*

	(Miles.)
Forkhill . . . . .	—   45 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dromolly . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$   50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mawhan . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$   56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Market Hill . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$   58
Hamilton's Bawn . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{2}$   60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rich Hill . . . . .	1 $\frac{3}{4}$   62 $\frac{1}{4}$
Charlemount . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$   68 $\frac{3}{4}$

*Mawhan*,—Is a small village, distant fifty-six miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, situated on the Keadybeg river; a cross road on the right sweeps to Newry.

*Market Hill*,—Is a thriving town pleasantly situated on an eminence, distant fifty-eight miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; it is the principal stage between Armagh, and Newry. Here is a neat session house.

*Castle Gosford*,—Lord Gosford's family mansion, stands contiguous to the town, encircled by an extensive and well fringed demesne. About a mile from the town is Draper's Hill, rescued from oblivion by the writings of Dean Swift. A cross road runs right and left. On this side of the fifty-nine mile stone, a cross road winds to the right. And a little beyond the fifty nine mile stone, Mullybrack church stands on the right.

*Hamilton's Bawn*,—Distant sixty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a large well built village; here is a good barrack. A cross road on the left leads to Armagh, and another on the right to Clare village, distant sixty-four miles and three quarter from Dublin Castle.

*To Charlemount by Rich Hill.*

	Miles.
Rich Hill . . . . .	—   62 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lough Gall . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   66
Charlemount . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   69 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of O'Nealand.*

Shankill,  
Mointaglis,  
Tartaraghan.

Segoe,  
Drumcree,

Kilmore,  
Loughgall,

*Rich Hill*,—Is a small village, distant sixty-two miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the left leads to Armagh, and another on the right to Portadown. At the sixty-three mile stone, stands Castle Dillon, the beautiful residence of Sir Capel Molyneux, baronet; the demesne is extensive and ornamented with forest trees; there is a handsome sheet of water overflowing an extensive marsh, skirting the base of a hill covered with a very thriving plantation.

*Lough Gall*,—Is a small village distant sixty-six miles from Dublin Castle; here is a neat plain church. The road from Armagh unites on the left, and a cross road on the right leads to Portadown. On this side of the sixty-eight mile stone, the road crosses the river Callen, and thence approaches Charlemount already noticed.

*Jonesborough*,—Distant forty-five miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is situated on a river of the same name, which forms the boundary of the county in this direction; to the left of this village, at an inconsiderable distance, is situated the lofty Slieve Guillian. At the forty-six mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Narrow Water, and the other on the left to Newry. At the forty-nine mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the left. On the western bank of Newry bridge, the county terminates, where the roads issuing from Castleblaney and Armagh, with all the intervening ramifications conterminate; a road runs from Newry on the western bank of the canal, and nearly in a parallel direction to Lurgan, situated in the northern extremity of the county. Near the fifty-two mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leads to Miltown, and the other on the left to

*Portnorris Village*,—Distant fifty-three miles from Dublin Castle.

*Acton*,—Is a small village, distant fifty-eight miles from Dublin Castle; a cross road on the left leads to Clare village, and another on the right runs to Pointspass, the scene of many sanguinary battles, during the internal dissensions of feudal chieftains, and the civil wars of this distracted island.



*To Lurgan by Tanderaga.*

	Miles.
Tanderagee - - - - -	—   61 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portadown - - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$   65 $\frac{3}{4}$
Lurgan - - - - -	5   70 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Tanderagee*,—Is a very considerable village, distant sixty-one miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle; the linen manufacture is vigorously carried on here, and the proximity of the Newry Canal, materially contributes to its conveniences; the road from Clare village unites on the left.

*Portadown*,—Is a considerable town, distant sixty-five miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, agreeably situated on the western bank of the upper Bann. The road from Rich Hill unites on the left.

*To Lurgan by Banbridge.*

	(Miles.)
Banbridge in the county of Down	—   60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lurgan - - - - -	7   67 $\frac{1}{2}$

*Lurgan*,—Distant sixty-seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a large town principally composed of a long wide street, kept remarkably clean and neat. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on here. The church is spacious, and ornamented with a lofty spire. Contiguous to the town is the delightful residence of the Right Honourable William Browlow, proprietor of the town. A road winds on the left, along the southern shore of Lough Neagh to Banfoot Ferry. All the roads from Down conterminate on the right. This line of country is extremely well fortified by nature, and was selected by O'Neal, as a most formidable position in his obstinate rebellion against the English Government. The demarcations of the entrenchments are still called Tyrone's ditches. It is only necessary to remark, that the linen manufacture universally flourishes in every corner of this district, and that every peasant is a weaver, and every female a spinner. The fruits of this industry are a comfortable competency, and civilized habits, rarely known in many other counties. Lough Neagh is an immense sheet of water, which may be termed a fresh water sea; its superficial contents taken at ordinary high water mark, is computed to contain 60,361

acres Irish plantation measure. Its length is stated by Mr Lindrick, to be fifteen Irish miles, by seven in breadth. Its shores, water five counties, viz. Armagh, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, and Down; where the shores are flat, they are inundated by the overflowing of the lake, to a very considerable extent. This extraordinary elevation of water, is caused by the lake's being continually supplied by the accumulated streams of six considerable rivers, and four of inferior magnitude, besides numerous streamlets, which contribute proportionably to their limited extent, and there being only one contracted outlet to discharge the superabundant mass. This lake abounds with all kinds of fish common to fresh water, besides a particular species, called a Dolachan, is peculiar to this lake. There are only two small islands to diversify the uniformity of its surface. Pebbles capable of receiving the finest polish are collected on these shores. Healing and petrifying qualities are attributed to its waters, or its soil, or its exhalations, or some other occult causes, and consequently very marvelous reports are industriously circulated in attestation and confirmation of alledged effects actually produced. Let naturalists demonstrate, if they can, the causes which generate the absolute transmutation of fossils or of metals. *Sed adhuc, sub judice lis est*, and like a chancery suit, much time must elapse before the controversy can be decisively concluded.

*A Table of Fairs held in this County in every month of the year.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>April.</i>
Keady - 2d Friday		Keady - 2d Friday	
Pointspass 1st Saturday		Pointspass 1st Satur.	
Balnaglera - - - -	5	Market Hill 3d Friday	
Market-hill 3d Friday		Tuskins Pass - - -	19
Surgowna - - - -	12	Culloville - - - -	26 & 27
Maghery - - - -	31	Maghery - - - -	30
Killilea - Last Friday		Killilea - Last Friday	
N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday		Cross Last Wednesday	
			<i>May.</i>
	<i>Feb.</i>		<i>1</i>
Keady - 2d Friday		Fork Hill - - - -	
Pointspass 1st Saturday		Keady - 2d Friday	
Belleek - - - -	3	Tanderagee 1st Wednes.	
Middletown - - - -	5	Market Hill 3d Friday	
Market Hill 3d Friday		Partadown Whit Monday	
Portnorris - - - -	12	Pointspass 1st Satur.	
Rich Hill Shrove Teusday		Belleek - - - -	3
Killilea - Last Friday		Middleton - - - -	4
N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday		Acton - - - -	4
Cross Wednesday after Candlemass		Charlemount - - -	12
		Clare - - - -	12
		Portnorris - - -	14
		Surgowna - - - -	14
		Armagh - - - -	20
		Culloville - - - -	20
	<i>March.</i>	Lough Gall Ascension Thursday	
Keady - 2d Friday		Johnston's Bridge	25
Pointspass 1st Satur.		Hamilton's Bawn	24
Market Hill 3d Friday		Cross - - - -	30
Cross Wednesday before Patrick's Day		Killilea Last Friday	
Ballybought - - -	23	N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday	
Armagh - - - -	28		
Killilea - Last Friday			
N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday			



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Aug.</i>
Keady . . . . . 2d Friday		Middletown . . . . .	8
Market Hill 3d Friday		Market Hill 3d Friday	
Portadown Whit. Monday		Armagh . . . . .	12
Pointspass 1st Saturday		Balnaglera . . . . .	12
Jonesborough . . . . .	4	Jonesborough . . . . .	14
Balnaglera . . . . .	8	Killilea Last Friday	
Cullovile . . . . .	19	N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday	
Ballybought . . . . .	22		
Maghery . . . . .	24		
Killilea last Friday			<i>Sep.</i>
N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday		Portadown . 1st Mon.	
Cross Wednesday before Mid Summer		Keady . . . . . 2d Friday	
		Pointspass 1st Satur.	
		Cross . . . . .	4
		Lough Gall . . . . .	4
		Market Hill 3d Friday	
		Middletown . . . . .	11
	<i>July</i>	Fork-hill . . . . .	29
Lough Gall . . . . .	1	Ballybought 1st Teusday after the 20th	
Portadown 1st Monday		Killilea Last Friday	
Keady . . . . . 2d Friday		N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday	
Pointspass 1st Satur.			
Tanderagee . . . . .	5		
Armagh . . . . .	10		
Market Hill 3d Friday			<i>Oct.</i>
Portnorris . . . . .	16	Portadown 1st Mon.	
Rich Hill . . . . .	26	Keady . . . . . 2 Friday	
Killilea - Last Friday		Pointspass 1st Satur.	
N. T. Hamilton Last Saturday		Armagh Teus. bef. 10th	
		Balnaglera . . . . .	2
		Norris . . . . .	10
	<i>Aug.</i>	Market Hill 3d Friday	
Forkhill . . . . .	1	Rich-hill . . . . .	15
Portadown 1st Monday		Jonesborough . . . . .	21
Keady . . . . . 2d Friday		Cullovile . . . . .	26
Pointspass 1st Satur.		Maghery . . . . .	31
Beileek . . . . .	3	Killilea . . . . . Last Friday	
Cross . . . . .	5	Cross Wednesday after Michelmas	
Lurgan . . . . .	5		

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i> <i>Nov.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i> <i>Nov.</i>
Keady . . . . . 2d Friday		N. T. Hamilton Last	
Pointspass 1st Satur.		Saturday	
Middleton . . . . . 3		Cross Wednesday after	
Belleek . . . . . 3		Hallowtide	
Tanderagee . . . . . 5			
Balnagera . . . . . 8			<i>Dec.</i>
Tuskins Pass . . . . . 8		Portadown 1st Monday	
Market Hill 3d Friday		Keady . . . . . 2d Friday	
Charlemont . . . . . 12		Pointspass 1st Satur.	
Portadown . . . . . 13		Jonesborough . . . . . 3	
Armagh . . . . . 20		Fork-hill . . . . . 8	
Ballibought 1st Teusday		Balnaglera . . . . . 11	
after 22d	22	Market Hill 3d Friday	
Lurgan . . . . . 26		Cross . . . . . 16	
Hamilton's Bawn . . . . . 28		Killilea . . . . . Last Friday	
Middletown . . . . .		N. T. Hamilton Last	
Killilea . . . . . Last Friday		Saturday	

## COUNTY OF DOWN.

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THE COUNTY OF DOWN,—Is bounded on the east by St. George's Channel, on the south by Louth, on the west by Armagh, and on the north by Antrim. Its greatest extent from north to south, is about forty Irish miles, and from east to west, about thirty-one Irish miles. Its superficies comprises 348,500 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, mountain and waste. It contains eight baronies, and the Lordship of Newry, Upper Iveagh, Lower Iveagh, Castlereagh, Ardes, Kinalarty Leceale, Dufferin, and Mourne, which are distributed into thirty-eight parishes. Although the soil must vary proportionably to the inequality of the surface, through every gradation of variety, still the most predominant is loam of a good quality, intermixed with a considerable quantity of stones of various sizes. The moory soil is confined to the mountainous tracts which chiefly lie in the southern and detached barony of Mourne. Lead and copper ores have been found in many places, but neither iron nor coal have been hitherto discovered, although ochreous earths abound in various districts. There are numerous fine free-stone and slate quarries; lime stone is very general in the vicinity of Moira, granite, schist, and slate, are the only kinds of stone in the barony of Mourne, and the Lordship of Newry. The mineral waters are sulphureous and chalybeate, differing in the strength of impregnation. The principal rivers are the Ban, the Lagan, the Newry, and Bal-



lynahinch, besides numerous streams, rills, and gullies issuing in all directions from the hills and mountains. A great variety of small lakes is sprinkled through the county, which materially contribute to beautify the diversified scenery. It is supposed, that this country was reduced into a shire in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; yet it appears, that John de Mandeville was constituted sheriff of Down and Newtown, by patent in the year 1325. The linen manufacture is most extensively established through every part of this wealthy county.

*Parish in the Lordship of Newry.*

Newry.

*Newry*,—Distant fifty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the Newry water, over which two stone bridges are erected. It is the most considerable trading town in this county. In 1175, Maurice Mac Laughlin, King of Ireland, founded an abbey here, to which great privileges and endowments were granted, and afterwards confirmed by Hugh de Lacy, Earl of Ulster in 1237. The abbot exerted episcopal jurisdiction over the lordships of Newry and Mourne, which exemption is now enjoyed by the lay proprietor, who grants marriage licencies, probats, &c. under the original monkish seal. No writs can be executed by the sheriff within the limits of his jurisdiction, without his concurrence. In 1543, the abbey was converted into a collegiate church for secular priests, by Henry the Eighth, but it was totally dissolved by Edward the Sixth, and the abbey with all its appurtenances, was granted to Sir Nicholas Bagnal, Marshall of Ireland, who converted the abbey into a private residence, built some strong castles, repaired the town, and thus laid the foundation of its subsequent prosperity. The church situated on an eminence at the extremity of the town, was burned in the rebellion of 1641, but after the Restoration, it was partially repaired. In 1689, the Duke of Berwick, to secure his retreat to Dundalk from the English forces, commanded by Duke Schomberg, burned the town. The electors are denominated pot-wallopers, and return one member to the Imperial Parliament. At a place called Brown Bridge, about one mile from the town, is a Danish rath, delightfully situated on the brink of a river. The roads from Castleblaney and Armagh unite on the left, and the roads leading to Ross Trevor and Downpatrick, issue on the right. A canal is cut from Newry

to Lough Neagh; at the fifty-third mile stone, the road crosses the Newry Water; on this side of fifty-fifth mile stone, stands Donaghmore Church, and a cross road runs to Rathfryland on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Upper Iveagh.*

Kilcoe,	Clonallan,	Donaghmore,
Kileegan,	Drumgoland,	Drumballyroney,
Kilcoo,	Kilbroney,	Drumgath,
Maghera,	Aghaderrik,	Clonduff.
Anaghclone,		

*Loughbrickland*,—Distant fifty-eight miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, consists of one broad street, at the end of which, stands the church supposed to have been built by Dr. Taylor, when consecrated Bishop of Dromore after the Restoration. The Ulster annals *alledge*, that the piratical Danes were defeated by M<sup>c</sup>Lonich near this town. In 1690, King William the Third, of glorious and immortal memory, encamped on the skirts of this town in the direction of Scarvah, and Points passes; two roads unite on the left; a lake and a cross road lie to the right; the road issuing from the lower extremity of the town, forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Baubridge, and the other on the left to Guilford; at the sixtieth mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the sixty-first mile stone, the road from Scarvah unites on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Lower Iveagh.*

Annahilt,	Magheraghlin,	Seapatrick,
Doonahoney,	Dromaragh,	Tullylish,
Dromore,	Garvaghy,	Moirá.
Hillsborough,	Magherally,	

*To Moira by Newry.*

				(Miles.)
Newry	-	-	-	50½
Loughbrickland	-	-	-	7½ 58½
Guilford	-	-	-	4 62½
Warringtonstown	-	-	-	4½ 66½
Maheraghlin	-	-	-	1 67½
Moira	-	-	-	1½ 69½

*Guilford*,—Distant sixty-two miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the Upper Ban, over which a bridge, consisting of twenty-two arches is erected; the linen trade flourishes most extensively here; there is a strong chalybeate spa near this town. It gives the title of Baron to the family of Meath; two roads issue from this town, that on the left leads to Portadown, and the other on the right to Warringtonstown; at the sixty-fourth mile stone, the road from Tanderagee unites on the left; at the sixty-fifth mile stone, a cross road runs to the right.

*Warringtonstown*,—Distant sixty-six miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat town, where the linen manufacture is extensively conducted. The church is roofed with Irish Oak. Near this town is a Danish rath, where some curious relics were discovered in 1684; here the road forks into two branches, that on the left leads to Lurgan, and the other on the right to Maheraghlin village, distant sixty-seven miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. A cross road runs to the left, and another on the right leads to Moira.

*Banbridge*,—Distant sixty miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Ban. Linen fairs are held here; two roads unite on the left, and a cross road runs to the right; at the sixty-second mile stone, stands Magherally village, the church stands on the right, and a cross road runs to the right; on this side of the sixty-fourth mile stone, a small lake lies on the right.

*Dromore Village*,—Distant sixty-six miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Lagan. It is an ancient episcopal see, founded by St. Colman in the sixth century. The cathedral is very small, but the episcopal residence is a neat convenient modern edifice: here are two meeting houses, a Diocesan school, and a neat market-house erected on arches, where considerable quantities of linens are sold on market and fair days. An abbey for regular canons was founded here by St. Colman. On the 24th of June 1690, King William the Third marched through this town to command the British forces. On a hill at the north end of the town, is a Danish rath, conspicuous at a great distance, from which issues a covered way to the river Lagan, two hundred and sixty feet long, seven feet wide, and nine feet deep: here is a chalybeate spring deemed efficacious in gravelly complaints. In 1783, the horns of a mouse-deer were dug in the see lands, measuring from tip to tip, fourteen feet six inches; and also the enormous skeleton of an animal supposed to wear them. The roads from



Rathfryland, Castlewellan, and Ballynahinch unite on the right; a cross road runs to Guilford on the left; two roads issue from this town, that on the right leads to Hillsborough, and the other on the left to Moira Village, distant sixty-nine miles and one quarter from the Castle of Dublin: here are an handsome church, a charity school, and two dissenting meeting-houses; a monthly market for the sale of linens is established here; near this town stands Moira Castle, the former residence of the noble house of Moira. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Rawden. A sanguinary battle is traditionally reported to have been fought here in 637, between the exiled Congal Cloan, and Donald King of Ireland, which continued with various success for six days, when Congal was ultimately vanquished. Two roads issue on the right, one leading to Hillsborough, and the other to Lisburn; a little farther on, the county terminates in this direction. On the road leading from Dromore to Hillsborough, at the sixty-seventh mile stone, a cross road runs to the left; at the sixty-eight mile stone, a small lake lies on the right, and another on the left.

*To Moira, by Loughbrickland.*

			( Miles. )
Loughbrickland	-	-	58½
Banbridge	-	-	2¼ 60½
Dromore	-	-	5½ 66
Moira	-	-	3¼ 69¼

*Parishes in the Barony of Castlereagh,*

Drumbeg,	Knockbreda,	Tullynakil.
Drumbo,	Killany,	Cumber,
Drumdonald.	Kilmud,	Hollywood.
Kilmore,	Saintfield,	

*Hillsborough*,—Distant sixty-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat modern built town, agreeably situated on a lofty eminence: here is an excellent inn, and a very thriving manufacture of Muslins. The church is magnificent, having a lofty spire and many windows of stained glass, all completed at the private expence of the late munificent Earl of Hillsborough. Near this town is the magnificent residence of

the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, to which family this town gives the title of Earl. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. Near the town is a small ancient castle still kept in repair; two cross roads issue on the left, and another on the right leads to Downpatrick; at the seventy-third mile stone, the road crosses the Blaris river, the Lagan river and canal lie on the left; at the seventy-third mile stone, a bridge across the Lagan communicates with Lisburn, situated on the Antrim side of the river, and two cross roads run to the right; a little beyond the seventy-fourth mile stone, stand the ruins of Hill Hall Castle on the right; at the seventy-fifth mile stone, stands Drumbeg Church; a cross road runs to the left, and a little farther on, Drumbo Church; a round tower stands on the right; and a little beyond the seventy-sixth mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the left, and a little beyond the seventy-seventh mile stone, the road crosses the Drumbo river.

*To Donaghadee by Dromore.*

	(Miles.)
Dromore as before . . . . .	— 66
Hillsborough . . . . .	3½ 69½
Drumbeg . . . . .	6½ 75
Hollywood . . . . .	9½ 84½
Bangor . . . . .	5½ 90
Donaghadee . . . . .	5 95

*Newtown Breda*,—Distant seventy-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village, where there is an elegant church adorned with a steeple and spire, whose exact architectural proportions attract the admiration of every tasteful and intelligent beholder. Near this village is situated Belvoir, the magnificent residence of Lord Dunganon.

*Catwally*,—Is a small village, distant seventy-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin. At the eightieth mile stone, a magnificent bridge thrown across the Lagan, communicates with Belfast, situated on the Antrim side of the river; at the eighty-second mile stone, the road forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Newtown Ardes, and the other on the left to Bangor.

*Hollywood*,—Distant eighty-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village pleasantly situated on the

southern shore of Belfast Lough, abounding with muscles, on which the peasantry plentifully feed.

*To Donaghadee by Hillsborough.*

	(Miles)
Hillsborough as before	69½
Newtown Breda	8½
Calwally	1
Newtown Ardes	8½
Donaghadee	6½

*Parishes in the Barony of Ardes.*

Ardquin,  
Ballyphilip,  
Witter,

Donaghadee,  
St. Andrews,  
Bangor,

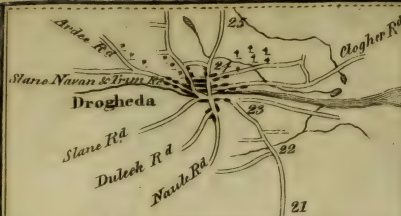
Gray Abbey,  
Ardes.

*Bangor*,—Distant ninety miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the south side of Carrickfergus Bay: here stood a celebrated abbey, founded by St. Congal, about the year 555. The traces of its foundation, testify its ancient splendour and extent. The present church erected within the precincts of the abbey, is adorned with a lofty steeple. This town was the principal residence of the Hamiltons, Lords of Clanebois, a descendant of which family was afterwards created Earl of Clanbrassil. The English army commanded by Duke Schomberg, landed here in 1689. The harbour is deemed safe and commodious. It gives the title of Viscount to the family of Ward, whose superb residence lies contiguous. This town was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. The roads from Newtown Ardes and Donaghadee meet here. On the road branching to Newtown Ardes; a little beyond the eighty-second mile stone, stand the ruins of Knock Castle on the right; at the eighty-fourth mile stone, Dondonald Church is situated on the right, and a cross road runs right and left.

*Newtown Ardes*,—Distant eighty-seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is delightfully situated on the northern point of Lough Strangford. The tide flows up to the walls of the town. An extensive diaper factory is established here by the quakers. The church is a venerable structure of the Doric order. There are two meeting houses. The ci-



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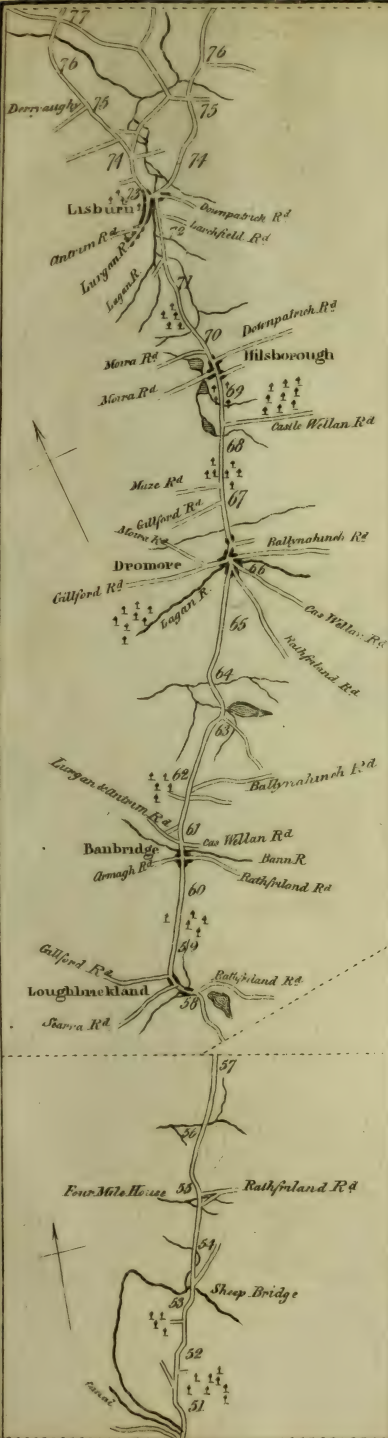
# ROAD

from

# DUBLIN

TO

# Donaghadee.





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vil government is vested in a provost, burgesses, and commonalty. In 1244, a monastery was founded here by Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. At the general suppression of monastic institutions, this abbey and all its possessions, were granted by James the First, to James Viscount Claneboys. This property afterwards by assignment, fell into the possession of Montgomery Viscount Ardes. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. The road from Portaferry unites on the right, and the road on the left leads to Bangor; at the ninetieth mile stone, a wind-mill stands on the left; on this side of the ninety-first mile stone, a cross road winds to the left; at the ninety-third mile stone, the road from Bangor unites on the left.

*Donaghadee*,—Distant ninety-four miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a very extensive town, consisting of two large main streets, intersected by cross lanes. The church is situated on an eminence, and built in the form of a cross: here are two meeting houses. Its chief trade consists in exporting live stock to Scotland: here the packets plying from Portpatrick in Scotland, distant only ten leagues, land. The quay constructed in the form of a crescent, is one hundred and twenty-eight yards long, and proportionably wide and substantial. On the north east side of the town, stands a conical hill one hundred and forty feet high, and two hundred and nineteen feet in circumference on the summit, from which many parts of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man, may be distinctly descried in clear weather. In the middle ages, a celebrated school or university was established here, which was destroyed by the piratical Danes in 837. On the road leading from Dromore to Ballynahinch; on this side of the seventieth mile stone, a cross road runs right and left, and a little farther on, a small lake lies on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony Kinalarty.*

Loughlin Island,

Magheradrol.

*Ballynahinch*,—Distant seventy-four miles from Dublin Castle, is a small neat village, centrally situated among coarse and rocky hills; its public buildings are a church, a charter school, and a meeting house; the Earl of Moira had a seat near this village. Within two miles of the town there is a sulphureous chalybeate spa, deemed efficacious in several complaints; six

roads concentre at this town. On the 13th of June 1798, a great body of rebels were defeated near this town by General Newgent.

*Saintfield*,—Distant seventy-eight miles from Dublin Castle, is a considerable village, having a church, a barrack and a meeting house. On the 9th of June, a brisk skirmish took place between a party of yeomen and the rebels, when, the latter from the preponderating superiority of numbers, obtained the advantage and took temporary possession of the town. Two cross roads sweep off on the right, one leading to Downpatrick and the other to Killyleagh, and two roads wind on the left, one leading to Hillsborough and the other to Lisburn; at the eighty-one mile stone a cross road runs right and left.

*Cumber village*,—Distant eighty-four miles from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on the north western verge of lake Strangford. In 1199 an abbey of Cistertian monks was founded here by Brian Catha Dun, who was slain in 1201, by Sir John de Coursey; from this Brian descended the O'Neils of Claneboys: here are the ruins of Mount Alexander Castle, the ancient residence of the Earls of Mount Alexander: near this town is a fine race course: a cross road on the right leads to Killyleagh and another on the left runs to Belfast: the direct road leads to N. T. Ardes, already noticed; on the road passing from Newry to Rathfryland, on this side of the fifty-second mile stone, a bridge is erected on the Newry water; on this side of the fifty-seventh mile stone stands Lissize, the splendid residence of Earl Clanwilliam, on the left.

*To Donaghadee by Dromore.*

				(Miles.)
Dromore	-	-	-	66
Ballynahinch	-	-	-	74
Saintfield	-	-	-	78
Cumber	-	-	-	84
Newtown-Ardes	-	-	-	87½
Donaghadee	-	-	-	94¼

*Rathfryland*,—Distant fifty-seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a large pleasant village, agreeably situated on an eminence, and entirely built with free-stone, it hath a church and a meeting-house; on the summit of an hill are the ruins of an old castle, the ancient residence of the Magennis's, Lords of Iveah; a cross road runs to the right, and another on the left, leads to Banbridge; about two miles north of this town is a



celebrated chalybeate, called Turkelly's-well, deemed very efficacious in scrophulous diseases: at the sixtieth mile stone the road forks into two branches, that on the right leading to Dundrum, and the other on the left to Castletwellan; at the sixty-one mile stone a small lake lies on the left, and Ballymoney, a fine country residence, the property of the most Noble the Marquis of Downshire.

*Castletwellan*,—Distant sixty-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a neat village situated near a lake; here is a delightful residence belonging to Lord Glerawly. This town gives the title of Baron to the family of Annesley; a cross road runs right and left; at the sixty-sixth mile stone the road crosses the Kilmegan river: at the sixty-seventh mile stone a cross road runs right and left.

*Clogh*,—Distant sixty-nine miles from Dublin Castle, is a small village, near which stands a Danish rath, surrounded by a broad deep fosse, and on whose summit there is erected a plain strong castle, a cross road runs right and left; at the seventy-one mile stone a small lake lies on the right; at the seventy-second mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and a little farther on are the ruins of an old castle on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Lecele.*

Ardglass,	Downpatrick,	Saul,
Ballee,	Dunsport,	Terela,
Ballyculter,	Inch,	Rathmullen.
Bright,	Kilclief,	

*Downpatrick*,—Distant seventy-four miles from Dublin Castle, is the shire and assizes town of this county; it consists of four main streets converging to a point, intersected by lanes and small streets; its public buildings are a barrack, a goal, a court house, a market house, a meeting house, and a diocesan school house; all spacious, commodious, and extremely well calculated for their intended purposes; it is supposed to have been erected into a bishoprick by St. Patrick, and a traditionary report prevails, that the tutelary saint had been interred in the cathedral: until the Reformation, five monastic institutions were established in this town. In 1538 the cathedral was destroyed by Leonard Lord Grey, which profanation constituted one of the articles of impeachment, exhibited against him. Near the old abbey stood a round tower, of which no vestiges now remain;

the present church is situated in another quarter of the town, and was rebuilt in 1735: on a rising ground contiguous to the town was erected a splendid mansion, the property of Lord Cromwell, which edifice was destroyed by the insurgents in the rebellion of 1641; on the north west end of the town, stands a conical rath, sixty feet high, enclosed by three ramparts, one of which is thirty feet broad: the circumference of the circumvallation exceeds three quarters of a mile. St. Patrick's well near this town is highly venerated by the peasantry for its supposed imaginary virtues. The electors are denominated pot wallopers, who return one member to the Imperial Parliament; within a mile of the town there is a celebrated race course, where plates subscribed by the corporation of horse breeders, pursuant to a charter granted by James the Second, are run for: all the roads from the different approaches, concentre here.

*To Cumber by Newry.*

			(Miles)	
Newry	-	-	-	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rathfryland	-	-	7	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Castlewellan	-	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	65
Clogh	-	-	4	69
Downpatrick	-	-	5	74
Killyleagh	-	-	6	80
Killinchy	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumber	-	-	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	49

*Parishes in the Barony of Dufferin.*

Killinchy,                      Killyleagh.

A road issuing on the left, leads to Killyleagh; at the seventy-fifth mile stone a cross road runs to the left; at the seventy-sixth mile stone a cross road runs to the left; and a church stands to the left.

*Killyleagh*,—Distant eighty miles from Dublin Castle, is pleasantly situated on an arm of Lough Strangford, where ships lie sheltered from all winds. The linen manufacture is thrivingly established here, and its fine threads are much esteemed; its public buildings are an handsome church, a good market-house, a meeting house and a barrack. The family of Hamilton, created Lords of Clanaboys, and subsequently Earls

of Clanbrassel, had their chief residence in an ancient castle erected at one extremity of the street. This town suffered most severely in the rebellion of 1641. Sir Hans Sloane, the celebrated naturalist and eminent physician, was born here on the 16th of April 1660: it was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish parliament. The road from Ballynahinch unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, one leading to Saintfield and the other to Cumber; at the eighty-third mile stone a cross road on the left leads to Saintfield; at the eighty-fourth mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and Killinchy church stands on the right; at the eighty-seventh mile stone a cross road sweeps to the left; at the eighty-eighth mile stone stands Cumber, already noticed. On the road leading from Downpatrick to Strangford, near the seventy-sixth mile stone, are the ruins of an old castle on the left.

*Raholp*,—Is an hamlet, distant seventy-seven miles from Dublin Castle; at the seventy-ninth mile stone stands Castleward, the splendid residence of Lord Bangor.

*Strangford*,—Distant eighty miles from Dublin Castle, is a decayed but ancient town, situated on a narrow rapid inlet leading to Lough Strangford; here a charter school was opened in 1748, very liberally endowed by Robert Earl of Kildare. The road from Killough unites on the right.

*Portaferry*,—Distant eighty miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is situated on the northern bank of Strangford Ferry. The Castle of Portaferry was the ancient residence of the family of Savage; near the church stands a chapel covered with an arched roof of stone, so firmly cemented as to be impervious to rain, contiguous to which there is another chapel similarly constructed; two roads issue from this village, one on the left sweeps along the shore of Lough Strangford to Newtown-Ardes, and the other on the right runs along the sea coast to Donaghadee; at the eighty-second mile stone are the ruins of an abbey on the shore of Lough Strangford.

*Kircubbin*,—Distant eighty-six miles from Dublin Castle, is a small village pleasantly situated on the eastern verge of Lough Strangford: a cross road runs to the right.

*Grey Abbey*,—Distant eighty-nine miles from Dublin Castle, is situated on the eastern shore of Lough Strangford: this spacious and sumptuous edifice was founded in 1192 by Africa, daughter of the King of Man, and wife of John de Coursey. The great eastern window is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture; a road on the left leads to Newtown Ardes, already noticed, and the other on the right runs to Ballywalter village,



distant eighty-nine miles from Dublin Castle; here is a good slate quarry. In this vicinity lies the Granshaw bog, containing more than a thousand acres, which the proprietors began to reclaim and improve in 1743.

*To Donaghadee by Downpatrick.*

	(Miles.)
Downpatrick	— 74
Raholp	3 77
Strangford	3 80
Ferry over to Portaferry	$\frac{1}{2}$ 80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kircubbin	6 86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grey Abbey	3 89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Donaghadee	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96

*Narrow Water*,—Distant forty-nine miles from Dublin Castle by the mountain road passing from Jonesborough to Narrow Water Ferry, is a neat village pleasantly situated on the Newry river; here is a strong castle, boldly situated on a rock; some salt works have been erected near this town; the communication with Louth is constantly maintained by ferry-boats; a cross road runs right and left; at the sixty-third mile stone stands Bryansford, the delightful and sequestered residence of Lord Clanbrassil; through a well planted demesne, a beautiful river meanders, exhibiting a succession of most picturesque cascades; at the sixty-fourth mile stone a cross road runs right and left, and a little farther on, the road crosses the Dundrum river; at the sixty sixth mile stone a cross road runs right and left.

*Dundrum*,—Distant sixty-eight miles from Dublin Castle, though now a decayed village, was formerly deemed a place of great importance, being protected by a strong castle boldly seated on a rock, and commanding the whole bay, the ruins of which still exist; this castle is supposed to have been built by John de Coursey for the Knights Templars, who possessed it until 1313; it was then granted to the prior of Down, who enjoyed it until the general dissolution of monastic institutions, when it was transferred by the crown to Lord Cromwell, of Oakham, whose son, Thomas, created Viscount Leceale, disposed of it to Sir Francis Blundel. In 1517 the Earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, wrested it from an Irish garrison, which had previously expelled the English settlers; it was subsequently repaired by the Magennis's and retaken by Lord Deputy Grey

in 1538; it was afterwards seized by Phelim M'Ever Magennis, who was compelled to surrender it to Lord Mountjoy, in 1601. In the rebellion of 1641, it was dismantled by the orders of Cromwell, in which state it still remains. Three roads issue from this village, that on the left leads to Clogh, the centre road runs to Downpatrick, and the third on the right, winds along the shore to Killough. At the sixty-nine mile stone, a small lake lies to the left. At the seventy-two mile stone, stands Rathmullen church.

*To Downpatrick by Narrow Water.*

	(Miles)
Narrow Water - - - - -	—   49
Eight-mile-bridge - - - - -	6 $\frac{1}{2}$   55 $\frac{3}{4}$
Castlewellan - - - - -	7 $\frac{1}{4}$   63
Downpatrick - - - - -	9   72

*Killough*,—Distant seventy-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, is a considerable village, pleasantly situated on the sea shore; it has a good quay and a fine harbour, where ships can ride in safety; its principal trade consists in the exportation of barley. The church, and horse barrack are plain strong structures. Near the town, a working charter school is erected sufficiently spacious to accommodate twenty children; near the school there is a mineral spring, whose waters are affirmed to be purgative, and emetic. Through a rock near the shore runs an oblong cavity, which at the ebbing and flowing of the tide, emits a noise resembling the sound of an huntsman's horn. In an open field within a quarter of a mile of the town, there is a curious cave, having a winding passage, which leads to a chamber three yards in diameter, in which is a well of fine cool and limped water. Two roads issue from this town, one on the left leads to Downpatrick, and the other on the right to Strangford. A little to the right of the town, are the ruins of the three Ardglass castles. A little beyond the seventy-eight mile stone, Dunsford church stands on the right, and a cross road runs right and left. At the eighty-one mile stone, stands Ballyculter church on the right. And a little farther on, stands Killylief church on the sea coast, contiguous to which are the ruins of an old castle. From Narrow Water, a road on the right winds along the shore to Warren's Point, a village distant fifty-five miles and a half from Dublin Castle, by Newry.

*To Strangford by Rathfryland.*

	Miles.
Rathfryland as before - - - - -	—   87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bryansford - - - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   65
Dundrum - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$   68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Killough over the Strand - - - - -	7   75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strangford - - - - -	6 $\frac{3}{4}$   82 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Rostrever*,—Is a neat little village, distant fifty-seven miles and a half from Dublin Castle; it is delightfully encompassed with lofty mountains, well planted with full grown oaks. At the lower extremity of the town, there is a small quay; the bay is well sheltered, and ships may safely ride at anchor within a few yards of the shore; salt works, and pottery of white earthen ware, constitute its only manufactures. A road on the left passing through the mountains, leads to Rathfryland; within a mile of the town are the ruins of Kilbreny church.

*To Dundrum by Newry.*

	(Miles)
Newry, as before - - - - -	—   50 $\frac{3}{4}$
Narrow Water - - - - -	4   54 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warren's point - - - - -	1   5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rostrevor - - - - -	2   57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kilkeelee - - - - -	7 $\frac{1}{2}$   65
Annalong - - - - -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$   69 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newcastle - - - - -	6   75 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dundrum - - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$   78 $\frac{1}{2}$

N. B. Narrow Water is five and a half miles nearer Dublin by the Ferry road.

*Parish in the Barony of Mourne.*

## Kilkeelee.

*Kilkeelee*,—Distant sixty-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a poor straggling village situated on the shore.

*Annalong*,—Distant sixty-nine miles and a quarter from Dub-



lin Castle, is a decayed village, situated near the shore, on a river of the same name.

*New Castle*,—Distant seventy-five miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is an inconsiderable village, situated on the shore; contiguous to this village stands the bleak and gloomy Slieve Donald, the loftiest pinnacle of the Mourne mountains. A cross road on the left leads to Castlewella, already noticed, and another on the right winds along the coast to Dundrum, already described. This wild and sterile district is thinly inhabited, and the elevation of the mountains indicates the nature of the soil to be either moor or moss peat, where the rocks do not totally usurp and occupy the surface; it does not appear that any valuable minerals have as yet been discovered; in these alpine regions; an accurate investigation may explore their hidden treasures, which have as yet baffled all researches.

*A Table of Fairs held each month of the year, in this County.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>Mar.</i>
Ardmillan . . . .	1	Downpatrick . . . .	17
Portaferry, . . . .	1	Scarvaghpass . . . .	21
Ballinahinch 1st Thurs.		Saintfield, 2d Thur. O.S.	
Dundrum do.		Rathfryland, 1st Wed.	
Comber . . . . .	5	after 2d Lady day	
Down, 2d Thursday		Loughbrickland . . . .	28
Banbridge . . . . .	12	Grey abbey . . . . .	28
Bangor . . . . .	29		
Green Castle . . . .	29		<i>Apr.</i>
Narrow Water . . . .	17	Ardmillan . . . . .	1
Newtown Ardes . . . .	23	Ballinahinch, 1st Thur.	
Saintfield . . . . .	26	Comber . . . . .	5
		Killilea . . . . .	10
	<i>Feb.</i>	Rostrevor . . . . .	20
Castlewellan . . . .	1	Rathfryland, 2d Wed.	
Hollywood, 1st Monday		O. S.	
Kilmore . . . . .	4	Maghera . . . . .	26
Rostrevor . . . . .	6	Newry, 1st Mon. after	
Ballinahinch . . . .	12	Easter	
Killough . . . . .	12	Kircubbin . . . . .	28
Kirkeel, 1st Tuesday		Saintfield, 3d Thur. O.S.	
Loughbrickland do.			
Killinchy, 1st Wednes.			<i>May.</i>
Rathfryland 2d do.		Kilmore . . . . .	1
Sheepbridge, 1st Friday		Castlewellan . . . .	1
Portaferry, 1st Thurs.		Bangor . . . . .	1
Dundrum, Thursday before		Hollywood, 1st Mon.	
Candlemas		Narrow Water, . . . .	4
Saintfield, 2d Thurs.		Kirkeel . . . . .	4
O. S.		Killinchy, 1st Wednes.	
Hillsborough, 3d Wed.		Rathfryland, 1st Wed.	
		after Trinity Sunday	
	<i>Mar.</i>	Sheepbridge . . . . .	7
Rostrevor . . . . .	1	Dundrum . . . . .	12
Ballinahinch, 1st Thur.		Dromore . . . . .	12
Seaford . . . . .	7	Anadoyne . . . . .	14
Banbridge . . . . .	8	Newtown Ardes . . . .	14
Kilmore . . . . .	14	Hillsborough . . . .	19

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
Down . . . . .	May 19	Bangor . . . . .	Aug. 1
Ballinahinch, 2d Thur. O. S.		Holywood, 1st Monday	
Clough . . . . .	21	Sheepbridge, 1st Friday	
Saintfield, 3d Thur. O.S.		Kirkeele, 1st Tuesday	
Kircubbin . . . . .	28	Killinchy, 1st Wednes.	
Donaghadee, last Wed. O. S.		Kilmore . . . . .	5
		Greencastle . . . . .	12
		Strangford, 3 days	12
		Dumdrum, Thurs. be- fore the 12	
	June	Killough . . . . .	15
Castlewellan . . . . .	1	Donaghadee . . . . .	16
Kilmore . . . . .	3	Ballinahinch, 1st Thur. O. S.	
Clough . . . . .	4	Banbridge . . . . .	26
Rostrevor . . . . .	8	Saintfield . . . . .	26
Banbridge . . . . .	9	Kircubbin . . . . .	28
Seaford . . . . .	9	Hillsborough, 3d Wed.	
Killough . . . . .	9		
Scarvaghpas . . . . .	19		Sept.
Gilford . . . . .	21	Castlewellan . . . . .	1
Ballywalter . . . . .	22	Seaford . . . . .	4
Donaghmore . . . . .	22	Scarvaghpas . . . . .	5
Down . . . . .	22	Rostrevor . . . . .	19
Grey abbey . . . . .	22	Rathfryland, 2d Lady Day O. S.	
Warren point . . . . .	24	Saintfield, 3d Thurs. N. S.	
Saintfield . . . . .	26	Newtown Ardes . . . . .	23
Comber . . . . .	28	Kilmore . . . . .	29
Killilea, Trinity Mon.			
	July.		Oct.
Ardmillan . . . . .	1	Ardmillan . . . . .	1
Donaghadee . . . . .	4	Ballinahinch, 1st Thur.	
Castlereagh . . . . .	5	Narrow Water, do.	
Clough . . . . .	5	Donaghadee . . . . .	10
Ballinahinch . . . . .	10	Dromore . . . . .	10
Loughbrickland . . . . .	10	Dundrum . . . . .	10
Rathfryland, 3d Wed. O. S.		Killilea . . . . .	11
Dromore . . . . .	28	Comber . . . . .	19
Saintfield . . . . .	30	Clough, 3d Friday	
Portaferry . . . . .	31	Donaghmore . . . . .	22
	Aug.	Saintfield . . . . .	26
Rostrevor . . . . .	1		



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>October</i>		<i>Nov.</i>
Castlereagh . . . .	26	Castlereagh . . . .	20
Downpatrick . . . .	29	Gilford . . . .	21
Grey Abbey . . . .	29	Bangor . . . .	22
Newry . . . .	29	Clough . . . .	22
		Saintfield, 3d Thur. O.S.	
		Hillsborough, 3d Wed.	
		Kircubbin . . . .	23
		Rathfryland, last Wed.	
		O. S.	
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Rostrevor . . . .	1		
Hollywood, 1st Mon.			
Kirkeel, 1st Tuesday			
Killinchy, 1st Wednes.			
Sheepbridge, 1st Friday			
Kilmore . . . .	5	Warren's Point . . .	1
Anadoyne . . . .	8	Seaford . . . .	5
Ballywalter . . . .	8	Grey Abbey . . . .	7
Strangford . . . .	8	Donaghadee, 2d Wed.	
Portaferry, 1st Thurs.		Rostrevor . . . .	11
O. S.		Portaferry . . . .	12
Killough . . . .	12	Kilmore, 2d Wednes.	
Loughbrickland . .	12	Castlewellan, Tues. be-	
Castlewellan . . . .	13	fore Christmas	
Ballinahinch, 1st Thur.		Dundrum, Thur. before	
O. S.		Old Christmas	
Scarvaghpas . . . .	14	Saintfield, 1st Thurs.	
Banbridge . . . .	16	after Christmas.	
Down . . . .	19		

## COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

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THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM is bounded on the north by the Northern Ocean; on the east by the Irish Channel; on the south by Down; on the west by Tyrone and Londonderry. Its greatest extent from north to south, is about forty-two Irish miles; and from east to west about twenty-four Irish miles. Its superficial contents comprise 420,999 acres, Irish plantation measure, including bogs, maintain, and waste. It contains eight Baronies:—Upper and Lower Massarene, Upper and Lower Antrim, Upper and Lower Toome, Kilconway, Upper and Lower Dunluce, Carey, Upper and Lower Glenarm, Upper and lower Belfast—which are distributed into seventy-seven parishes. The general soil of the plains and vallies is strong loam; in some places gravelly and sandy soils prevail, frequently interspersed with whin-stones of various sizes: when the loam rests on a substratum of compact clay, the retained moisture retards the spring sowing, and when over dried multiplies labour; for both extremes, judicious draining and liming appear to be the most efficacious remedies; as the lands elevate, the soils degenerate into brown or yellow till, sprinkled over with a light vegetable mould. The mountains, when not composed of solid masses of naked rock, are invariably covered with mossy peat, and sometimes with deep moor. The bogs, scattered over the county, both in the plains and on the mountains, afford the inhabitants abundance of cheap fuel; lime-stone gravel can be rarely met with: most rivers of this county

derive their sources from the mountains bordering on the sea, and direct their courses towards Lough-Neagh. Such as precipitate into the sea, are mountain torrents generated by the floods, with the exception of the Bush-river, which discharges itself into Ballintra-bay, west of the Giant's Causeway. The principal rivers, which fall into Lough-Neagh, are the Ravil, the Braid, the Glenwherry, the Main, the Six-Mile-Water, the Crumlin, and the Glenevy; none of these rivers can be rendered navigable to any considerable distance, from the elevation of their descent, and the rapidity of their currents; but are most commodious for mill scites, and consequently, numerous bleach greens are established on their banks. The Carey and Glen-shesh-rivers, with united vehemence, and irresistible impetuosity, discharge their waters into the sea at Ballycastle. Innumerable torrents tumble down the declivities of the mountains into the sea; and many streamlets contribute to swell the majestic channels of the Bann and Lagan, which constitute the boundaries of the county in their different courses. The lakes sprinkled through the county, are neither extensive nor numerous; the most considerable are Lough-Lynch, Lough-Hill, Lough-Mourn, Portmore-Lough, and Lough-Guile. The residuary collections, might be more properly denominated pools. There are many chalybeate spas, of which, the one at Ballycastle, and another at Dumans, in the parish of Ramoan, are the most esteemed. The only coal mines as yet wrought in this county, are confined to the vicinity of Ballycastle.

*Parishes in the Barony of Massarene.*

Aghalee,	Ballinderry,	Magheragal.
Soldierstown,	Camlin,	Magheramisk,
Lisburn,	Glanevey,	Tullyrusk.
Aghagallen,	Killead,	

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ROADS.

On the road leading from Lurgan to Ballinderry, Antrim County commences a little beyond the seventy mile stone.

*Aughygallan*.—Is a poor village, distant seventy-one miles from the Castle of Dublin. At the seventy-two mile stone, the road from Moira unites on the right.



*Ballinderry*,—Distant seventy-three miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat small village. The ruins of Portmore castle stand on the left; and a cross road runs to the left; at the seventy-five mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the seventy-six mile stone, is situated Rams Island, in which stands a round tower; and a cross road runs to the left; and a little farther on, a cross road runs right and left.

*Crumlin*,—Distant seventy-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a comfortable village, pleasantly situated on a river of the same name: here the road from Glenevy unites on the right, and a cross road winds to the left; a little beyond the eighty mile stone, a cross road sweeps to the right, and Keady church stands on the left; at the eighty-one mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; at the eighty-three mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Antrim.*

Racavan,  
Rashee,  
Skerry,

Antrim,  
Ballyclug,  
Ballyear,

Connor,  
Donegor,  
Kilbride.

*Antrim*,—Distant eighty-four miles from the Castle of Dublin, is the capital of the County, agreeably situated on the Six-Mile-Water; it was anciently a bishoprick; and an abbey was founded here by Durtracta, a disciple of St. Patrick's. A round tower stands here. In the rebellion of 1798, a furious battle was fought at this town, in which the rebels were routed with prodigious slaughter; but most unfortunately a very amiable nobleman, Lord O'Neil, lost his life, valiantly combating in the defence of his sovereign and our glorious constitution. Near the town is situated a stately castle, the property of Lord Massarene. The roads from Belfast and Temple-Patrick, unite on the right; the road to Kells issues from the northern extremity of the town. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. On this side of the eighty-six mile stone, a cross road runs to the right; and Shane's castle, the residence of Lord O'Neil, enchantingly situated on the border of Lough Nea, lies on the left.

*Parishes in the Barony of Toome.*

Ahoghill,	Drumaul,	Ballymena.
Cranfield,	Duncan,	

*Randalstown*,—Distant eighty-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, is pleasantly situated on the river Main: here is an handsome market-house, over which there is a large assembly room, where balls are held on the first Tuesday evening of every month attended by the linen drapers, resorting to this market, who dance in boots and spurs, to the great annoyance of the ladies, and no small benefit of trade, by the numerous rents and gashes inflicted on the delicate texture of female habiliments by the formidable and destructive weapons attached to the heels of the yard-brandishing partners. Three roads issue from the lower extremity of the town, one leading to Gillgoran, another to Ahoghill, and the third to Portglenone. It was a borough previous to the Union, returning two members to the Irish Parliament. A little beyond the eighty-nine mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Toome-bridge; at the ninety-one mile stone, stands Dunmain church to the left; at the ninety-three mile stone, a cross road on the left, runs to Newferry; at the ninety-four mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Ahoghill, and another on the left, to Newferry.

*Portglenone*,—Distant ninety-seven miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat little village, pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Bann; over which a bridge is erected, communicating with Clady, seated on the opposite bank, and a cross road runs to the right; at the one hundred mile stone, the road from Ahoghill unites on the right.

*Parishes in the Barony of Kilconway.*

Dunaghy,	Finvoy,	Killagan,	Rasharkan.
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*Rasharkan*, Distant one hundred and one miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat village, having a good parochial church. Here the road forks into two branches, that on the left, winding along the eastern bank of the river Bann, until it reaches Coleraine, the other on the right, leads to Ballymoney; a cross road on the left, stretches towards Portna-

bridge, and another winds on the right; at the one hundred and four mile stone, stands Finlay church, and a cross road leading to Newferry sweeps on the left; another winds on the right; at the one hundred and seven mile stone, a cross road on the left, leads to Cross-ferry.

*Parishes in the Barony of Dunluce.*

Ballymoney,	Ballyrashane,	Dunluce,
Derrykeighan,	Ballywellan,	Loughguile.
Kilraghtis,	Billy,	

*Ballymoney*,—Distant one hundred and seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a considerable village: here stands a fine mansion, the property of the most noble the Marquis of Downshire. The road from Clough unites on the right; a cross road on the left, leads to Gills-ferry; here the road forks into two branches, that on the right, leads to Dervock, and the other on the left to Coleraine; at the one hundred and ten mile stone, the road winding along the eastern bank of the river Bann, unites on the left, where the County terminates in this direction.

*Dervock*,—Distant one hundred and eleven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small village, situated on the Bush river; near which, are the beautiful seats of Belleisle and Clover-Hill; a cross road on the right, leads to Armoy, and another on the left runs to Bush-mill; at the one hundred and twelve mile stone, Derrykighan church stands on the right, and a cross road to Coleraine, winds on the left.

*Bush-mills*,—Distant one hundred and sixteen miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a neat small village, situated on a river of the same name, at the mouth of Ballintra bay. Two miles from this village, stands the Giant's Causeway on the right; and Dunluce Castle on the left; here two roads from Coleraine unite on the left; and a cross road on the right, leads to Ballintoy. Dunluce Castle is boldly situated on the summit of a cliff projecting into the sea, and separated from the mainland by a deep and wide chasm, excavated through the rock; from its inaccessible position, it must have been impregnable before the invention of gunpowder. It was the principal residence of an Irish chieftain, named MacQuillan, until dispossessed by some stratagem devised by his crafty *Scotch neighbours*. Yellow Charles MacDonnel retained the castle, until obliged to



surrender it to the Lord Deputy Sir John Perrot; after this conquest, it fell into the possession of the MacDonnells, through the treachery of the governor, but they were constrained again to deliver up the castle, through the active exertions of the officer sent to besiege it. On their making submission, abjuring all foreign alliance, and swearing allegiance to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the castle, with all its appurtenances, was granted to these intruders. On the road leading from Randalstown to Ahoghill, at the ninety-four mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*To the Giant's Causeway, by Aughgallan,*

	(Miles,	
Aughgallan, . . . . .	—	71
Ballinderry, . . . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Crumlin, . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	78
Antrim, . . . . .	6	84
Randalstown, . . . . .	4	88
Portglenone, . . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rasharkan, . . . . .	5	102 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballymoney, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dervock, . . . . .	4	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bush-mills, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
Giant's Causeway. . . . .	2	118

*Ahoghill*,—Is a small village, distant ninety-four miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. A cross road on the right, leads to Kilgorum: on this side of the ninety-six mile stone, a cross road runs right and left; the direct road leads to Rasharkan, already noticed. On the road leading from Antrim to Kells, on this side of the eighty-eight mile stone, the road from Shanes-castle unites on the left.

*Kells*,—Is a small village, distant eighty-nine miles from the Castle of Dublin, and pleasantly situated on the Glenwherry river. Here are the ruins of an old church; and a cross road runs right and left. Within half a mile of this town, on the right, stands Connor, which although now a delapidated village, was erected into a bishoprick by St. Macnicius, about the beginning of the sixth century. In 1442, it was united to Down: its cathedral is in ruins. A little beyond the ninety-one mile stone, a cross road on the right, leads to Broughshane.

*Ballymena*,—Distant ninety-three miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a considerable village, agreeably situated on a branch of the Main river. The road from Randalstown unites on the left; two roads issue from this town, that on the left, leads to Ballymoney, already described, and the other on the right, to Clough; a cross road on the left, leads to Grac-hill; a Moravian colony is planted near Gilgorn-castle, which very well requites the curiosity of inspection. On this side of the ninety-five mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Brough-shane; on this side of the ninety-nine mile stone, the road crosses the Ravi Water.

*To Rasharkan, by Antrim.*

	(Miles.)
Antrim, . . . . .	84
Ahoghill, . . . . .	10½ 94½
Rasharkan, . . . . .	6½ 101

*Clough*,—Distant ninety-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is a small neat village, having an handsome plain church. Here are the ruins of two old castles; the road from Broughshane unites on the right; a cross road runs right and left; two roads issue from this town, that on the left, runs by Clough-mills, to Ballymoney, and the other on the right leads towards Ballycastle.—Lough-Guile church stands at the one hundred and five mile stone; near which is situated Lessanour castle, situated on the border of Lough-Guile Lake, the romantic residence of the late learned and consummate states-man, Earl Macartney, whose classic epitaph, written by himself, is judiciously inserted in the Rev. Mr. Duberdieu's valuable Statistical Survey of this County, whose Survey of Down likewise contains much useful local information.

*To Ballycastle, by Antrim.*

	(Miles.)
Antrim, . . . . .	84
Kells, . . . . .	5¾ 89¾
Ballymena, . . . . .	3¾ 93½
Clough, . . . . .	6 99½
Lough-Guile, . . . . .	5½ 105
Armoy, . . . . .	4 109
Ballycastle, . . . . .	4½ 113½

*Parishes in the Barony of Carey.*

Ballintoy,  
Ardmoy,

Rathlin, Island,  
Cullaghtrin,

Ramoan.

At the one hundred and seven mile stone, the road crosses the Bush river. Armoy village stands at the one hundred and nine mile stone; here is a neat plain church, and also a round tower; on this side of the one hundred and ten mile stone, a cross road on the left leads to Ballymoney. At the one hundred and twelve mile stone, stand the ruins of an old castle to the left.

*Ballycastle*,—Distant one hundred and thirteen miles and a half from Dublin castle, is a small seaport town, built by a Mr. Boyd, on the conflux of the rivers Carey and Ramoan, who also liberally endowed a charter school, erected for the accommodation of forty children. Here are the ruins of an old castle, and an abbey. In this vicinity is a colliery resembling White Haven coal in quality, and deemed sufficiently extensive to supply the consumption of the entire kingdom, could the harbour be rendered safe and commodious, to protect the shipping from the violence of the northerly winds. In 1770, the miners in pushing on an adit, in an unexplored quarter of the cliff, towards a bed of coals, discovered a complete gallery, which extended several hundred yards, branching into chambers, studded with pillars, placed at proper distances: no traditionary vestiges exist, that these coal mines were ever wrought, and the fact would remain an impenetrable secret to posterity, had not this accident verified the reality. This single circumstance, proves more convincingly, than all the hypothetical theories suggested by the prolific fancies of antiquarians, that the arts were cultivated in this island, at some remote period of antiquity, by either foreigners or natives. Here is a fine chalybeate spa; a cross road on the left leads to Ballintoy. Rathlin is almost an inaccessible island, about five miles long, and three and a half broad, situated in the Scottish or north sea, between six or seven miles from Ballycastle; its cultivable parts produce excellent barley, and its rocks abound with sea weed, which is manufactured into kelp; it was deemed the stepping stone between Ireland and Scotland, which the natives of both countries alternately used in their various expeditions, and for whose possession they frequently fought: in the north angle of the island stands a castle, celebrated by the resistance made here by Robert Bruce. About the middle of the 6th century, a religious establishment was founded



here by Columbus. In 790, the island was ravaged by the piratical Danes. In 1558, the Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy, expelled the Scotch from the island with prodigious slaughter: some tumuli and brazen spears and swords, have been discovered here. The road passing from Clough to Newtown, passes through a mountainous district, in a line almost parallel to the Ravil river.

*To Newtownglens by Clough.*

	(Miles.)
Clough as before - - - -	— 99½
Newtownglens - - - -	9¾ 109¾

*Newtown Glens*,—Distant one hundred and nine miles and a quarter from Dublin Castle, is an inconsiderable village, situated on the Lode river, on an arm of Red Bay. Two roads wind from this village on the left to Ballycastle, one crossing the mountains, and the other sweeping along the coast; a cross road on the right runs along the shore to Glenarn: within a mile of this village are the runs of Red castle.

*Broughshane*,—Distant ninety-five miles from Dublin Castle, is a neat little village, pleasantly situated on the river Braid. Here is a plain neat church; a road branching on the left, leads to Clough. At the ninety-nine mile stone, stands Fork Bridge Hamlet. At the one hundred mile stone, a cross road on the right leads to Larne.

*To Glenarn by Kells.*

	(Miles.)
Kells, as before . . . . .	— 89
Broughshane . . . . .	5¼ 95
Glenarn . . . . .	9¾ 104¾

*Parishes in the Barony of Glenarn.*

Ardelinis,	Carnecastle,	Kilwaghter,
Layde,	St. Cunning,	Ticmacrevan.

*Glenarn*,—Distant one hundred and four miles and three quarters from Dublin Castle, is a small village agreeably situated on a river of the same name. At the mouth of Glenarn

bay, near this village, stands Glenarn Castle, a venerable and magnificent mansion, the property of the Earl of Antrim. In 1465, a monastery was founded here by Robert Russet, a Scotchman. At the general dissolution of monastic institutions, the abbey with all its landed property, was assigned by a royal grant to Alexander M'Donnel, ancestor to the present noble family. A cross road on the left runs to Newtown Glen, and another on the right leads to Larne.

*Lisburne*,— Distant seventy-three miles from Dublin Castle, the second in extent and commerce in this county, is a large handsome and populous town, conveniently situated on the western bank of the river Lagan, which is rendered navigable from the sea to Lough Neagh, by the assistance of a canal. The linen manufacture is extensively established here. Its public buildings are a fine church with a lofty steeple; a large market house ornamented with a cupola, an infirmary, a dissenting, and a quaker's meeting houses, a methodist, and a catholic chapel. This town was colonized with English and Welch settlers, by Sir Tulk Conway, who obtained a grant of it, and the surrounding territory, from King James the First. On the 28th of November, 1641, a splendid victory was obtained by Sir George Radon, over the Irish rebels, commanded by Sir Phelim O'Neil, Sir Con. Megennis, and General Plunket. In 1662, it was incorporated for its uniform attachment and adherence to the royal cause. The French refugees, who settled here after the revocation of the edict of Nantz, materially contributed to improve the quality of the linens wrought here, by their superior skill and intelligence, which superiority they still maintain. In 1707, it was consumed by fire; in this conflagration the castle participated, which has never since been repaired. Immediately after this disaster, the town was rebuilt in its present commodious form; every house is plentifully supplied with water, conveyed by pipes. Two roads from Moira unite on the left; two roads issue on the left; one leading to Glenevy, and the other to Crumlin, both already noticed: a road issuing to the right, on the western bank of the river Lagan, leads to Belfast. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Vaughan. It returns one member to the United Parliament.

*To Antrim, by Lisburn.*

	(Miles.)
Lisburn, - - -	—
Stoneyford, - - -	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Antrim, - - -	10   14 $\frac{1}{4}$

*Parishes in the Barony of Belfast, including Carrickfergus liberties,*

Ballinure,	Templepatrick,	Glynn,
Inver,	Ballylinny,	Kilroot,
Island Magee,	Carmoncy,	Shankill,
Moylusk,	Derryaghy,	Templecorran,
Raloo,	Lambeg.	

At the seventy-four mile stone, the road forks into two branches, both leading in nearly a parallel direction to Belfast; a cross road and a bridge run over the Bann, on the right; at the seventy-seven mile stone, a cross road runs right and left.

*Belfast*,---Distant eighty miles from the Castle of Dublin, is a regularly well built town, situated on the western bank of the river Lagan. Its streets are broad and spacious, both well flagged and lighted; here a very extensive export trade is carried on, particularly in linens, flourishing factories of glass, linen, cambrics, cotton, sugar, sail-cloth, and earthen-ware are established here. It has three barracks, the Old, the New, and an artillery barrack. Near the centre of the town is the exchange, over which an elegant and extensive set of assembly rooms were erected at the private expense of the Marquis of Donegal; on the ground-floor is the coffee-room. The church is a light pleasing edifice, not sufficiently spacious to accommodate an increasing congregation. There are six Protestant Dissenting Meeting-Houses; a Quaker Meeting-House; a Methodist Chapel, and two Roman Catholic Chapels. Its charitable institutions are an Asylum for aged men, women, and helpless orphan children, who are fed, clothed, and educated, until of a proper age to be apprenticed to suitable employments—a Fever Hospital and Dispensary for administering medicines to extern patients—a Lying-in Hospital—an House of Industry to eradicate and abolish mendicity--and a Repository for the sale of articles produced by female



industry.—There is a Weekly Sunday-school—a school for the Blind, in which the pupils are taught basket making—a Bible Society to propagate and diffuse the principles of Christianity—an Academical institution, endowed to prepare youth for professional departments.—Its literary Societies are Philosophical, Medical, and Musical; the latter is particularly devoted to the revival of that enchanting national musical instrument, the Irish Harp. Over the river Lagan, a magnificent bridge of hewn stone is erected, consisting of 21 arches, 3 of which are in the County of Antrim, and the remainder in the County of Down; it was built at an united charge, levied on both Counties. Vessels of Burden sail up to the bridge, where there is a large spacious and commodious quay. This town gives the title of Earl to the most noble the Marquiss of Donegal, and returns one member to the United Parliament. A road issues on the left, which at a small distance, forks into two branches; one leading to Crumlin, and the other to Antrim. The road issuing on the right leads to Carrickfergus; at the eighty-three mile stone, lies Parkmount to the right, the delightful residence of the Marquis of Donegal. Here the road forks into two branches; that on the right leading to Carrickfergus, and the other on the left to Ballycastle: at the eighty-five mile stone, a cross road on the left runs to Antrim, on which stands

*Templepatrick Village*,---Distant eighty-seven miles from the Castle of Dublin, and delightfully situated on the Six-Mile-Water; near which stands Castle Upton, a beautiful seat, the property of Lord Templeton. At the eighty-six mile stone, stands Carmoney Village; here the road forks into two branches; that on the left leads to

*Doagh Village*,---Distant ninety miles from the Castle of Dublin, whence the road continues to Kells by Conor, both already noticed; the left branch leads to Larne.

*Straid*,---Is a small village, distant eighty-nine miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. Here are the ruins of an old church, and a cross road runs to the left.

*Ballynure*,---Is a poor village, distant ninety miles and three quarters from the Castle of Dublin. Here the road from Ballyclare unites on the left; a cross road on the left leads to Ballyeston; and another on the right to Ballycurry.

*Killwaghter*,---Is a little hamlet, distant ninety-five miles and a quarter from the Castle of Dublin, situated on a streamlet of the same name.

*Cornecastle*---Church and Village are distant ninety-eight miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin. On the road leading

from Belfast to Carrickfergus, at the eighty-six mile stone, lie the ruins of an old castle on the right.

*To Glenarm, by Belfast.*

	(Miles.)
Belfast, . . . . .	--- 80
Carmoney, . . . . .	6 86
Straid, . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{2}$ $89\frac{1}{2}$
Ballynure, . . . . .	$1\frac{1}{4}$ $90\frac{3}{4}$
Killwater, . . . . .	$4\frac{1}{2}$ $95\frac{1}{2}$
Carncastle, . . . . .	$3\frac{1}{4}$ $98\frac{1}{2}$
Glenarm, . . . . .	$5\frac{1}{4}$ $103\frac{3}{4}$

*Carrickfergus*,—Distant eighty-eight miles from the Castle of Dublin, the shire and assizes town of this county, is conveniently situated on a bay of the same name, which has an excellent harbour: it was anciently walled and fortified. This town, with its extensive liberties, which extend four miles in all directions from the castle, though within the precincts of the barony of Belfast, constitute a county distinct from Antrim, and hold a separate assizes. The main street is narrow, as protection in all fortified places was preferred to ornament; but the more modern streets are spacious and commodious. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, from possessing the privilege of importing merchandize at one third of the duties payable in the other ports of this kingdom; but since the purchase of this privilege from the corporation, its trade languished, and was rapidly transferred to Belfast, where it appears to be immoveably fixed. The castle, supposed to have been built by Hugh de Lacey in 1178, is boldly situated on a rock projecting into the sea; it was lately thoroughly repaired, and cannon were mounted on its batteries: here arms and ammunition are deposited. In 1223, a monastery was founded here; at the general extinction of monastic institutions, this monastery and all its possessions, were granted to Sir Edmund Fitz-Gerald, who assigned the same to Sir Arthur Chicester, ancestor to the Marquis of Donegal. This Baronet, who was often Lord Deputy of Ireland, erected a stately castle on the scite of the monastery. In 1315, this town was besieged by Robert Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland. In 1316, Bruce besieged it a second time, and took it. In 1333, Hugo de Burgh the governor, was murdered by his domestics. In 1418, a com-

mission was granted to the mayor of Carrickfergus, to form a league of friendship and alliance with the Earl of Ross, who usurped the sovereignty of the Hebrides from the kings of Scotland. A general intercourse either hostile or friendly, always existed between the Scots and the inhabitants scattered along the coast of Antrim, until the Scots ultimately obtained a permanent settlement, the primary object of their predatory incursions, or peaceable visits, which object was affected by the marriage of one of the M'Donels, when they afterwards extended along the coast, and possessed a portion of Carrickfergus, now called the Scotch Quarter: during the whole period of Tyrone's rebellion, this place was the head quarters of the English forces in the north of Ireland. In 1639, a plan to deliver the castle to the Scottish insurgents, was defeated by the Earl of Stafford. In 1640, a large army was assembled here to oppose the Scots. In 1642, 4000 Scotch auxiliaries sent to oppose the Irish rebels took possession of this town. In 1648, General Monk surprised the town, and made the general prisoner. In 1649, it surrendered to the Earl of Inchequin, and General Monk was taken prisoner. On the 2d. of November, in the same year, the town and castle surrendered to Sir Charles Coote. On the 25th of August, 1689, the town and castle surrendered to Duke Schomberg. On the 4th of June, 1690, King William landed in Carrickfergus to head his forces. In 1763, Thurot attacked the castle, weakly garrisoned by about 200 recruits, who, after a brave resistance, surrendered on most honourable terms; but this desperate attempt was amply revenged by the British tars, who captured the squadron, and killed the commander off the Isle of Man. This naval victory was obtained under the command of Commodore Elliot. The civil government is vested by charter in a mayor annually elected, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, 17 aldermen, and 24 burgesses. The mayor has a very ample jurisdiction, and can issue attachments against ships' cargoes, or individuals on board ship, for debts contracted, no matter where. This jurisdiction extends from Beer-house in the County of Down, to Foreland in the County of Antrim; Bangor and Carmoyle-pool only being excepted. It returns one member to the Imperial Parliament. A cross road on the left leads to Ballymena; two roads issue from this town to Larne; and another winds along the coast to Brown's Bay.

*Ballycurry*,—Is a small village, distant ninety-two miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin.

*Larne*,—Distant ninety-seven miles and a half from the Castle of Dublin, is very delightfully situated on the western verge of Brown's Bay, where the Kilwalter river empties itself



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*James Galt.*

*The GIANT'S CAUSWAY Co. Antrim  
Engraved for the Travellers New Guide Through Ireland*

into the sea. Here the roads from Belfast, Ballymena, and Broughshane unite; a road winds on the left, along the coast to Glenarm, already noticed.

*Giant's Causeway*,—That most singular natural curiosity, and superlatively stupenduous operation of nature's astonishing phenomena, is situated in the most northern extremity of the island, on the verge of the sea, into which it projects a considerable distance in a northerly direction, from an angular cliff placed between two small bays, which are about half a mile wide, and about half that distance deep. These two rocky lofty amphitheatres on either side, cast additional dignity on the magnificent grandeur of the Causeway itself, which at the close of the sixteenth century, attracted the attention and excited the curiosity of philosophic investigation, as appears by the summary sketches separately drawn by Sir Richard Buckley, Doctor Samuel Foley, and Doctor Thomas Molyneux, for the information of the London Royal Society, whose distinct observations, shall constitute an historical introduction, to more minute and accurate subsequent researches. Sir Richard Buckley observes, that the circumjacent coast is of a very great height from the sea, but rising gradually on the land side to the edge of the precipice, and is all covered with excellent sweet grass: that there is no descent by the precipice, it is so perpendicularly steep, but that it may possibly be climbed by much labour and hazard. The strand is only accessible by circuitous windings, through which a perpendicular Causeway visibly about 80 feet wide, and 20 feet high above the rest of the strand, projects into the Main Ocean. Its extension into the sea is visible to the distance of about 200 feet, but that it is impossible to ascertain how far it dips under the water. The whole Causeway consists of pillars of perpendicular cylinders, either hexagons or pentagons of about 18 or 20 inches diameter, but so justly shot one by another, that nothing thicker than a knife can enter between the sides of the pillars. The pillars do not consist of joints, but have their bottoms as often convex or concave, as flat or even, of which, many pieces thus disposed, are strewed along the shore, having been washed down by the tide. The Causeway displays an angular front to a spectator on the strand, the several cylinders occasionally exhibiting two or three of their sides to open view; even the stupenduous impending precipice entirely consists of cylinders, some of longer, and others of shorter dimensions, a circumstance that renders it possible to climb it up, as it were by steps. All the stones strewed along the coast, whether



single or clustered, are all cylindrical, although much diversified in their angles, from which homogeneous appearance, an inference is deduced, that this magnificent colonade is a singular production of nature's wonderful operations. The Giant's Causeway, says Doctor Samuel Foley, is distant somewhat more than eight English miles from north to east, from the town of Coleraine, and about three miles due north from Bush-mills; it runs from the bottom of an high hill into the sea, and baffles all enquiry to determine the termination of its extent, but at low water its length is about 600 feet, and its greatest breadth is about 240 feet, which is never contracted into narrower dimensions than 140 feet; it is likewise equally uneven in its attitude, being in some places elevated more than 36 feet above the surface of the strand, and in other parts not more than 15 feet; it consists of innumerable pillars placed perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, but it cannot be ascertained whether they run down under the ground like a quarry, or whether their subterraneous configuration assimilates to their vertical uniformity; some of them are very long, others short and broken; some for a considerable space, are of equal height, so that their apexes constitute an uniform horizontal surface; many appear cracked and irregular, others entire, uniform, and handsome, exhibit different shapes and sizes; pentagonal and hexagonal figures are the most predominant, septagonal figures are more rare, however some few are discernible; the pillars are some 15, some 18 inches, and others two feet in diameter; none of the pillars consists of one entire stone, but are composed of several joints or pieces, some of which consist of six, some of twelve, some of eighteen inches, while others are about two feet deep; these pieces are as closely united as it is possible for one stone to be adjusted to another, not jointed with flat surfaces, but the cavity of one piece becomes a depository for the convexity of the contiguous mass; these joints are not always uniformly arranged, for in some pillars the convexity is always upwards, while in others it always stands downwards, the convex mass being forced from the recipient socket; both the concave and convex superficies appear smooth and polished, as are likewise the sides of the pillars which lie contiguous to each other, exhibiting a whitish free-stone colour, but of a very fine and close grit, but when broken, the inside displays the appearance of dark marble. The pillars stand very close to each other, and although they consist of different angles, yet their mutual contexture is so admirably adapted, that no vacuity appears between them, the inequality of the num-

bers of the sides of the pillars, being most wonderfully and surprisingly compensated by the inequality of the breadths and angles of those sides, so that the whole, at a distant view, display a very regular appearance, and every particular pillar retains its own peculiar density in its sides and angles from its vertex to the base; those pillars which preserve their original conformation, are at the top tough and flat, without any graving or strait lines; those which lie exposed to the action of the waves are washed smooth, while others, which seem to have their natural surfaces washed or blown away, appear some concave and some convex. The high bank hanging over the Causeway, on that side which lies next to it, towards the sea, appears to be generally composed of the common craggy rocks, where only a few irregular pillars are discernible on the eastern side, and some others farther north, denominated the looms or organs, stand on the side of a hill; the centre pillars are the longest, while those placed on either side gradually diminish; over the Causeway, the tops of some pillars peep from the sides of the hill, neither standing or lying, but sloping; each pillar is supposed to retain the same uniformity, from top to the bottom; because every pillar, which could be accurately examined, retained an invariable configuration of its formation; the several sides of the same pillar are, when horizontally measured, found to be of unequal lengths or breadths, and that in such pillars as are hexagonal, the broader side always subtends, or is opposite to the narrower, which description of geometry nature always observes in the formation of crystals. Doctor Thomas Molyneux observes, that every enlightened mind, delighting in investigating natural productions, and examining the various works of the creation, cannot but be anxious to be fully and circumstantially informed respecting this very singular and curious fossil, so admirable for its angular and regularly shaped columns, connected by a long series of exact joints in each; the neat and curious articulation of each joint into the other must create wonder and astonishment: some of the pillars are of vast height, straitness and magnitude, and display great variety as well as accuracy in their geometrical configuration; the sides of the columns are so compactly united, that there is not the least vacuity or space left between one pillar and the other, they are so closely connected with each other; the rock so spacious and extensive and found in the greatest abundance in this part of the country, is of so peculiar a quality, that as yet nothing similar has been discovered in any other part of the world. These peculiarly singular characteristics render the Giant's Causeway one



of the greatest wonders nature, or the First Cause of all things, hath produced; for although nature has manifested much greater artifice, and more curious contrivance in the framing of animal bodies, and in the organization of vegetables, which were pre-designed to be more elaborate, yet in the modelling of minerals, which lie retired more remote and concealed in the bowels of the earth, she does not appear any where to have displayed such accuracy and mechanism, as in shaping the materials of the Giant's Causeway. In this massy pile, not only quadrangular, but also triangular and octangular pillars are discernible, but much more rarely to be met with, than the other figured columns; the particular kind of stone of which the Giant's Causeway is composed, is not more remarkable for being thus materially exact in geometrical figures, than for being found in such plenty and vast abundance, in many parts of the country, to a considerable extent in all directions; other curious shaped stones, such as the Trochites, the Astroites, the Lapidés Juditæ, the Echiniaici-pellucidi, and similar fossils, wheresoever discovered, are always few in number, thinly scattered, and dispersed in small parcels; but nature has amassed such an immense quantity of this prodigious stone here all together, that she seems immoderately profuse in her elaborate operations; for besides what is generally denominated the Giant's Causeway, there are various other collections of similar pillars, situated in this vicinity; as two lesser but more imperfect and more broken Causeways, lie at some distance to the left of the great one, in a direct northerly position; and still a little farther on, some rocks appear in the sea at low water, which seem to be composed of similar materials; the hill situated above the Causeway and immediately adjoining it, abounds in similar columns, not perpendicularly erect, but reclining in a sloping posture: eastward of this hill, at several distances, stand various ranges of upright columns curiously disposed along the edges of the promontories; the most conspicuous of which masses, and contiguously situated to the great or Giant's Causeway, is distinguished by the appellation of the Looms or Organs, from the stately regularity of its configuration, whose several pillars, fifty in number, may be exactly distinguished and accurately counted: the tallest and largest of which is at least forty feet high, consisting of forty-four distinct joints, and stands exactly in the centre of the rest, gradually decreasing in altitude on both sides, like organ pipes; several ranges of tall pillars extend to a considerable distance along the side of a rock, about four miles eastward of the Giant's Cause-



way; three miles from Coleraine, two from Dunluce, and about a mile and a half from the sea, from the stones of which Ballywillan church is constructed; some of the inland pillars being about two feet and an half in diameter, are much larger in dimensions than any found in the Giant's Causeway: none of the insular pillars display septagonal angles, like those discovered in the Giant's Causeway, although they promiscuously and capriciously exhibit three, four, and six sides; neither do their joints observe a similar articulation by cavities and convexities, analagous to the pillars of the Giant's Causeway; as their upper and lower surfaces only touch in planes, united by the pressure of the superincumbent mass, easily severed by a lateral force, whose impetuosity actually exceeds the positive gravity of the resisting power; whether such varieties of articulation constitute a positive specific difference, or may be only deemed an accidental variety between the conformation of the columns composing the Giant's Causeway, and these constituting the inland pillars must be submitted to subsequent enquiries to determine; the cavities of the uppermost joints which are exposed to the action of the open air, on the surface of the Causeway, afford considerable advantages to the neighbouring peasantry, who in the summer season, fill these natural basins so commodiously adapted, by reason of their shallowness, with salt water, which in the space of about four tides is so effectually evaporated, that the residuary substance or crystallization constitutes a kind of salt adequate to the consumption requisite for the necessities of plain and humble cottagers. Though the general articulation of the contiguous masses is generally composed of alternate concavities and convexities, still there are some figured joints discovered convex as well at the top as at the bottom. The vast towering height of these strait cemented columns, particularly of the most slender and perfect, is extremely surprising, and deserves minute investigation; some of these extended along the Causeways are elevated thirty-two feet, and others thirty-six feet above the strand, but a few pillars situated among the organs, exceed forty-two feet in altitude; nor has it as yet been accurately ascertained how far a similar configuration extends below the surface of the earth: this general observation is applicable to the joints of the inland pillars, as well as of those composing the Giant's Causeway, that those which are situated nearer to the earth, are taller and longer than those placed near the top of the column, although no difference is observable in the cavities or risings, as they are placed higher or lower in the same

pillar, as they continue nearly the same either in depth or protuberance from the top to the bottom, yet the summit of such columns as remain complete and entire, always terminates with a flat joint on the upper side, and is neither convex nor concave like all the rest placed beneath it: by what means these strong joints so ponderous and so bulky, of so distinct and discontinued bodies from each other, originally arrived to this vast altitude, and crowned the summits of these tall columns, where they are now ranged, appears a problem of such difficulty, that in the absence of demonstration, their existence is conjectured to be coeval with the original creation of the universe; the internal substance of the stone is composed of an extraordinary hard, close, and compact, texture; its grain is so exceedingly fine and even, that it is scarcely distinguishable, except where the stone is newly broken, then it appears on the surface like a very minute small glistening sand, thickly interspersed with the rest of the solid mass, which is more ponderous in proportion to its bulk than most kinds of stones, except such as partake of the machasite or pyrites, whose excessive gravity results from the metalline principle constituting the chief ingredient of the composition, of which quality this stone does not at all seem to participate: it appears one plain homogeneous mass, without any intermixture, of cochlite, belemnite veins of spar, or any other extraneous substance, so commonly constituting other stoney concretes; neither are there any rays, furrows, striæ, or any other description of lines discernible on their surface, a circumstance which renders it capable of an exquisite polish; it pre-eminently possesses the rare quality of the lapis lydius, basanus, or touch stone, so universally celebrated for shewing the various impressions made by different metals drawn or rubbed along its surface; this stone is naturally divided into small joints or pieces, and composed of so hard and compact a body, either breaking or blunting the edges of the best tools applied to cut or shape it, seems unfit for the embellishment of houses or any other architectural designs or statuary devices; its rough natural surface exposed to the open air, and beating of the weather, consists of a whitish colour, similar to that appearance exhibited by lime-stone rocks, but the inside, when freshly severed and disunited, displays a blackish iron grey, assimilating to the best black marble, previous to its being polished, but of a somewhat darker shade; in all other respects there is little difference between the substance of this stone and that of marble, although the common kind of marble is not of so hard and so close a body

but several kinds of marble in various respects differ as much from each other, as they do from this. Since then the stone of the Giant's Causeway so remarkably corresponds in hardness, colour, and substance, with the Æthiopic marble, described by Pliny, which it so nearly resembles in many of its properties that it may very aptly be referred to this well known species of fossil, and may therefore be denominated the lapis besaltes, or basanus hibernicus; these particular qualities constitute so essential a difference from the properties of the entrochi, consisting of cylindrical bodies never angular, and not exceeding an inch in diameter, whose substance consists of a soft britly matter, nearly resembling the grain and texture of the lapis judaicus, which are such signal and essential characters to distinguish it from the stone of the Giant's Causeway, that nothing would be more absurd in natural history, than to reduce two minerals so vastly different to one and the same tribe, whereas no considerable disagreement exists between the columns of the besaltes misenus, and those of the basaltus hibernicus, but that the former consists of one entire stone, which in the latter is divided into joints; such a distinction is only sufficient to constitute a bare specific difference. A sort of marble has been discovered in the district of Hildesheim, in Germany, which in several respects, bears a very strong analogy to the stone of the Giant's Causeway; this marble, like that of the Giant's Causeway, when forcibly struck by any other hard substance, such as stone, or iron, emits a strong offensive scent, resembling burnt iron. The foregoing descriptions constitute the substance of the observations, made at the close of the 16th century, that it may not be deemed irrelevant to subjoin the subsequent discoveries made since that period, respecting the various properties, and singular qualities of this extraordinary fossil. Doctor Richardson asserts, that the county of Antrim, with very little exception, is formed by accumulations of basalt strata, which fossil must constitute a prominent feature in the natural history of that county, and that no country has given rise to more fanciful theories, and wild fantastical opinions started by naturalists, than the county of Antrim. An opinion once universally prevailed, and was unreservedly adopted by travellers prompted by curiosity to visit the Giant's Causeway, that it was a volcanic production, and that all the rocks and stones with which the county abounds, were pure lava; that the beautiful columnar groupes situated in the northern parts were crystallized lava, and that at some very remote period, the county



was desolated by successive torrents of lava. This prevalent notion was combatted with solid arguments, that this county exhibited none of these features which constitute the distinctive characteristics of volcanic productions; the volcanic origin of basalt, supported by plausible appearances, remained for a considerable time unsuspected, and uncontradicted, until naturalists began to discover the insufficiency of the theory, and its incompatibility with facts in several instances, such as zeolite being discovered, imbedded in basalt over the face of the whole county of Antrim, as well as its being found in the same material in other countries.

This fossil so abundantly dispersed throughout the whole county of Antrim, and deemed of so much importance by naturalists, is entitled to particular attention. Zeolite, supposed to have been first discovered by Cronstedt, obtained its name from the effervescence it makes when exposed to strong heat; this effect results from the quantity of water it contains; it exists in the form of minute crystals composed of very delicate spicula, either diverging from, or converging towards a centre; it is likewise fusible in a very moderate heat, as was affirmed on the authority of Cronstedt. All these distinct properties separately prove, that basalt, the substance in which zeolite is invariably found imbedded, could never have been exposed to intense heat, and finally fused like lava; as in all basaltic countries zeolite is copiously dispersed through the masses of basalt: it is impossible that a substance possessed of such properties could resist the glowing heat of a liquid lava; but the volcanic theorists, vanquished by the irresistible force of philosophic deductions, entrenched their notions in hypothetical conjecture, by supposing that zeolite is not a volcanic production, but a subsequent reproduction, formed by the decomposition of a volcanized earth, acted on by the aqueous fluid. This preposterous supposition requires that the extensive basaltic strata, after having been consolidated in the process of cooling, should subsequently become decomposed, merely to introduce the formation of zeolite, and when this retrograde evolution of nature was unnecessarily effected, then that these identical strata should, by some occult operation, be completely restored to the solid state in which they at present exist. Without entering into minute description respecting the various wild conjectures hazarded by naturalists on the subject of zeolite, and its introduction into basalt, it is only necessary to specify some particulars by which this fossil may be distinguished when met with. The basalts are frequent-

ly very full of small white spots about the size of a pea, which are zeolite; a sharp eye or a common microscope will accurately discern its crystalline forms, and delicate spicula, which possess singular electric properties, and when mingled with strong acids, assume a gelatinous form. This zeolite generally resides in the coarser varieties of basalt with which the county of Antrim abounds. As the district scarcely affords any gravel, the roads are generally repaired with broken basalt, but the portion most generally intermingled with zeolite is preferred by the workmen, because most easily dissevered, although not composed of an equally durable quality.

The red ochreous strata, which constitute such conspicuous figures in the faces of many precipices, are urged as existing testimonies of a volcanic creation; they occasionally vary from the extent of an inch to above twenty feet in thickness, and are disposed in uniform regularity; but Doctor Richardson unanswerably proves, that these various ochreous substances are nothing but trapp, or basalt, only differing in the quality of the grain they actually possess, and occasionally exhibit; his reasoning will justify the assertion, and flash conviction on every individual not predisposed to adhere to a generally received notion, whimsically asserted, and pertinaciously adhered to, because universally and inconsiderately adopted; his reasoning will constitute his best comment, which is so forcibly convincing, that even scepticism must be puzzled how to demur against arguments so cogently conclusive. Because this ochreous substance in its natural situation is found in every intermediate state, between sound blue basalt, and ochre, red as minium, and that the transition from one extreme to the other, is by shades absolutely indistinguishable. These ochres, as well as other basalts, occasionally contain the same extraneous matters, namely zeolites and calcedonies, which are similarly dispersed through both, and that the natural arrangement of basalt, and the different varieties of ochre compose an extensive strata of uniform thickness, and steady parallelism, mixing and alternating with each other. Respecting the supposition, whether the change from basalt to ochre was effected by the action of heat, the Doctor's reasons against the probability of such a transition are perspicuously decisive from the impossibility of heat being uniformly applied to strata of different dimensions and various thicknesses, some of which often extend more than a mile, whose veins and ramifications are often composed of sound basalt and ochre mixed;

no violent or uniform heat could be partially applied to bodies thus disposed, besides the zeolites abundantly dispersed through the ochres, could not sustain the intense degree of heat requisite to effect the change, although the action of fire has a wonderful effect in changing the colour of many bodies, and among the rest of giving a reddish tint to basalt composing the walls of kelp kilns, but a very slight inspection discovers the difference between ochres, and calcined basalt.

The existence of human life is too limited to make the necessary observations, whether the intermediate stages between basalt and ochre, are progressively advancing to a more ochreous state, or whether the original cause, which produced the change has ceased to act, leaving these strata for ever to continue in their present apparent condition: many of the strata about Cave Hill, appear in this intermediate state, exhibiting different shades of liver colour, which has occasioned them to be mistaken for porphyry. The strata at Bengore-head assumes a more decisive character, being composed of sound basalt, and perfect ochre, while the facade which extends from the Giant's Causeway to Port Rush, and Port Stewart, displays every variety of sound basalts, liver coloured, and pure ochre; the strata of pure ochre in this direction are very thin. The strata which are generally composed of neat pillars, rarely become ochreous or contain zeolite. The natural properties of these singular natural curiosities, being thus summarily scetched, and the different causes assigned for their original, being briefly detailed; it now remains to suggest, how the curious visitor may pursue the most pleasing access to the different positions, where the most prominent curiosities are situated; which consist first of basalt arranged in beautiful colonades, whose pillars are composed of prismatic joints, executed with extreme neatness. Second, whyn dykes consisting of stupendous walls, which issue from the interior of Antrim, diverging in various directions, and bury themselves into the sea. Third, basaltic hummocks generally stratified, which are of all magnitudes, from the Gigantic mountain to the most diminutive hillock, scattered over the entire extent of the county of Antrim. Fourth, the arrangement and alterations of the strata so happily disclosed, as to assist a more accurate penetration into the secrets of nature, than could be developed in any other country.

The individual proposing to visit the Giant's Causeway, must determine to fix his temporary residence, either at Coleraine or Bushmills, in which choice he will be influenced by the nature



of the accommodation afforded at the commencement of his visit. Bushmills from its proximity to the most important object, is the more preferable station, should its accommodation correspond with its other local advantages. The circle comprehending the curious objects contained between the Bush and the Ban, remains the same, whencesoever it is first encountered, suppose from Coleraine. The visitor proceeding due east for a mile and a half, is to turn to the left, at nearly a right angle by the road to Ballylagan: here close to the road, just opposite to the villa, there is a quarry or opening of the stratum, where the cavities still retain fresh water; proceeding then due north to Ballywellan church, the bold ridge of hill on the right hand, displays the columnar and prismatic edges of the parallel strata, by whose accumulation it is formed. At the distance of half a mile, due east from the church, the beautiful facade of Craighuller, is situated about two hundred yards from the road on the right hand. This colonnade is composed of pillars nearly approaching the Giant's Causeway, in the neatness of their structure. It is composed of two strata, the lower is columnar, the upper tier consists of that variety of Basalt generally denominated irregular prismatic. The grain of the basalt in each stratum is precisely the same, the principle of their construction is totally different, the columnar is formed into large articulated pillars always vertical, the other consists of small unarticulated prisms, having their axes indifferently projecting in all directions: on the west side, they incline in a great angle to the west, and on the east side, they slope towards the east, as at Craigahuller, nor are they always even rectilineal, but frequently undulate in wavy curves. Notwithstanding such important differences, these strata preserve a very correct line of demarcation, and in the transition from one stratum to another, the continuous solidity of the substance is never interrupted, as appears from cracks passing directly from one stratum deep into another. These strata which are perfectly solid, have been actually separated by a subsequent operation, from the dilatation or contraction occasioned by different degrees of heat and cold. The irregular prismatic, generally remain perfectly solid, and that the columnar strata were originally equally compact, may be deduced from two strong circumstances: first the hollows on the surface of the Giant's Causeway hold water without leaking; and secondly, the pillars at Fair Head are so firmly united, as not to be severed by a fall of two hundred feet elevation. This alternation of strata, so conspicuously displayed on this facade

of Craigahuller, and so general throughout the coast of Antrim, constitutes the universal arrangement of basaltic configuration all over the world, although hitherto unnoticed; a circumstance which accurately considered, subverts all the visionary theories framed concerning their original formation. The Castle of Dunluce so singularly situated, affords no curiosities to attract the naturalist's particular attention. On the entire road to Ballintrae the construction of the hills on the right, is displayed by the frequent bassetting of the prismatic and columnar strata alternating, as at Craigahuller. From the hill above Ballintrae, the ridge of Croaghmore is discernible at about the distance of five miles. Immediately below the bridge of Bushmills, the arrangement of the strata is unfolded for inspection, the piers of the bridge rest on the polygonal heads of columnar stratum, and the water rushes through an opening in the two strata. At about the distance of fifty yards, on the western bank of the river, there stands a facade composed of two strata, resembling those of Craigahuller, but not of so neat a structure; the small pillars of the irregular prismatic are vertical, as at Dunmull at the northern extremity of the range; the complete solidity of the whole mass is ascertained by cracks, the great pillars of the lower stratum passing into the smaller perpendicular prisms of the upper, in like manner as an uplifted hand separates two fingers.

The Hummock of Dunmull lies about half a mile more to the west, and about a quarter of a mile north from the road; its gigantic prisms are deficient in neatness, but have the basaltic character indelibly impressed upon them. The delightful little peninsula of Portrush is equidistant from Coleraine and Bushmills, being distant five miles from each. The opposite sides of this peninsula exhibit a very striking contrast; the western side displays a magnificent range of rude massive columns about eighty feet high, to the total exclusion of strata. The eastern side is composed of an accumulation of diminutive strata, to the entire exclusion of pillars. The white rocks situated about a mile eastward of Portrush, are very well worth examining. Here a beautiful calcareous facade extends to the distance of about half a mile, capriciously hollowed into a vast number of magnificent caves, all differing in magnitude from each other. Neither the basaltic nor calcareous rocks extending along the sea coast receive the slightest impression from the most violent and continued breach of the sea, and are only acted on by attrition, when the waves sweep away loose stones or other moveable materials in the ra-

pidity of their career ; the water, however violently agitated, is perfectly harmless.

The Giant's Causeway, and the magnificent promontory of Bengore, are the next objects which require minute inspection and patient investigation. The surface of the Giant's Causeway has been very appropriately compared to an honey comb, each being composed of polygons, whose spaces are completely filled by the bases of prisms. The bee, from instinctive mathematical accuracy, foreseeing that the three angles of an hexagon fill space, constructs the comb of regular hexagonal prisms. In the formation of the Giant's Causeway, this limitation is dispensed with, and the general principle almost uniformly adopted is, that where the converging angles exactly make four right angles, space is filled ; hence then it follows, that although the Giant's Causeway be not limited to the hexagonal or any other figure, and although their angles vary in magnitude, notwithstanding, by making the unequal angles meeting in a point, amount to three hundred and sixty degrees, the space is completely filled, as appears by the hollows on the surface holding water. In the facades of Bengore, where the strata are inclined to the horizon, the pillars are vertical, so that their attitude is measured by a plumb line. The basaltic columns so materially differ in the neatness of execution, as instantaneously transposed from the highest finish, until they become quite a morphous, yet the same stratum generally preserves nearly the same degree of perfection or imperfection through the entire range of its extent. The contiguous strata passing into each other, without interrupting the continuity of the material, totally differ in the perfection of their pillars. Thus the beautiful upper range at Pleskin, and through the bay of Portmoon, wherever sufficient room is left for another stratum, always passes into a stratum of rude, massive, and short pillars, so ill executed, as sometimes to become nearly amorphous. Here the fossils, through every change of the material, and in every alteration, whether of an assumed form, or of the stone itself passing into another of a different species, the change is always instantaneous and never gradual.

The spectator being conveniently stationed to view the whole facade of Bengore in front, will be particularly attracted by the regular ascent of the strata in the various positions where they respectively emerge from the sea, until they culminate in the middle point of the promontory ; or else that position may be selected where the strata have attained the greatest elevation,



whence they regularly slope on both sides, until they successively sink beneath the surface of the water.

The next particular that attracts peculiar notice, is the regular curve line bounding the surface of the facade, although the portions of the strata are not affected by this irregularity, as the hollows are formed by indentures of different depths, cut through the steady masses of the strata, and that the more elevated portions are formed by the accumulation of new strata, having their planes steadily parallel to all the rest of the permanent strata, whose perpendicular section constitutes the superb facades of Bengore.

The seventh is composed of very neat pillars, each fifty-four feet long; this likewise forms the upper range at Pleskin, and exhibits the most beautiful colonades in the entire range of this district. This seventh stratum just emerges at Portmoon, gradually ascending along the face of the precipice, until it reaches a delightful convex facade contiguous to the northern point, where its apex ascends to the immense elevation of three hundred and sixty-four feet; thence it is carried away, and is again resumed at Pleskin at about six feet higher, and is no more lost; hence it gradually sinks, until it reaches the hill above the Causeway, whence the system terminates.

The eight stratum composed of irregular prismatic, is fifty-four feet thick, it immerses near Portmoon, where it appears half over, half under the water; it ascends, culminates and dips similarly to the superincumbent layers, until it reaches its termination, and about thirty feet above the Giant's Causeway, constitutes the intersection of the plane of the ninth stratum, composed of very neat pillars about forty-four feet high; it emerges nearly about Portmoon, where its surface forms the bases of two islands, Beany, and Duana, it then ascends, displaying nice colonades along the facade, occasionally disclosed through the perpendicularity of the rock; afterwards it culminates at the northern point where the colonade above is lost. The bases of its pillars are here elevated above two hundred and forty feet above the surface of the sea. In its western direction, it occasionally dips, until it ultimately reaches the sea at the Giant's Causeway. At the two intersections of this stratum with the plane of the sea, the prisms and pillars are precisely similar; the span of the intermediate arch is about two miles in extent, and its greatest elevation is about two hundred and eighty feet.

The tenth stratum on which the base of the Giant's Causeway rests, is Ochreous, and displays a very conspicuous appearance

along the entire range of the promontory being as red as brick. The immersion and emersion of this stratum are lost, through the insufficiency of an exact perpendicularity to disclose them. The remaining six strata are composed of tabular basalt, which emerge successively from the northern extremity of Portmoon, and conjointly immerge on the opposite side of the bay from the Giant's Causeway, whence they may be distinctly viewed.

The promontory of Bengore being accurately explored, the investigation should be eastwardly pursued along this most enchanting coast, where no particularly distinctive object occurs between Dunseverish and Ballintray: here a boat ought to be pre-engaged, in order that the highly diversified scenery, and the delightful facades the coast exhibits in the intervening space to Ballycastle may be the more distinctly inspected.

The rocky Island of Carrickarade, contiguous to the main land, displays a solitary specimen of unstratified columnar basalt: here is a delightful cave about thirty feet high, seemingly formed by the removal of the lower part of each column; it is pervious to a boat for a considerable distance, not however without some terror caused by the impending columns seemingly suspended without any visible support. Across the dreadful chasm which separates the island from the main land, a tottering rope bridge is stretched; the nerves of the individual who ventures to pass over it, must be better strung than the crazy materials of which this passage seem to be braced or united: here the facade on the east side changing from a solid mass, the configuration of columnar and ochreous basalt is three hundred and fifty feet high. Beyond this, the re-appearance of white lime stone facades, exhibits a most magnificent spectacle from the mouth of the cave; proceeding eastward towards Kenbaan, the irregular prominences perpendicularly erected between the foot of the precipice and the sea, appear bolder and sharper than these situated below Bengore; that they are not ruins or severed fragments, which have originally fallen from the summits of the cliffs, but are detached parts of the primitive rock standing where they had been formed, is confirmed by their stratification corresponding with that of the original facade.

Kenbaan is a delightful little peninsula like Dunluce; it was selected as a secure residence, from the difficulty and narrowness of its approach, and consequent solidity of its defence: here the junction of the basalt and the lime stone instantaneously combine without interrupting the solidity of the whole mass. The row along the coast, displays its beauty as far as Ballycastle, which the curious visitor should select as a station, whence he may make three very interesting expeditions;—first, to the island

of Rathlin, where the arrangement of the materials, and the disposition of the strata are more decidedly marked than on the main land, being less deranged from their horizontal positions, here the lime-stone crosses through the centre of the island, without rising much above the level of the sea. The precipices ranged along the coast on the northern face of the island, particularly about Ken Truan, are more terrific than any others on the coast, being four hundred and fifty feet high, without any projecting base, as on the shore of the main land. At Ken Truan, they directly immerge into deep water.

The second expedition recommended to be undertaken, is to coast round Fair Head to Murlough, thence to return by land to Ballycastle; the columnar range of Fair Head is the most magnificent basaltic facade yet discovered; its pillars are two hundred and fifty feet each, these gigantic columns are of curious construction, each of them being composed of an accumulation of smaller pillars nearly resembling these shafts which adorn the Gothic architecture of cathedrals; this construction is not merely apparent and superficial in the columns at Fair Head, for when broken across, the section exhibits the polygonal bases of the component pillars. The tides along this coast run so very violently, as to render it impossible to stem them, and the ebb returning to the westward, and meeting this heavy swell returning from the ocean, causes so tremendous a rolling, as renders sailing extremely dangerous. This peril is easily avoided by setting out from Ballycastle with the flood tide, and rowing along the coast to enjoy the stupendous scenery, then to land at Murlough, and return by the summit at the precipice, where the path leads down to the collieries, which can be leisurely examined, the coasting portion of the expedition being quickly executed by the rapidity of the tide.

A tour to Knock is the third excursion which may be undertaken from this station of Ballycastle, whence a good road leads to the valley of Glenshisk, where a breach or opening affords an opportunity of tracing the mode in which nature has arranged its schistose fossil, in so different a manner, from the modification of basalt and lime stone, the only fossils hitherto met with. The schistus is disposed in angles rarely varying much from sixty degrees, while basalt, lime stone, and the freestone strata situated about the collieries, generally run from about seven to ten degrees. At the valley of Glenshisk, the road turns to the west, and leads through the Glyn between Knocklaid and Bohul Bregagh to Ardmoy; within a quarter of a mile of this village, the basalt begins to appear among the field stones, but



the actual line of demarcation on a change of material is rarely discoverable. The mountain opposite to Bohul Bregagh is composed of stratified sand stone through its whole circuit. Knock-laid is situated on the right.

Another curiosity denominated whyn dykes, peculiar to the county of Antrim in this kingdom, and to the discovery of which, the world is indebted to the researches of the learned and sagacious Doctor Richardson, remains to be described. These curious walls, have in Scotland, obtained the name of dykes from their often serving as fences, and the material of which they consist in the Gaelic language, signifies basalt. Antrim appears to be the native country of whyn dykes, its whole coast from Portrush to Belfast being crossed by them; they are very common in the Orkneys and Hebrides; they are also found to exist in different quarters of the world, as discovered subsequently to the luminous description of their configuration explained in a memoir written by this ingenious and Reverend Doctor, and inserted in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. As these most extraordinary productions attract public curiosity, and have excited general investigation, it is necessary to examine the singular construction of these gigantic walls, situated in the vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, for which purpose, the visitor should secure a boat to await him, either at Ballin-tray, or Portnabaw, being the safest boat harbours through the entire range of this wild and boisterous coast, and should the weather permit, an opportunity will be given of viewing these magnificent colonades to infinitely more advantage, than by peeping from the summits of the projecting points at the opposite sides of the great amphitheatre. Should the turbulence of the circumjacent ocean however preclude the possibility of selecting this advantageous position,—

The next most favourable point for examination to be chosen, is Port Cooan, where a magnificent cave, accessible by land on the west side, and opening through the rock with awful grandeur towards the north, may be safely surveyed; a boat can row into it at all times of the tide for a considerable distance, but the most singular object of curiosity, which must attract particular attention, is a solitary pyramidical rock situated in this little bay. This bold elevated mass, consists of stratified basalt, to which the ruins of a very beautiful whyn dyke are attached on the eastern side, separated into distinct compartments, each exhibiting its peculiarly characteristic construction by horizontal prisms, in more distinctive characters than in any other dyke ranged along the coast, or dipping into the sea. On the

eastern side of the bold rocky promontory perforated by the cave, are the remains of another dyke forming the side of the little boat harbour at Port na Baw; most of these whyn dykes are composed of horizontal prisms, sub-divisible into smaller prisms, also horizontal; the neatness of the different prisms varies in different dykes. In some dykes, the construction of the component prisms is singularly neat, while the constituent prisms remain very imperfect; in others, the constituent prisms are accurately finished, while the component ones are only rudely sketched. The Giant's Causeway is cut through by two dykes, one of which only appears in two spots, cutting down from the summit of the precipice, then lost, but afterwards becomes discernible underneath among the prisms. The second dyke is only visible at the point where the Causeway seems to issue from the foot of the precipice. This dyke, so critically situated in so accessible a spot, has escaped the observation of all preceding investigations, until discovered by the penetrating sagacity of Dr. Richardson. This dyke seems to be similarly constructed to the constituent prisms of the Port na Baw dyke.

In the bay called Port Naffer, bounded by the Giant's Causeway on the west, three whyn dykes range through the precipice from the summit, and plunge into the sea across the beach; here an opportunity is offered of examining the surface of these dykes; where they are level with the beach, not any two of these dykes exactly resemble each other in all the particularities of their configuration. The dyke at Ravinvalley forms the eastern point of the crescent, of which the Giant's Causeway constitutes the western boundary. This dyke runs three hundred and twenty feet from the vertex of the precipice to the water; whence only it is accessible, and where its continuous solidity with the main rock through which it pursues its vertical course is discernible; after plunging into the water, it again emerges at about the distance of twenty yards from the precipice, and displays the horizontal construction of its prisms.

The next dyke is situated in the contiguous bay of Port na Spagna; this dyke is about twelve feet broad, and cuts down from the summit of the precipice, displaying its horizontal prisms contrasted with the vertical pillars of the perpendicular facade through the extent of about one hundred and eighty feet; this dyke is buried under the rubble scattered about the base of the facade, but it again re-appears at the beach, where it darts into the sea. The component prisms of this dyke are between four and five feet in diameter, while the constituent ones are no more than an inch; the hardness of the stone where washed by



the sea is extraordinary, and hardly separable by the heaviest sledges.

There is another dyke situated near the beautiful village of Seaport; these dykes gradually pass from the greatest to the minutest size. The great dyke westward of Belfast, is about ten yards wide. The dyke near Ballycastle, called the great Gaw, is very wide, whilst those more westwardly situated, run from six to twelve feet. The dyke at the head of the Giant's Causeway, when fairly explored, is nearly twenty feet wide, whilst the contiguous one is scarcely three.

The dyke at Portrush is about seventeen inches wide.

The very curious dyke situated at the Horse Shoe Harbour under Pleskin, scarcely exceeds three inches, but in that small space, it exhibits different materials; the centre consists of red jasper, while the sides are composed of basalt, much finer in grain than the strata they cut through. For a more copious description of these most singular operations of nature, and the causes assigned for their extraordinary configuration, consult Dr. Richardson's luminous arguments, inserted in the appendix of the Reverend Mr. Dubordieu's elaborate Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim. In a selection of this description, it is hoped enough has been said to direct the curious and intelligent visitor to the various situations of these stupendously sublime objects, unrivaled in the grandeur and magnificence of their construction by any other natural curiosity as yet discovered in any quarter of the universe.

It only remains to observe, that every shire or county in this island, returns two members to the Imperial Parliament, in whose election the ragged peasant, possessed of a mud built hovel, and a scanty potatoe garden, if he can produce a lease of a certain description, specifying that he is worth forty shillings annual yearly profit, (frequently fabricated for this vile purpose) has as ample a vote as the wealthiest private gentleman possessed of the greatest fee simple estate. Thus county elections are frequently decided by the preponderating numerical superiority of the rabble, who for electioneering traffic, are induced by their landlords, whose abject vassals they actually are, to tamper with their conscience for political purposes; the principle of conscientious compunction being thus effectually sapped, this contamination will be uniformly displayed, wherever the private views of the individual thus corrupted, can be forwarded at the expence of conscience; this is a crying political as well as moral evil, which requires to be extinguished by legislative interference, as it constitutes an exhaustless source of na-



tional depravity and immoral degradation. Substantial private property, acquired by industry, or possessed by inheritance, should alone be invested with the elective franchise, which circumstance only can render such a privilege respectable, and purged from perjury; besides the prospect of being enrolled a member among respectable freeholders, would operate as an additional incentive to industrious individuals, honestly to acquire that competency requisite to entitle them to such a distinction. Much might be said, but it is hoped a hint is sufficient.

By the term *right* and *left* uniformly adhered to in describing all the roads diverging from the capital in all their diversified ramifications, the traveller is supposed as setting out from the city; which plan has been adopted for the sake of perspicuity, and uniformity; a method it is hoped, which will prevent any embarrassment or perplexity.

*A Table of Fairs held in every month of the year in this County.*

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Jan.</i>		<i>May.</i>
Antrim, . . . . .	1	Crumlin, . 1st Mon.	
Crumlin, . 1st Mon.		Ballymoney . . . . .	5
Dervock . . . . .	12	Parkgate . . . . .	7
Armoy . . . . .	25	Ballinderry, 2d Mon.	
Bernice, 1st Thursday		Templepatrick . . . .	11
O. S.		Carrickfergus . . . .	12
Ballyclare, Last Tues.		Antrim . . . . .	12
		Cushendall . . . . .	14
	<i>Feb.</i>	Glenavy . . . . .	14
Connor . . . . .	1	Dunloy . . . . .	15
Crumlin, . 1st Mon.		Ballinure . . . . .	15
Largeymore, 2d Mon.		Dervock . . . . .	16
Parkgate . . . . .	7	Mosside . . . . .	21
Bernice, . 1st Thursday		Drimbar . . . . .	21
after Candlemas, O. S.		Carnmoney, 1st Tues.	
Clough . . . . .	8	Old Stile	
Cushendall . . . . .	14	Roughfort, . 3d Tues.	
Dunloy . . . . .	15	O. S.	
Lough Gill . . . . .	19	Armoy . . . . .	25
Dervock . . . . .	23	Portglenone . . . . .	25
Armoy . . . . .	25	Ballyclare, 2d Tues.	
		O. S.	
	<i>March.</i>	Ballycastle, Last Tues.	
Crumlin . 1st Mon.		Glenarm . . . . .	26
Cushendall . . . . .	17	Clough . . . . .	27
Bush Mills . . . . .	28		
Toome . . . . .	28		
Armoy . . . . .	29		
			<i>June.</i>
	<i>April.</i>	Crumlin, . 1st Mon.	
Crumlin . 1st Mon.		Ballintoy . . . . .	3
Clough, Easter Mon.		Ahoghil . . . . .	4
Dervock . . . . .	16	Drumadoon . . . . .	9
Stranocum . . . . .	20	Parkgate, . 2d Mon.	
Ballycastle, Easter Tues.		Oldstone . . . . .	13
		Broughshane . . . . .	17
		Loughgill . . . . .	19
		Ballycarry . . . . .	21
	<i>May.</i>	Dervock-race . . . . .	22
Connor . . . . .	1	Bush Mills . . . . .	28

<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>June.</i>		<i>Sept.</i>
Craigbilly . . . . .	26	Ballinure . . . . .	4
Cushendall . . . . .	29	Ballintoy . . . . .	4
	<i>July.</i>	Cushendall . . . . .	29
Mounthill . . . . .	1		<i>Oct.</i>
Crumlin, . . 1st Mon.		Mounthill . . . . .	1
Shane castle . . . . .	3	Crumlin, . . 1st Mon.	
Ballimoney . . . . .	10	Lisburn . . . . .	5
Templepatrick . . . . .	10	Ballimoney . . . . .	6
Randalstown . . . . .	16	Shanes castle . . . . .	8
Lisburn . . . . .	21	Ahoghil . . . . .	8
Mosside . . . . .	21	Ballintoy . . . . .	14
Balyclare, . . 2d Tues.		Ballimena . . . . .	21
O. S.		Bush Mills . . . . .	21
Balimena . . . . .	26	Ballinure 2d Tues. O. S.	
Ballycastle . . . . .	26	Oldstone . . . . .	22
Ballinagobog Bridge	26	Dervock . . . . .	27
Larne . . . . .	31	Connor . . . . .	28
	<i>August.</i>	Templepatrick 4th Tues.	
Antrim . . . . .	1	O. S.	
Crumlin . . 1st Mon.		Glenarm . . . . .	29
Connor . . . . .	2	Glenavy . . . . .	29
Clough . . . . .	5	Ballicarry . . . . .	21
Parkgate . . . . .	7	Ballicastle, Last Tues.	
Ballinderry, . . 2d Mon.			<i>Nov.</i>
Belfast . . . . .	12	Carrickfergus . . . . .	1
Dervock . . . . .	12	Randalstown . . . . .	1
Cushendall . . . . .	14	Crumlin, . . 1st Mon.	
Dunloy . . . . .	15	Ballinderry, . . 2d Mon.	
Armoy . . . . .	16	Ballicarry, . . 2d Mon.	
Loughgill . . . . .	19	Parkgate . . . . .	4
Ballycarry . . . . .	20	Belfast . . . . .	8
Craigbilly . . . . .	21	Clough . . . . .	8
Bush Mills . . . . .	24	Antrim . . . . .	2
Ahoghil . . . . .	26	Armoy . . . . .	2
Ballycastle, Last Tues.		Dunluce . . . . .	2
	<i>Sept.</i>	Cushendall . . . . .	14
Broughshane . . . . .	1	Dunloy . . . . .	15
Crumlin, . . 1st Mon.		Rasharkin . . . . .	16
		Tullamore . . . . .	17



<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Places where held.</i>	<i>Time.</i>
	<i>Nov.</i>		<i>Dec.</i>
Loughgill . . . .	19	Larne . . . . .	1
Mosside . . . . .	23	Crumlin, . . 1st Mon.	
Drumadoon . . . .	26	Toome . . . . .	4
Carnmoney, 1st Tues.		Ahoghill . . . . .	5
O. S.		Clough . . . . .	10
Ralulare, 2d Tues. O. S.		Bush Mills . . . .	12
Roughfort, . 3d Tues.		Cushendall . . . .	22
O. S.		Armoy . . . . .	25
Ballycastle, Last Tues.		Stranowen . . . .	29

# LIST

OF THE

## Mail-Coaches in Ireland;

THEIR TIMES OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL,  
&c. &c.

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ROYAL MAIL-COACH OFFICE.

12, *Dawson-Street.*

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### CORK MAIL-COACH

SETS out a quarter before Eight o'Clock every night, passing through Naas, Kilcullen, Castledermot, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Royal Oak, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Clogheen, Fermoy, and arrives at Cork at half-past Nine the following night. A Coach sets out from Cork every night at half-past Seven o'clock, passing through the forementioned stages, and arrives in Dublin at Nine o'clock the following night. The Cork Day Mail-Coach sets out from No. 12, Dawson-Street, a quarter before One in the afternoon, passing through Naas, Kilcullen, Athy, Stradbally, Abbylaix, Durrow, Littleton, Cashel, Cahir, Mitchel'stown, Fermoy; and arrives at Cork at half-past Two the following day. A Coach starts from Cork every day at One o'clock, passing through the same stages, and arrives at Dublin at Three o'clock the following afternoon. On the arrival of the Cork Mid-day Coach from Dublin at Cahir, a Mail starts at Six o'clock in the morning through Clonmel for Waterford. A Coach returns from Waterford at Two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives at Cahir at Nine at Night to meet the Dublin bound Mid-day Mail-coach from Cork.

## THE KILKENNY DAY COACH

STARTS every morning at Seven o'clock from No. 12, Dawson-Street, passing through Naas, Kilcullen, Castledermot, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Royal Oak, and arrives at Kilkenny to dinner. A Coach leaves Kilkenny every morning, running a similar route, and arrives at Dublin to dinner. A Mail-coach starts from Cork for Killarney at Six o'clock every morning, passing through Macroome and Mill-street, and arrives at Killarney at Five o'clock in the evening.

## THE LIMERICK MAIL-COACH

STARTS from 46, Dawson-Street, at a quarter before Eight o'clock every night passing through Naas, Kildare, Monastereven, Maryborough, Montrath, Burris, Roscrea, Nenagh, and arrives at Limerick at Three in the afternoon. At half past Three, a Coach proceeds from Limerick to Ennis, and returns in the morning to breakfast, at Limerick. A mail-coach starts every morning from Limerick at Six o'clock, passing through Croome, Doneraile, Charleville, Mallow, and arrives at Cork before dinner; another Mail-coach starts from Limerick at Six o'clock, every morning passing through Bruff, Castleoliver, Fermoy, and arrives at Cork before dinner; this Coach proceeds next morning through Macroome, Mill-street, and Killarney to Tralee.

## THE LIMERICK DAY COACH

STARTS from the same office at half past Seven o'clock every morning, halts for the night at Mountrath, and arrives next day at Limerick at Four o'clock.

## THE GALWAY MAIL-COACH

STARTS from this office at a quarter before Eight every night, passing through Leixlip, Maynooth, Clonard, Kinne-gad, Kilbegan, Moat, Athlone, Ballinasloe, Loughrea, and arrives at Galway at Five o'clock in the afternoon. On the arrival of this mail at Ballinasloe at half-past Ten in the morning, a lateral Mail-coach is dispatched for Westport, through Tuam,



Hollymount, and Castlebar, and returns from these places at Ballinasloe at Three o'clock, to meet the mail for Dublin.

### THE SLIGO MAIL-COACH

**STARTS** from this office at a quarter before Eight every evening, passing through Leixlip, Maynooth, Clonard, Kinnegad, Mullingar, Rathowen, Edgeworths-town, Longford, Roosky-bridge, Drumsna, Carrick on Shannon, Boyle, Colloony, and arrives at Sligo at Five o'clock in the afternoon; on the arrival of the Mail at Colloony, a coach starts for Ballina and arrives next day in sufficient time to meet the Dublin mail.

### THE ATHBOY COACH

**STARTS** from this office at Nine o'clock in the morning, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives at Athboy at half-past two; it returns at the same hour on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, arriving in Dublin at half past two o'clock.

### THE ATHLONE COACH

**STARTS** from this office at Six o'Clock in the Morning, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, passing through Leixlip, Maynooth, Carberry, Edenderry, Philipstown, Tullamore, Clara-moat, and arrives at Athlone at Six o'clock in the evening; it returns at the same hours, and by the same road, on Mondays Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

### THE CASTLEPOLLARD COACH

**STARTS** from this office at Eight o'clock on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, passing through Trim, Athboy, Castletown-delvin, and arrives at Castlepollard at four o'clock; whence, a Diligence immediately proceeds to Granard, and returns to Castlepollard at Nine o'clock the next morning; a Coach starts from Castlepollard, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, arriving at Dublin, at Five o'clock on these evenings.

### THE MONAGHAN COACH

STARTS from this office at Ten minutes before Six, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, passing through Drogheda, Collen Ardee, Carrickmacross, and Castleblaney, and returning by the same stages, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; it arrives in Dublin at Six o'clock in the evening. This Coach receives and drops passengers at Farrel's Hotel, Dominick-Street.

### THE MULLINGAR DAY COACH

STARTS from this office every morning at Ten o'clock, arrives at Mullingar before dinner. A coach leaves Mullingar every morning at Six o'clock, and arrives in Dublin at Two in the afternoon.

### THE PARSONSTOWN COACH.

The Parsonstown Coach starts from this office at Six o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, passing through Naas, Kildare, Monastereven, Portarlinton, and Mountmellick; arrives at Parsonstown at half-past Six in the evening; and returns on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by the same stages, and at the same hours.

### THE WEXFORD MAIL COACH

STARTS every evening at a quarter before Eight o'clock, from the office, No. 41, Exchequer-Street, passing through Bray, Arklow, Gorey, Ferns, Eniscorthy, and Wexford.

### THE ARKLOW COACH

STARTS from this office at Eight o'clock, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, arrives at Arklow at Five o'clock in the evening, and leaves Arklow at Seven o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, arriving in Dublin at Four o'clock in the evening.

### THE NORTHERN MAIL COACH

STARTS every evening at Forty minutes after Seven o'clock, from the office, 97, Capel-Street, passing through Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dunleer, Castlebellingham, Dundalk, Newry, Banbridge, Dromore, Hillsborough, Lisburn, Belfast, and Donaghadee, between which town and Port-Patrick, regular Packets are established, which immediately sail on the arrival of the mail at either place.

### ENNISKILLEN MAIL COACH

STARTS from this office every evening at Forty minutes after Seven o'clock, passing through Dunshaughlin, Navan, Kells, Virginia, Cavan, Newtown-Butler, Lineskea, Maguire's- Bridge, and thence to Enniskillen.

### THE CAVAN COACH

STARTS from this office at Six o'clock, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, passing through Navan and Kells, and returns, at the same hours, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

### THE COOTEHILL COACH

STARTS from this office at Six o'clock, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and returns by the same rout, at the same hours, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, and arrives at both destinations at Five o'clock in the evening.

A Coach starts from this office for Kells, every Sunday morning at Ten o'clock.

### KILLESHANDRA MAIL COACH

STARTS from this office at Six o'clock, on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, passing through Dunshaughlin, Navan, Kells, Old-castle, St. Nugent, Ballynaught, Crossdoney; arrives at Killeshandra at Seven o'clock in the evening, and returns on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by the same stages, and at similar hours.



## LONDONDERRY MAIL COACH

STARTS at half-past Seven o'clock, every evening, from Gosson's Hotel, No. 6, Bolton-Street, passing through Balbriggan, Drogheda, Collon, Ardee, Carrickmacross, Castleblaney, Monaghan, Aughnacloy, Omagh, Strabane, and Derry.

## THE NEWRY DAY COACH

STARTS from this Hotel at Six o'clock, and another at half-past Seven, every morning, both passing through Balbriggan, Drogheda, Dunleer, Castlebellingham, Dundalk, and Newry, and proceed from thence with the Mail through Market-hill, Armagh, and Moy, to Dungannon.

## DROGHEDA COACHES

START from this Hotel every day, one at Eight o'clock in the morning, and another at One o'clock in the afternoon.

## THE ENNISKILLEN AND KILLESHANDRA COACH

STARTS from this Hotel at Six o'clock, on the mornings of Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, passing through Athboy, Clonmellon, Old-castle, Mountnugent, Killeshandra, to Enniskillen, and returns by the same stages on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at similar hours.

## THE DROGHEDA MAIL COACH

STARTS from No. 2, Bolton-Street, at half-past Seven o'clock every morning, and a Coach returns each day.

## THE WATERFORD MAIL COACH

STARTS at a quarter before Eight o'clock every evening, from the Moira Hotel, New Sackville-Street, passing through Naas, Kilcullen, Timolin, Carlow, Gowran, Thomastown, and Waterford.—A Mail Coach runs daily from Kilkenny to Waterford.

## THE ENNESCORTHY COACH

STARTS from this Hotel on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, passing through Blessington, Baltinglass, Tullow, and Newtown-barry, and returns on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, by the same stages, and at similar hours.

A Mail Coach starts every day from the Mail Coach Office, Waterford, for Passages, the New Packet station, to South Wales and West of England.

A Coach starts from Newross to Dublin, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

## THE WELLINGTON COACH

STARTS from Wexford to Dublin on the mornings of Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday;—both these Coaches return the alternate days from the Moira Hotel, Sackville-Street.

## BLACK ROCK AND DUNLEARY COACHES

START from No. 133 Baggot-street, from the first of November, on week-days, one at Nine o'clock in the morning, one at half-past Four in the afternoon, and one at Eight in the Evening, and leave Dunleary at Nine, and half-past Ten, in the morning, and at Seven in the Evening, on week-days. On Sundays, they start from Dublin at Nine in the morning, Twelve, Two, and half-past Four in the afternoon, and leave Dunleary at Nine and Eleven in the morning, at Three in the afternoon, and at half-past Seven in the evening. From the first of May they start from Dublin on week-days, at half-past Eight in the morning, Twelve at noon, half-past Four in the afternoon, and at Eight in the evening. Coaches return from Dunleary on week-days at half-past Eight and Ten in the morning, Two at noon, and at half-past Seven in the evening; on Sundays, coaches run between Dublin and Dunleary every Second hour from half-past Eight in the morning to half-past Eight in the afternoon, from May to November.

## THE CORK AND DUBLIN COACH

STARTS from No. 12 Dawson-street, at Seven o'clock on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, passing through Carlow, Kilkenny, and Clonmel, halts at Kilkenny for the night, and arrives at Cork the second evening.

A coach runs from CORK on the same days, passing through the same rout, and observing similar regulations. The coach from Cashel starts from Ryal's hotel, during the winter season, commencing the 21st of October, at half-past Nine o'clock on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, passing through Littleton, Urlingford, Johnstown, Durrow, Abbeylaix, Stradbally, and arrives at Athy at half-past Six, where it remains for the night, and starts next morning at One o'clock. A coach starts from No. 12 Dawson-street on the same days, passing through the same rout, and at similar hours, only that it rests for the night at Abbeylaix : during the summer season, the coach starts from Ryal's hotel at Six o'clock in the mornings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrives at Dublin at Nine o'clock at night. This coach starts from No. 12 Dawson-street, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and observes similar regulations.

## ROYAL CANAL PASSAGE BOATS.

A boat starts from the Broad-Stone harbour every morning at the hour of Eight o'clock, and arrives at Mullingar at Eight o'clock in the evening; a boat departs from Mullingar at Eight o'clock every morning, and arrives at Dublin at Eight o'clock every morning.

## GRAND CANAL PASSAGE BOATS.

Two passage boats depart from Portabello harbour, Dublin; one starts at Seven o'clock in the morning for Athy and Tullamore; another starts for Shannon harbour at Two in the afternoon; Two boats arrive at Dublin, one from Shannon harbour at Twenty minutes past Seven in the morning, and the second from Athy and Tullymore, arrives Ten minutes after Eight o'clock in the evening.





## ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

## Post Towns in Ireland.

*With their distance from Dublin, and respective Rates of Postage, as issued from the General Post Office, Dublin, August, 1814.*

POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.	d.		M.	F.	d.
Abbelaix, . . . .	58	1	8	Bailyborough, . .	43	0	6
Adair, . . . .	102	0	10	Balbriggan, . . .	15	4	3
Ahascragh, . . .	78	2	9	Ballaghaderin, . .	97	7	10
Antrim, . . . .	92	0	9	Ballibay, . . . .	58	0	8
Ardee, . . . .	34	4	5	Ballina, . . . .	142	2	11
Arklow, . . . .	36	0	6	Ballinakill, . . .	61	1	8
Armagh, . . . .	63	5	8	Ballinasloe, . . .	71	6	9
Arthurstown, . .	76	3	9	Ballinacollig, . . .	128	0	11
Arva, . . . .	69	1	9	Ballinrobe, . . .	113	5	10
Askeaton, . . . .	108	0	10	Ballyboy, . . . .	58	6	8
Athboy, . . . .	31	0	5	Ballycastle, . . .	140	6	11
Athenry, . . . .	96	5	10	Balliclare, . . . .	92	4	9
Athlone, . . . .	59	0	8	Ballyconnel, . . .	67	4	9
Athy, . . . .	41	1	6	Ballygawley, . . .	75	1	9
Aughnacloy, . . .	71	7	9	Ballyglass, . . . .	113	6	10
Aughrim, . . . .	75	4	9	Ballyhaunis, . . .	99	4	10
				Ballymahon, . . .	55	7	8

POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.		POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.				M.	F.	
Ballymenagh, . . .	103	4	10		Camolin, . . .	51	0	7
Ballymoe, . . .	84	7	9		Cappoquin, . . .	122	7	11
Ballymoney, . . .	117	6	10		Carlingford, . . .	51	7	7
Ballymore, . . .	57	4	8		Carlow, . . .	39	0	6
Ballymote, . . .	94	4	9		Carn, . . .	132	6	11
Ballynacargy, . . .	46	6	7		Carnew, . . .	46	7	7
Ballynahinch, . . .	74	0	9		Carrickfergus, . . .	88	1	9
Ballynamore, . . .	82	2	9		Carrickmacross, . . .	44	0	6
Ballyraggett, . . .	60	0	8		Carrick on Shannon	77	0	9
Ballyshannon, . . .	103	5	10		Carrick-on-Suir, . . .	92	1	9
Ballytore, . . .	28	6	5		Cashcarrigan, . . .	82	2	9
Ballyvary, . . .	128	7	11		Cashel, . . .	96	3	10
Baltinglass, . . .	40	1	6		Castlebar, . . .	123	1	11
Banagher, . . .	86	1	9		Castle-Bellingham,	34	3	5
Banbridge, . . .	60	4	8		Castleblakeny, . . .	83	3	9
Bandon, . . .	136	1	11		Castleblayney, . . .	52	3	7
Bangor, . . .	91	1	9		Castleccmer, . . .	55	4	8
Bantry, . . .	163	0	12		Castleconnell, . . .	82	7	9
Belfast, . . .	80	0	9		Castle-Dawson, . . .	88	0	9
Bellaghy, . . .	85	6	9		Castledermot, . . .	33	7	5
Belturbet, . . .	61	1	8		Castlefin, . . .	106	4	10
Blessington, . . .	21	6	4		Castle-Island, . . .	178	2	12
Boyle, . . .	84	5	9		Castlemartyr, . . .	139	4	11
Bray, . . .	10	0	3		Castlepollard, . . .	45	1	7
Broadway, . . .	75	0	9		Castlerea, . . .	83	0	9
Bruff, . . .	105	6	10		Castletown, . . .	190	0	12
Buncrana, . . .	124	2	11		Castletown-Delvin,	37	7	6
Burros-a-kane, . . .	75	4	9		Castletown-Roche,	111	1	10
Burros-in-Ossory,	53	1	7		Castlewellan, . . .	65	0	8
Burros-oleigh, . . .	76	5	9		Cavan, . . .	54	0	7
Bushmills, . . .	130	4	11		Celbridge, . . .	11	0	3
Buttevant, . . .	132	5	11		Charleville, . . .	119	1	10
Cabinteely, . . .	6	0	2		Church-hill, . . .	90	6	9
Caherciveen, . . .	207	0	6		Clara, . . .	48	4	7
Cahir, . . .	90	1	6		Clare, . . .	117	0	10
Caledon, . . .	72	4	9		Clogheen, . . .	91	7	9
Callau, . . .	65	3	9		Clogher, . . .	86	1	9



POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Cloghnakilty, . . .	145	1	11	Dundalk, . . .	40	5	6
Clonard, . . .	26	0	5	Dunfanaghy, . .	132	2	11
Clonaslie, . . .	47	2	7	Dungannon, . .	74	1	9
Clonegal, . . .	53	2	7	Dungarvan, . .	97	5	10
Clones, . . .	61	3	2	Dungiven, . . .	142	1	11
Clonmel, . . .	81	6	9	Dunleer, . . .	30	4	5
Clough, . . .	69	5	9	Dunmanway, . .	149	5	11
Cloughjordan, . .	70	2	9	Dunmore, . . .	103	5	10
Cloyne, . . .	138	1	11	Dunshaughlin, .	14	0	3
Coléhill, . . .	51	7	7	Durrow, . . .	64	4	8
Colerain, . . .	124	2	11	Edenderry, . . .	32	2	5
Collon, . . .	29	3	5	Edgeworthstown,	52	1	7
Collooney, . . .	98	6	10	Elphin, . . .	80	0	9
Cookstown, . . .	85	0	9	Emo, . . .	34	6	5
Cootehill, . . .	52	7	7	Emyvale, . . .	70	0	9
Cork, . . .	122	6	11	Ennis, . . .	112	7	10
Cove, . . .	130	5	11	Enniscorthy, . .	60	1	8
Croome, . . .	105	0	10	Enniskillen, . .	81	6	9
Crosmolina, . . .	148	5	11	Ennistimon, . .	125	5	11
Crossdoney, . . .	58	3	8	Eyrecourt, . . .	81	1	9
Crumlin, . . .	89	0	9	Farbane, . . .	56	7	8
Cumber, . . .	88	1	9	Fermoy, . . .	106	0	10
Curofin, . . .	118	0	10	Ferns, . . .	54	0	7
Deal Castle, . . .	145	5	11	Fethard, . . .	79	3	9
Derry, . . .	113	6	10	Fethard, Tip. . .	88	4	9
Dervock, . . .	121	4	11	Fintona, . . .	93	7	9
Dingle, . . .	169	4	12	Five-Mile-Town,	81	1	9
Donaghadee, . . .	96	2	10	Florence-court, .	88	3	9
Donegal, . . .	114	0	10	Flurrybridge, . .	45	4	7
Doneraile, . . .	129	1	11	Forkhill, . . .	45	3	7
Downpatrick, . . .	74	0	9	Foxford, . . .	134	3	11
Drogheda, . . .	23	5	4	Frenchpark, . . .	91	5	9
Dromahair, . . .	112	6	10	Freshford, . . .	64	6	8
Dromore, . . .	66	0	9	Galway, . . .	104	5	10
Dromore West, . .	130	6	1	Garvagh, . . .	119	5	10
Drumsna, . . .	72	6	9	Gilford, . . .	61	0	8
Dunamanagh, . . .	107	7	10	Glanworth, . . .	106	5	10

POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Glenarm, . . .	104	6	10	Killucan, . . .	32	7	5
Glenavy, . . .	91	0	9	Killybegs, . . .	127	6	11
Golden, . . .	99	7	10	Killyleigh, . . .	9	0	9
Gore's-Bridge, . .	51	1	7	Killynaule, . . .	93	7	9
Gorey, . . .	45	4	7	Killysandra, . . .	63	0	8
Gort, . . .	98	3	10	Kilmacthomas, . .	87	7	9
Gowran, . . .	52	0	7	Kilmallock, . . .	110	3	10
Graig, . . .	57	6	8	Kilrea, . . .	114	4	10
Granard, . . .	60	1	8	Kilrush, . . .	139	6	11
Hacketstown, . .	46	6	7	Kilworth, . . .	103	0	10
Headford, . . .	106	3	10	King's-court, . .	43	7	6
Hillsborough, . .	69	3	9	Kinnegad, . . .	29	4	5
Hollymount, . .	109	1	10	Kinnety, . . .	56	7	8
Howth, . . .	8	0	2	Kinsale, . . .	139	3	11
Inistiogue, . . .	63	0	8	Kircubbin, . . .	95	6	10
Innishannon, . .	133	3	11	Kish, . . .	93	0	9
Johnstown, . . .	70	7	9	Knocktopher, . .	63	0	8
Irvinstown, . . .	88	6	9	Larne, . . .	97	6	10
Kanturk, . . .	147	0	11	Leighlinbridge, . .	45	0	6
Keadue, . . .	84	0	9	Leixlip, . . .	8	0	3
Keady, . . .	59	1	8	Letterkenny, . .	113	0	10
Kells, . . .	31	5	5	Limerick, . . .	94	0	9
Kenmare, . . .	195	4	12	Lisburn, . . .	73	0	9
Kilbeggan, . . .	44	2	6	Lismore, . . .	120	0	10
Kilcock, . . .	14	4	3	Lisnaskea, . . .	74	0	9
Kilconnel, . . .	78	1	9	Listowell, . . .	134	5	11
Kilcullen, . . .	21	0	4	Littleton, . . .	70	6	9
Kildare, . . .	24	7	4	Longford, . . .	58	3	8
Kildorrery, . . .	120	7	11	Loughbrickland, . .	58	3	8
Kildysart, . . .	124	7	11	Loughgall, . . .	65	8	9
Kilkeel, . . .	80	0	9	Loughrea, . . .	86	4	9
Kilkenny, . . .	57	4	8	Lucan, . . .	6	4	2
Killala, . . .	151	2	12	Lurgan, . . .	71	5	9
Killaloe, . . .	86	4	9	Lurgangreen, . .	37	0	6
Killarney, . . .	175	0	12	Macroom, . . .	141	4	11
Killinchy, . . .	91	3	9	Maghera, . . .	99	2	10
Killough, . . .	79	0	9	Magherafelt, . .	92	4	9

POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Mallow, . . . .	138	2	11	Newport, Tip. . .	86	0	9
Manorhamilton, .	114	4	10	Newry, . . . .	50	4	7
Markethill, . . .	58	0	8	Newtownards, . .	87	6	9
Maryborough, . .	40	1	6	Newtown Barry, .	55	7	8
Maynooth, . . . .	11	5	3	Newtown Glens, .	109	2	10
Middleton, . . . .	135	4	11	Newtown Hamilton, .	53	0	7
Milstreet, . . . .	149	4	11	Newtown Limavady .	134	4	11
Milltown, . . . .	183	6	12	N.T. Mount Kenedy	17	4	4
Miltown Malbay, .	137	0	11	Newtown Stewart, .	94	5	10
Mitchelstown, . .	103	3	10	Nobber, . . . .	33	4	5
Moate, . . . .	52	0	7	Oldcastle, . . . .	41	2	6
Mohill, . . . .	64	2	8	Omagh, . . . .	87	5	9
Moir, . . . .	75	5	9	Oranmore, . . . .	100	0	10
Monaghan, . . . .	63	3	8	Oulart, . . . .	57	0	8
Monastereven, . .	30	1	5	Outerard, . . . .	117	5	10
Moneygall, . . . .	66	0	9	Pallas Green, . . .	111	3	10
Money more, . . . .	88	4	9	Parsonstown, . . .	63	5	8
Monivæ, . . . .	100	7	10	Passage, . . . .	81	6	9
Mountmellick, . .	40	2	6	Passage West, . . .	128	3	11
Mount-Nugent, . .	46	2	7	Philipstown, . . .	45	7	7
Mountrath, . . . .	46	5	7	Portadown, . . . .	68	7	9
Mount-Talbot, . .	80	6	9	Portaferry, . . . .	101	6	10
Moville, . . . .	125	2	11	Portarlinton, . . .	35	4	6
Moy, . . . .	69	5	9	Portglenone, . . .	110	4	10
Moynalty, . . . .	35	2	6	Portlaw, . . . .	85	1	9
Mullingar, . . . .	38	2	6	Portumna, . . . .	88	6	9
Myshall, . . . .	53	0	7	Ramelton, . . . .	118	0	10
Naas, . . . .	15	4	3	Randalstown, . . .	96	0	10
Narin, . . . .	138	1	11	Raphoe, . . . .	106	4	10
Navan, . . . .	23	6	4	Rathangan, . . . .	30	2	5
Nenagh, . . . .	75	0	9	Rathcoole, . . . .	8	0	3
New Birmingham, .	75	0	9	Rathcormuck, . . .	109	5	10
New Bliss, . . . .	57	0	8	Rathdowney, . . .	61	1	8
Newcastle, . . . .	147	7	11	Rathdrum, . . . .	28	7	5
Newmarket, . . . .	150	6	11	Rathfriland, . . .	57	4	8
Newmarket on Fer.	105	0	10	Rathkeale, . . . .	108	0	10
Newport, Mayo, . .	137	0	11	Rathlacken, . . . .	157	4	12



POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.	POST TOWNS.	Distance.		Rate of Postage.
	M.	F.			M.	F.	
Rathowen, . . .	55	0	7	Tallaght, . . .	4	0	2
Rich-hill, . . .	67	4	9	Tallanstown, . .	38	0	6
Roscommon, . .	74	2	9	Tallow, . . .	116	0	10
Roscrea, . . .	59	2	8	Tanderagee, . . .	58	7	8
Ross, . . .	67	3	9	Tarbert, . . .	124	0	11
Rosscarbery, .	151	4	12	Templemore, . .	69	2	9
Rostrovor, . .	62	4	8	Thomastown, . .	58	7	8
Rusky, . . .	66	2	9	Thurles, . . .	77	2	9
Rutland, . . .	157	12	12	Tinahely, . . .	41	0	6
Saintfield, . .	78	0	9	Tipperary, . . .	102	1	10
Scariff, . . .	93	7	9	Toome, . . .	105	2	10
Scotland, . . .			0	Tralee, . . .	147	7	11
Scrabby, . . .	64	1	8	Tramore, . . .	82	1	9
Shanagolden, .	113	7	10	Trim, . . .	25	0	4
Shinrone, . . .	65	2	9	Tuam, . . .	96	3	10
Six-Mile-Bridge,	102	7	10	Tubbermore, . .	97	1	10
Skibbereen, . .	160	3	12	Tulla, . . .	113	0	10
Slane, . . .	30	1	5	Tullamore, . . .	49	2	7
Sligo, . . .	103	6	10	Tullow, . . .	46	2	7
Stewartstown, .	80	0	9	Tulsk, . . .	79	6	9
Strabane, . . .	101	7	10	Tynan, . . .	70	1	9
Stradbally, . .	38	0	6	Tyrral's Pass, .	40	0	6
Strangford, . .	80	0	9	Virginia, . . .	40	5	6
Stranorlar, . .	112	6	10	Warranspoint, .	55	4	8
Strokestown, .	74	4	9	Waterford, . . .	76	1	9
Summerhill, . .	20	0	4	Westport, . . .	131	4	1
Swinford, . . .	137	0	11	Wexford, . . .	66	5	9
Swords, . . .	7	0	2	Wicklowl, . . .	24	0	4
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Clones, . . . . .	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	443	Duleek, . . . . .	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	156
Clogher, . . . . .	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	453	Dunkerrin, . . . . .	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	153
Clogh, . . . . .	69	507	Durrow, . . . . .	52	106
Clough, . . . . .	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	523	Duncormack, . . . . .	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	87
Clonegal, . . . . .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	Dunlavin, . . . . .	22	70
Coagh, . . . . .	82	459	Dunleary, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	54
Coal Island, . . . . .	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	458	Dundrum, . . . . .	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	51
Cole Hill, . . . . .	51	186	Dundrum, . . . . .	68	510
Coleraine, . . . . .	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	481	Dunglo, . . . . .	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	468
Colony, . . . . .	99	409	Duncannon Fort, . . . . .	92	89
Cork, . . . . .	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	234	Edenderry, . . . . .	29	126
Collon, . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	201	Edgeworthstown, . . . . .	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	187
Coolock, . . . . .	3	37	Elphin, . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	351
Cookestown, . . . . .	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	458	Emyvale, . . . . .	66 $\frac{1}{4}$	446
Coote Hill, . . . . .	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	422	Enniscorthy, . . . . .	60	79
Coolnakenny, . . . . .	118	284	Enniskerry, . . . . .	10	65
Croghwell Bridge, . . . . .	92	365	Enniskillen, . . . . .	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	451
Crossdony, . . . . .	56	416	Ennis, . . . . .	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	296
Crusheen, . . . . .	106	296	Eyrecourt, . . . . .	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	361
Crosskeys, . . . . .	37	165	Farebane, . . . . .	57	130
Crumlin, . . . . .	5	48	Fermoy, . . . . .	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	227
Cumber, . . . . .	84	506	Ferry Bank, . . . . .	74	103
Daly's Bridge, . . . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	416	Ferns, . . . . .	54	78
Dargle, . . . . .	12	65	Fethard, . . . . .	78	254
Dawson's Bridge, . . . . .	90	483	Fentona, . . . . .	03 $\frac{3}{4}$	454
Dervock, . . . . .	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	521	Finglass, . . . . .	5	42
Desart Martin, . . . . .	88	481	Fintown, . . . . .	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	463
Dingle, . . . . .	166	308	Finac, . . . . .	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	181
Donaghadee, . . . . .	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	505	Foxford, . . . . .	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	395
Donegal, . . . . .	111	465	Forkhill, . . . . .	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	490
Dorlerrale, . . . . .	113	230	Frankford, . . . . .	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	128
Doagh, . . . . .	90	528	Freshford, . . . . .	64	105
Donnybrook, . . . . .	2	52	French Park, . . . . .	85	351
Donough, . . . . .	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	429	Galway, . . . . .	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	369
Douglas Bridge, . . . . .	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	455	Garrison, . . . . .	102	454
Donaghmore, . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	458	Garvah, . . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	481
Downpatrick, . . . . .	74	507	Giant's Causeway, . . . . .	118	531
Dromore, . . . . .	66	501	Glassnevin, . . . . .	2	41
Drum, . . . . .	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	443	Glandelough, . . . . .	94	67
Dromaleague, . . . . .	156	241	Glenmire, or Glenmore, . . . . .	120	228
Drogheda, . . . . .	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	192	Glenarm, . . . . .	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	525
Drumcondra, . . . . .	2	38	Glen Inn, . . . . .	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	470
Drumisna, . . . . .	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	401	Glyan, . . . . .	121	287

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Golden, . . . . .	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	259	Killenaule, . . . . .	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	255
Gorey, . . . . .	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	Killiny, . . . . .	8	55
Gorteen, . . . . .	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	458	Killoughter, . . . . .	20	61
Gowran, . . . . .	52	97	Killough, . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	511
Gort, . . . . .	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	363	Killwater, . . . . .	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	528
Gortahurk, . . . . .	138 $\frac{3}{4}$	470	Killybegs, . . . . .	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	467
Grange, . . . . .	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	195	Killygordon, . . . . .	110	486
Granard, . . . . .	52	189	Killyleagh, . . . . .	80	508
Grey Abbey, . . . . .	89	509	Kinsale, . . . . .	136	257
Guilford, . . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	501	Kilworth, . . . . .	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	226
Hacketstown, . . . . .	32	148	Kilbeggan, . . . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	172
Hamilton's Bawn, . . . . .	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	491	Kilnegad, . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	171
Headford, . . . . .	105	376	Kilkenny, . . . . .	57	97
Hillsborough, . . . . .	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	502	Kilcock, . . . . .	14h	120
Hollywood, . . . . .	84h	505	Knocktopher, . . . . .	65	102
Holy Cross, . . . . .	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	262	Kircubbin, . . . . .	86	509
Howth, . . . . .	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	Kinmare, . . . . .	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	313
Hollymount, . . . . .	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	387	King's Court, . . . . .	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	423
Jamestown, . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	402	Kilrea, . . . . .	102	485
Iniskeane, . . . . .	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	Lakes of Killarney, . . . . .	144 $\frac{3}{4}$	317
Inistioge, . . . . .	65	100	Lanesborough, . . . . .	62h	185
Innishonan, . . . . .	134 $\frac{3}{4}$	237	Larne, . . . . .	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	530
Innistymon, . . . . .	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	294	Leixlip, . . . . .	8	119
Jonesborough, . . . . .	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	492	Leighlin Bridge, . . . . .	45	151
Johnstown, (Kildare) . . . . .	15	110	Leitrim, . . . . .	81	402
Johnstown, (Kildare) . . . . .	21	121	Letterkenny, . . . . .	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	469
Johnstown, . . . . .	60	106	Lifford, . . . . .	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	468
Keady, . . . . .	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	487	Limerick, . . . . .	94	275
Kells, . . . . .	89	222	Lismore, . . . . .	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	217
Kells, . . . . .	64	104	Listowel, . . . . .	131 $\frac{3}{4}$	304
Kells, . . . . .	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	166	Lisneskea, . . . . .	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	430
Kenagh, . . . . .	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	186	Lisnarick, . . . . .	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	435
Kilconnel, . . . . .	78 $\frac{1}{4}$	566	Lisburne, . . . . .	75	526
Kilcullen, . . . . .	20	112	Longford-Pass, . . . . .	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	254
Kilcool, . . . . .	16	59	Louth Town, . . . . .	39	200
Kildoreny, . . . . .	107	229	Longford, . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	188
Kilalla, . . . . .	127	596	Loughrea, . . . . .	88	361
Kiltarnan, . . . . .	7	52	Lough-erne, . . . . .		436
Kilmacow, . . . . .	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	Londonderry, . . . . .	115	477
Kilmaganny, . . . . .	67	104	Laugh-Gall, . . . . .	66	492
Kildare, . . . . .	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	117	Loughbrickland, . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	500
Kilberry, . . . . .	27	161	Lough-Guile, . . . . .	105	523
Kilmacathomas, . . . . .	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	210	Lusk, . . . . .	11	39
Kilmallock, . . . . .	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	280	Lucan, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	46
Kilfenora, . . . . .	116	294	Lurgan, . . . . .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	493
Kilmurphy, . . . . .	129 $\frac{1}{4}$	295	Lurgan-Boy, . . . . .	96	403
Kilmacteighe, . . . . .	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	408	Lurgan-Green, . . . . .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	196
Kilmore, . . . . .	57	419	Magherally, . . . . .	62	501
Kilrush, . . . . .	142	295	Magherafelt, . . . . .	88	485
Kilkeele, . . . . .	65	512	Maghera, . . . . .	92	481
Kilkerran, . . . . .	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	377	Maguire's Bridge, . . . . .	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	450
Killeshandra, . . . . .	60 $\frac{1}{4}$	416	Maerom, . . . . .	142 $\frac{3}{4}$	235
Killaloe, . . . . .	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	298	Mail Coaches, . . . . .		554
Killarney, . . . . .	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	511	Malahide, . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	37
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Manor Cunningham, . . .	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	471	Newcastle, . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	161
Man of War, . . .	12	40	Newcastle, . . .	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	513
Marino, . . .	2	35	Newcastle, (Limerick) . . .	114	284
Maynooth, . . .	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	Newmark, . . .	142	232
Maryborough, . . .	40	140	Newport, . . .	86	265
Manor Hamilton, . . .	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	403	Newport-Pratt, . . .	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	391
Mawhan, . . .	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	491	New-Ross, . . .	67	82
Market Hill, . . .	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	491	Newry, . . .	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	499
Maheraghlin, . . .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	501	Nobber, . . .	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	161
Menlough, . . .	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	372	O'Brien's Bridge, . . .	87	298
Miltown, . . .	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	Old Castle, . . .	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	181
Mill of Louth, . . .	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	203	Old Merriem, . . .	3	53
Middleton, . . .	122	225	Old Ross, . . .	63	82
Michelstown, . . .	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	249	Old Leighlin, . . .	48	151
Mill Street, . . .	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	253	Omagh, . . .	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	454
Miltown, (Kerry) . . .	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	512	Oranmore, . . .	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	566
Minola, . . .	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	391	Oughterard, . . .	119 $\frac{3}{4}$	581
Middleton, . . .	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	487	Palmerstown, . . .	4	46
Monaghan, . . .	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	445	Passage, (Waterford Co.) . . .	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	209
Monevea, . . .	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	373	Passages, (Cork County) . . .	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	356
Mount Talbot, . . .	76 $\frac{1}{4}$	548	Pass-it-you-can, . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	52
Moat-a-Grenogue, . . .	52	173	Philipstown, . . .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	127
Moynalty, . . .	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	166	Portadown, . . .	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	493
Mountmellick, . . .	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	Portaferry, . . .	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	509
Mountrath, . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	Portglenone, . . .	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	520
Monastereven, . . .	30	118	Portarlinton, . . .	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	143
Moir, . . .	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	502	Portumna, . . .	74 $\frac{3}{4}$	359
Money more, . . .	85 $\frac{3}{4}$	481	Portnorris, . . .	53	492
Mount Charles, . . .	114	466	Pomeroy, . . .	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	458
Mount Bellew Bridge, . . .	85 $\frac{1}{4}$	372	Post Towns, . . .		563
Mullahedart, . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	44	Prosperous, . . .	11	115
Mullinavat, . . .	78	102	Racondra, . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	176
Mullingar, . . .	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	175	Raheny, . . .	4	35
Muff Cross, . . .	111 $\frac{3}{4}$	479	Raholp, . . .	77	509
Muff, . . .	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	480	Randalstown, . . .	88	520
Naas, . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	Raphoe, . . .	107	469
Naul, . . .	14	41	Rasharkan, . . .	101	520
Navan, . . .	26	160	Rathangan, . . .	28	116
Naren, . . .	136 $\frac{1}{4}$	467	Rathbride, . . .	27	117
Narrow-Water, . . .	49	510	Rathcormick, . . .	111	228
Nenagh, . . .	75	266	Rathdrum, . . .	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	66
Newtown-Ardes, . . .	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	504	Rathfarnham, . . .	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	49
Newtown-Bellew, . . .	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	372	Rathfryland, . . .	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	506
Newtown-Barry, . . .	47	79	Rathmelton, . . .	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	470
Newtown-Breda, . . .	78	503	Rathmines, . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	49
Newtown-Butler, . . .	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	429	Rathcool, . . .	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	47
Newtown-Cunningham, . . .	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	471	Rathkeal, . . .	108	283
Newtown-Forbes, . . .	61	189	Ratoath, . . .	123 $\frac{3}{4}$	159
Newtown-Glens, . . .	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	525	Red Cross, . . .	22	67
Newtown-Hamilton, . . .	53	488	Rich Hill, . . .	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	492
Newtown-Limevaddy, . . .	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	480	Rosenallis, . . .	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	144
N Town Mount-Kennedy, . . .	17	61	Roscrea, . . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	263
Newtown-Stewart, . . .	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	455	Roscommon, . . .	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	547
New Buildings, . . .	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	477	Rostrevor, . . .	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	512



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Rush, . . . . .	13	39	Tanderagee, . . . . .	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	495
Rusky Bridge, . . . . .	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	401	Tarmonbarry Bridge, . . . . .	64h	187
Rutland, . . . . .	139	468	Templemore, . . . . .	75h	266
Saintfield, . . . . .	78	506	Tempo, . . . . .	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	456
Saint Johnstown, . . . . .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	470	Teeny, . . . . .	104	479
Saint Johnstown, . . . . .	58 $\frac{3}{4}$	190	Templepatrick, . . . . .	78	523
Saint Doloughs, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	Thomastown, . . . . .	53	100
Saint Margarets, . . . . .	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	42	Thurles, . . . . .	70h	261
Sandyfort, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	Timahoe, . . . . .	42h	138
Santry, . . . . .	3	58	Timolin, . . . . .	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	113
Shannon Bridge, . . . . .	65	130	Tinehaley, . . . . .	41	68
Shanagolden, . . . . .	114	287	Tintern, . . . . .	85	89
Shercock, . . . . .	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	423	Tipperary Town, . . . . .	86 $\frac{3}{4}$	260
Shaltagan Bridge, . . . . .	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	468	Tobbercurry, . . . . .	103h	408
Six-Mile-Bridge, . . . . .	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	298	Tobberdonny, . . . . .	104	363
Silver-Mines, . . . . .	77	264	Toomavara, . . . . .	69h	264
Six-Mile-Bridge, . . . . .	102	278	Tralee, . . . . .	144h	306
Skerries, . . . . .	17	40	Tramore, . . . . .	80h	210
Skibbereen, . . . . .	161 $\frac{3}{4}$	240	Trim, . . . . .	22h	164
Skryne, . . . . .	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	160	Tubermore, . . . . .	90h	481
Sligo, . . . . .	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	410	Tuam, . . . . .	93	374
Slane, . . . . .	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	158	Tulsk, . . . . .	75h	350
Spancell Hill, . . . . .	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	297	Tullamore, . . . . .	46	127
Stradford, on Slaney, . . . . .	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	Tulla, . . . . .	102	297
Strand House, (Curragh) . . . . .	22	111	Tullyhog, . . . . .	79	458
Stradbally, . . . . .	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	Tullow, . . . . .	38	148
Strokestown, . . . . .	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	350	Turvey, . . . . .	9	39
Strabane, . . . . .	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	455	Tyrrel's-Pass, . . . . .	40	172
Stewartstown, . . . . .	77	559	Tynan, . . . . .	65h	487
Stranorlane, . . . . .	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	468	Urlingford, . . . . .	62	106
Strangford, . . . . .	80	509	Virginia, . . . . .	40h	418
Straid, . . . . .	89h	523	Warrens-Point, . . . . .	55h	512
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Swalleragh, . . . . .	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	481	Wattle Bridge, . . . . .	62h	429
Swineford, . . . . .	103	595	Waterford, . . . . .	74h	206
Swords, . . . . .	7	39	Westport, . . . . .	115 $\frac{3}{4}$	393
Taghmon, . . . . .	82	84	Wexford, . . . . .	66h	84
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